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NEW USE FOR KIUKIANG BUND

Nationalist soldiers on their way to the war with Wuhan camping on the Kiukiang Bund.

SHASI CAPTURED FROM REBELS

Nationalists Forcing Their Way Westward: Foreign Gunboats Stand by to Protect Their Nationals

Hankow, Apr. 18.

No further reports of fighting have been received here from Shasi. Negotiations are still being carried on. It appears that the usual impasse with regard to the unwillingness of Hupeh troops to fight other Hupeh forces has arisen, since Generals Hsia Tao-yin and Hu Tsung-tao are co-provincials.

News of Liu Hsiang's further movements is lacking, but it appears that he is hanging fire for the present for fear of giving umbrage to the Nanking Government, as it is very important that the Szechuan forces should not reach Ichang before the Government troops.

Earlier reports of fighting at Hengchow, in southern Hunan, turn out to be unfounded. The Kuangsi General Fan Shih-sen, whose troops occupy that city, has arrived here personally to express his loyalty to the Nanking Government

Hupeh Troops Digging In

Apr. 19.

It appears that all fighting has been suspended for the present.

The position at present is that Hu Tsung-tao and Tao Chun, the defeated Wuhan leaders, are occupying a stretch of country between Shasi and Ichang where, it is stated, they are digging in and erecting defences. Their rear is protected by the Hupehese General Liu Ho-ting, who holds Ichang, effectually preventing any further advance by the Szechuan General Liu Hsiang. General Liu would require additional forces to capture Ichang, but he dare not draw further troops from Chungking owing to the threat of occupation by General Yang Sen and General Lu Chi-chow.

Meanwhile, negotiations are going on between representatives of Hupeh and Nanking and it is hoped that a peaceful settlement will be arranged.

The Command of Wuchang

It is announced that General Lu Ti-ping's garrison headquarters are being shifted from Hankow to Wuchang, while a branch office only is being maintained here.—Reuter.

Capture of Rebel Arms

Hankow, Apr. 19.

According to an official *communiqué* from the front, a considerable number of soldiers under Tao Chun have been disarmed and over 10,000 rifles seized in the region between Kingchow and Shasi by the 8th and 13th Divisions under Generals Chu Shao-liang and Hsia Tao-yin respectively.

Another telegram reports the arrival of General Fong Ting-ying, Commander of the 10th Division, at Chenlingchi while the vanguards of the 10th Division have already reached Nanli and are advancing rapidly with Shasi as their objective.

To assist in the early extermination of the Wuhan insurgents, 16 aeroplanes are being despatched from Nanking by the Aviation Department of the Ministry of War for scouting service at the front. The air fleet is under the personal command of Commander Chang Ching-yu of the Air Squadron.—Kuo Min.

Aeroplanes from Europe

Nanking, Apr. 19.

Thirty aeroplanes purchased by the Aviation Department of the Ministry of War from Europe were delivered here to-day. It is understood that a number of these planes will be fitted up immediately and sent to the front for use in pursuing the retreating Wuhan rebels.—Kuo Min.

Troops from North for Shanghai

Peking, Apr. 19.

Five thousand troops belonging to General Chen Tiao-yuan, which have been stationed at Lutai, on the Peking Mukden Railway, embarked in three Chinese steamers at Tangku on April 17 for a southern destination, believed to be Shanghai. It is reported that these troops will be sent to Hankow to replace some of General Chiang Kai-shek's best troops, who will garrison Shantung upon the departure of the Japanese forces there.—Reuter.

Shasi Expected to Fall

Hankow, Apr. 20.

With the simultaneous advance of the Government forces from three directions converging on Shasi, and with the Naval Squadron attacking the city from the river, Shasi is completely surrounded and is momentarily, expected to capitulate according to a telegram from the front. The 13th Division under General Hsia Tao-yin, which forms the right wing army, has occupied Shayang, north of Shasi, and is sweeping down upon the city. The central army under General Chu Shao-liang of the 8th Division reached Chienkiang, east of Shasi, on the 18th after an active engagement about five from the city on the previous night.

General Fong Ting-ying, Commander of the 10th Division, who commands the left wing, has crossed the River and is also heading for Shasi.

Gen. Chiang Entertains Consuls

The British and American Consuls here were guests at a dinner given yesterday by Commander-in-Chief Chiang Kai-shek and General Lu Ting-ping, Gendarmerie Commander for Wuhan. General Lu paid official calls on the various Consuls yesterday.—Kuo Min.

Reorganization of Hunan

Changsha, Apr. 20.

The Hunan Provincial Government is being smoothly reorganized. General Ho Chien has been formally recognized as the chairman by the members of the Provincial Council.

It is understood that General Chiang Kai-shek will leave for Changsha as soon as possible to attend the ceremony of oath-taking by the Council.—Reuter.

Hupeh Remnants Surrender

Hankow, Apr. 21.

It is reliably reported this evening that General Hu Tsung-tao and General Tao Chun have agreed to General Chiang Kai-shek's terms. They are handing over their armies to the Central Government for reoganization, while the leaders themselves will depart to pursue their studies abroad, receiving financial assistance from the Government for that purpose.

The danger of further hostilities up-river has thus been obviated, and the entire province of Hupeh now owes allegiance to Nanking.—Reuter.

Shasi Captured by Adm. Chen

Hankow, Apr. 22.

The Provisional Headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief is in receipt of a telegram from Admiral Chen Shao-kuan reporting his landing at Shasi, on the night of the 19th. According to Admiral Chen there are no traces of the rebels in and around the city, the remnant troops of Hu Tsung-tuh and Tao Chun having fled westwards to Ichang. Fighting has ceased, as the rebels are keeping beyond the gunfire of the advancing Government troops.

It is believed that Commander-in-Chief Chiang Kai-shek in order to terminate the campaign early, will consent to give Hu Tsung-tao, Tao Chun and Hsia Wei their liberty and permit them to go abroad upon their surrendering to the Central Government. All troops under these leaders will be reorganized and probably incorporated into the forces under General Li Shih-chao, Cheng Ju-wei, Yoh Ning, and Chang Yi-shun.—Kuo Min.

Szechuan Troops Repulsed

Hankow, Apr. 22.

Advices from Ichang indicate that during the fighting in this vicinity General Liu Hsiang, in command of the Szechuan forces, was repulsed by General Liu Ho-ting the Commander of Hupeh troops holding Ichang.

With the surrender of General Hu Tsung-tao and General Tao Chun, the situation on the Upper Yangtze has been completely cleared up as the lesser generals will be forced to follow the example of their leaders and turn over to the National Government, while General Liu Hsiang must withdraw to Szechuan, as he has no further excuse for continuing to advance into Hupeh.

The vexed question of major political appointments in this province has not yet been decided.

It is stated that General Chiang Kai-shek's delegate, Mr. Shao Li-tse, who is at present visiting Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang, bears an offer that the post of Chairman of the Provincial Government shall be given to Marshal Feng's nominee, Mr. Liu Chi, and that of Commissioner of Education to his *protégé*, Mr. Meng Hsiang-chang, though it is understood that Nanking stands adamant with regard to other appointments in the Provincial Government. —Reuter.

Order Restored

Hankow, Apr. 24.

A telegram from Admiral Chen Shao-kuan from Shasi states that, after several days of heavy bombardment by the Government forces, the rebel forces were unable to offer any resistance and requested the Navy to cease firing. At the same time representatives were sent to call on Admiral Chen, expressing their desire to submit to the Government. As the Central Government has shown its willingness to consent to the reorganization of the rebel troops, the Navy is now adopting a watchful attitude.

The gunboats Chuyu, Chukwan, Chuchien, Kiangsi and Yungsheng under the personal command of Admiral Chen, are now anchored at Shasi for garrison purposes, while the gunboat Weisheng has sailed further up river for Ichang. Order has been completely restored at Shasi.

Another report from Shasi states that Admiral Chen landed early yesterday morning and posted proclamations all over the city to pacify the people. Messages were immediately sent to the Government forces urging them to proceed westward to take over the garrisoning of the city.—Kuo Min.

Nanking Forces near Kanchow

Peking, Apr. 24.

The Rt. Rev. Bishop O'Shea, of the Lazarists Mission, Kanchow, in Southern Kiangsi, in a wire received here to-day, states that Government reinforcements are nearing Kanchow and will probably arrive in time to prevent the Communist forces from attacking the city.

On April 11, it may be recalled, Bishop O'Shea sent a message stating that the Communist troops were still active and that the mission property at Shuikin, east of Kanchow, had been burned by them. He added that the Communist forces were approaching Kanchow, which was preparing for a siege, pending the arrival of Government forces from Nanchang.—Reuter.

All Quiet Along Upper Yangtze

Hankow, Apr. 24.

The situation along the Upper-Yangtze continues quiet. Hupeh troops still occupy Shasi and Ichang, pending further orders from the Government and until arrangements for their reorganization have been completed.

It is stated that General Chiang Kai-shek has decided not to proceed to Changsha, but to remain in Hankow for a few weeks more before returning to Nanking. The Generalissimo orgininally intended to go to Changsha to be present at the ceremony of the taking of the oath by the new officials of the Hunan Provincial Government, but he has altered his plans and has sent his Chief of Staff, General Ho Yao-tsu, to act as his representative. —Reuter.

BRAZILIAN MINISTER TO CHINA

Rio de Janeiro, Apr. 24.

Dr. Leao Vellosa, formerly Secretary to the Brazilian Embassy in Paris and now Chief Counsellor of the Foreign Office here, has been appointed Minister of Brazil to China.—Reuter.

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COMMUNIST PLOT THWARTED

Moscow's Scheme to Alienate Feng Yu-hsiang

Nanking, Apr. 21.

Reports from official sources disclose the recent discovery of a carefully planned plot on the part of either the Communists or certain reactionary elements aiming to alienate the existing friendship of Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang from the Government and Party leaders. Fortunately, satisfactory explanations were immediately made, with the result that what might have been a most serious misunderstanding was avoided.

It is learned that the Shanghai authorities recently raided a notorious Communist headquarters, where they seized certain important documents.

Munitions for Mongolia

Among these was a communication supposedly sent from certain headquarters in Moscow to the Communist leaders in Shanghai. It stated that a large quantity of munitions were being transported to a certain place in Mongolia and that these military supplies were for the use of Communists in their uprisings in China. The Communist leaders were asked to make the necessary arrangements for the smuggling of the supplies into Chinese territory. A suggestion was also made in the communication from Moscow stating that, since Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang was sympathetic towards Communist activities, it might be possible for the Chinese Communists to work through that channel.

Upon the seizure of these documents, copies were immediately forwarded to the Central Kuomintang and the Central Government. There was great excitement at the time among some of the leaders of the Party and the Government, although a large majority of them believed that the affair was only part of a plot of the Communists or certain reactionary elements aiming to create dissension in the ranks of the Kuomintang. The matter was, however, of such serious proportions that all information about it was kept strictly secret.

Marshal Feng's Assurances

The affair was reported to Marshal Feng, who immediately sent telegrams to General Chiang Kai-shek, Chairman of the National Government, and a number of other important leaders of the Government and the Party, emphatically denying that he was pro-Communist or that he was sympathetic towards the activities of the Communists in China. In utmost sincerity, the Kuominchun commander pointed out to the prominent leaders in the Kuomintang Government that the whole affair was a plot to disturb the existing friendship among the Government leaders and requested that the Central Government and Party immediately send representatives to Honan, Shensi and Kansu—the provinces now under his control—to investigate the matter.

It is learned from authoritative sources that the Government and Party leaders have the fullest confidence in Marshal Feng and that at no time did they seriously doubt his loyalty to the Party or the Central Government. In several lengthy messages to his close associates in the capital, Marshal Feng declares that the prevalent rumours regarding alleged military movements were absolutely ungrounded.

A report is current here that an early meeting between Marshal Feng and General Chiang Kai-shek is being arranged.—Reuter.

THE RIVAL CHAIRMEN

Feng, Chiang and Yen Each His Own Appointee

Hankow, Apr. 18.

It is understood that considerable difficulty is being experienced here in connection with the appointment of a Chairman of the Provincial Government. There are a number of nominees for the post, including one put forward by General Feng Yu-hsiang, one by General Yen Hsi-shan and several possible candidates claiming the support of General Chiang Kai-shek. In addition to these the public in Hupeh are clamouring for the appointment of a native of the province.

Meanwhile, Mr. Hsia Ho-hsuan, the Secretary of the Provincial Government, has been appointed Acting Chairman, and the opinion is expressed that the matter will need very tactful handling before a Chairman appointment to the post can be announced.

Feng's Army Still Near

Apr. 19.

The question of the appointment of a chairman of continues to cause considerable surmise, as a fortnight has elapsed since the occupation of Wuhan and nothing definite has yet been done.

It is understood that General Chiang Kai-shek's delegate, Mr. Shao Li-tse, is again visiting General Feng Yu-hsiang at Huashan, Huashan, Shensi, in order to confer with him regarding the matter.

Meanwhile the Kuominchun continue to occupy Laohokow and Kuangshdi.—Reuter.

Feng Repudiates Moscow

Apr. 20.

It is understood that General Chiang Kai-shek has intimated a desire to General Feng Yu-hsiang to hold a conference with him at Chengchow as soon as possible in order to discuss the present situation.

The latest despatches to the Nationalist Generalissimo from General Feng complain that "certain high personages" accuse him (the Marshal) of being a *protégé* of Moscow. This he indignantly denies and expresses a desire to meet his accusers face to face.—Reuter.

Feng Seriously Ill

Nanking, Apr. 24.

According to private messages from Huashan, Shensi, received here by high Kuominchun authorities, Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang, Minister of War, is seriously ill and unless he immediately takes a rest, keeping away completely from politics and other matters for sometime, his condition may take a serious turn.

When Marshal Feng was at Huashan, he was examined by a well-known foreign medical man from Peking. It was believed that he had probably heart trouble, both of his legs being swollen. Owing to the serious nature of his condition, some missionary doctors at Sianfu, Shensi, were summoned to Huashan to make a further careful examination. It was the opinion of these doctors that Marshal Feng must take a complete rest for at least a year or two in order to regain his normal health.

Even the temporary absence of such a powerful figure like Marshal Feng from active politics may bring about important developments in the affairs of the country. It is, therefore, considered doubtful if General Chiang Kai-shek, Chairman of the National Government; General Lu Chung-lin, acting Minister of War and Chief-of-Staff to Marshal Feng; and a number of other leaders of the Government and the Party will allow Marshal Feng to take a complete rest, although the Kuominchun leader may need it badly. Informal conferences are being held concerning this matter.

It is also noteworthy that General Kuo Chun-tao and General Huang Shao-ku, who is the chief secretary of the Second Group Army Corps, have already obtained their passports to go abroad to study political and industrial conditions in foreign countries. They are expected to leave the country in one or two months.—Reuter.

MOSCOW'S SPIES

2,000 Communist Agents Let Loose on China

Nanking, Apr. 20.

According to a report from General Chang Hsueh-liang to the State Council, the Soviet Government has recently despatched to China 2,000 secret Communist agents for espionage duties and to report to Moscow from time to time on the conditions for "Red" propaganda. General Chang requests that an order be issued by the Central Government warning the public against Communist machinations and instructing the adoption of special precautionary measures by the various Provincial and Municipal Governments in the country.

CHANGTEH REACHED BY RELIEF PARTY

Situation Very Uncertain: Foreigners Brought Out

The latest news regarding Mr. L. H. Gabb, the inspector of the A.P.G. who was wounded by a spear thrust at Changteh is that the wound is progressing favourably. Mr. Gabb is, however, in a state of nervous prostration.

As it is not possible in the present state of the water to send a gunboat to Changteh it was resolved to send a relief party by motor launch. The relief party consisted of Lieut. L. J. Skipwith, a petty officer and six men of H. M. S. Widgeon.

It was learned that a Mr. Jenkins, an American, and his wife and son were in possible danger at Taoyuen, 15 miles west of Changteh.

Mr. L. H. Gabb and the foreigners from Changteh met the relief party at a place called Hanshow. The situation in Changteh is now very much easier, according to telegrams received on April 22. Chinese reports state that the situation is still very uncertain. American missionaries are still in the city.

Wireless messages from Ichang stated that the I.-C.S.N. Kiangwo was fired on above Ichang, but mentioned no casualties. The situation at Shasi is quiet and General Hu Tsung-tao is reported to be making efforts to go abroad.

Telegrams stated that Miss Jacobsen, Messrs. Gabb, Rose, Telling and Tootell had been rescued and were expected to reach Changsha on April 24.

Rebel Leader's Travelling Expenses

Hankow, Apr. 23.

It is stated that a sum of $100,000 has been given to Hu Tsung-tao by Commander-in-Chief Chiang Kai-shek as the rebel leader's travelling expenses abroad.

Similar amounts will be given to the other defeated rebel leaders as soon as negotiations concerning the surrender of their forces are completed.—Ta Chung.

NANKING'S POLICY IN WUHAN

Important Statement by Mr. T. V. Soong at Hankow

Hankow, Apr. 23.

Yesterday evening the Committee of the British Chamber of Commerce entertained the Minister of Finance, Mr. T. V. Soong, and a number of leading Chinese officials to dinner at the Hankow Club.

The chairman, Mr. C. D. Dixon of Messrs. Mackenzie & Co. Ltd., made a speech in which he welcomed the guests. Among other remarks, Mr. Dixon said "Whatever trials and disappointments Hankow has suffered in the past, the policy for practical business men is to look to the future. If it is at all possible for His Excellency to tell us something of his hopes and plans for the future, we shall be deeply grateful. What are the hopes for the stabilization of law, taxation and finance?"

In conclusion the Chairman assured Mr. T. V. Soong of the very warm sympathy of the British Chamber of Commerce.

In reply, Mr. T. V. Soong stated that the recent bloodless campaign was not a recrudescence of the civil war of the past but merely policework on a grand scale. The militarists had not the moral sanction or support of the people, and, judging from the spontaneous welcome accorded to the Generalissimo when he landed in Hankow, the people were firmly behind the Government.

The Process of Healing

With the overtaking of Hupeh and Hunan, continued Mr. Soong, the whole basin of the Yangtze comes under Government control and the Central Government to-day is immeasurably more powerful than ever, but with proportionately greater responsibilities. "It is with a realization of these responsibilities that I have been ordered to Hankow, in order to re-organize financial conditions here and to remove impediments to trade. The Government is sufficiently strong to be magnanimous and we intend to recommend adoption of the principle of liberality, which will accelerate the process of healing so badly needed in these provinces."

"So far as the sorely tried people of Wuhan, including the Foreign Community, are concerned the Government earnestly desires and hopes that they will liquidate their losses, turn their backs on the past and proceed with confidence and vigour to build up a great future."—Reuter.

WUHAN GENERALS GIVE IN

Their Solicitude for the Woes of China

Hankow, Apr. 24.

The retirement of the Wuhan rebel leaders Hu Tsung-tao and Tao Chun and the surrender of their forces to Commander-in-Chief Chiang Kai-shek was announced in a circular telegram issued jointly by the two Commanders last night. Following is a translation of their statement:—

"There have been so many conjectures as regards the Wuhan Incident this time that we have not had time to explain ourselves. Nevertheless, mindful of the many difficulties which both the Party and Government have gone through to reach their present position, and also of the sufferings and distress of the people, we cannot but deplore any fratricidal warfare and internal strife. After careful deliberation, during which we wavered between war and peace due to conflicting emotions which caused us painful suffering and deprived us of all rest and peace of mind as if we were beset with ten thousand dangers, and after carefully weighing the consequences, we have decided to assume all blame rather than persist in this meaningless struggle.

"Therefore, we hereby definitely announce our retirement and relinquishment of our posts in order that we can pursue further studies abroad so as to increase our knowledge and make up in the future for our past misdeeds. It is to be hoped that the public will realize and appreciate our position.

(Seal) Hu Tsung-tao
Chun Tao

With the last obstacle to the pacification of Hupeh removed by the retirement and surrender of the forces of the Wuhan rebel leaders to the Central Government, plans for the military rehabilitation of the province are being considered by the Commander-in-Chief. A meeting of the Commissioners of the Public Safety Bureaux of the various districts around Wuhan was called at the Provisional Headquarters at which General Chiang gave detailed instructions for the maintainance of peace and order in the entire area.—Kuo Min.

Canton, Apr. 25.

Fears of an armed conflict between the Kuangtung and Kuangsi forces are considerably alleviated as a result of the receipt of a telegram from Wuchow by the local authorities stating that the Kuangsi leaders, Li Chung-jen, Pei Chung-hsi and Huang Shao-hsiung, are preparing to go abroad. The Kuangsi leaders' sudden change of mind is attributed to the fact that the Wuhan forces have entirely collapsed through the retreat of Hu Tsung-tao and Tao Chun, to whose soldiers the Kuangsi generals had been looking forward for support in their attempt to oppose the Central authorities.

In the meantime, while the Kuangtung officials are trying in every way to avoid a clash with their Kuangsi colleagues, all military units are being held in readiness to meet any emergency.—Kuo Min.

MR. BASIL C. NEWTON GOING HOME

Peking, Apr. 24.

Mr. Basil C. Newton, Counsellor of the British Legation, who has acted as the British Minister's representative at Nanking and Shanghai, is leaving for England shortly. He will be replaced for the time being by Mr. A. F. Aveling, C.B.E., the First Secretary of the Legation.

A new Counsellor of Legation, Mr. E. M. B. Ingram, is coming to Peking for a few months before taking over Mr. Newton's duties in Nanking.—Reuter.

KIUKIANG AND ITS BUREAUCRATS

Concession Hunting Ground for Official Parasites

From Our Own Correspondent

Kiukiang, April 14

The Kiukiang S. A. D. (i.e. the old British Concession) is administered exclusively by the Chinese, under a Director. Communication with the Director is through the British Consul, British residents not being authorized to communicate direct. The foreign residents are not consulted in any way on any matter connected with the Administration. Their sole privilege is that of paying some $25,000 per annum towards the expenses of the Administration. Scrutiny of the Administration's accounts is not permitted.

Under the British *régime* the Council employed one secretary and one clerk to conduct the whole business of the Concession. Under the present *régime* the Director has the following office personnel:—

Executive Secretary
First Secretary
Treasurer
Officer receiving, despatching and taking charge of correspondence.
Writer and clerk for checking and supervising correspondence.
First Writer
Special Officer
Two office servants.

A total of nine, costing $724 per month. The staff are recruited from the friends of the Director and when he is changed they are all changed. In two years there have been four complete changes. As the foreigners do not have direct access to the Director, there is no correspondence of any sort, apart from an occasional letter to the British Consul.

The photographs accompanying this were taken during the few days preceding and on April 14, 1929. They show the soldiers of General Lu Ti-ping's 18th Division making themselves at home on the S. A. D. Bund, where they camped day and night, although miles of empty foreshore and other ground were available for the purpose. Fortunately the soldiers were well behaved but all Chinese soldiers are not well behaved and the use of the Bund as a camping ground is sure to lead to an incident sooner or later.

AN OUTSPOKEN U. S. CORRESPONDENT

Chinese Protest Against Speech by Mr. C. Dailey

N.C.D.N. Special Service

Manila, Apr. 20.

The Chinese Chamber of Commerce here to-day published a sharp note of protest against a speech delivered at the Manila Hotel yesterday noon by Mr. Charles Dailey, Peking correspondent of the Chicago "Tribune," who is in Manila on a visit.

The Chamber quoted Mr. Dailey as asserting, in a speech before the regular weekly meeting of the Manila Rotary Club, that the present National Government of China in Nanking is much like its predecessors in Peking, that all governments of China "have their price" and that China to-day, as in the past, lacks a real central government.

The protest, signed by Mr. John E. Goo, secretary of the Chamber, declared Mr. Dailey's statements are untrue and an insult to the Chinese people as well as, by implication, a reflection upon the judgment of the State Department in Washington which has granted full diplomatic recognition to the Nanking government.

Mr. Dailey implies, the Secretary said, that the Government of the United States has recognized a government which really does not exist.—United Press.

LEAGUE'S INQUIRY INTO OPIUM SMOKING

Geneva, Apr. 24.

It is announced that the whole of the funds required, amounting to Swiss Frs. 250,000,000, are now available to cover the expenses of the inquiry which is being instituted by the League of Nations into opium smoking in the Far East.—Reuter.

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CHEFOO CAPTURED BY NATIONALISTS

Chang Chung-chang in Flight: Troops in Disorder

Chefoo, Apr. 20.

Despite repeated attacks against the walled city of Muping, Chang Chung-chang, the leader of the insurgents in Shantung, has thus far met with no success.

The Nationalist General Liu Chen-nien, who recently lost Chefoo and who is now defending Muping, has put up a remarkable resistance to the attack of Chang Tsung-chang's forces and has inflicted heavy casualties upon the besiegers.

Up to the present Chang Chung-chang has not received substantial sums from the local Chamber of Commerce, confining his demands to provisions, but now he is demanding a "loan" of $2,000,000 and is offering the revenue from the Goods' Tax as security.

It is reported that the Nanking General Chen Chin-chi is nearing Changyi for the purpose of attacking Chang Chung-chang's forces, while the loyalty of General Sun Tien-ying, who is stated to be at Weihsien, is being doubted. Consequently Chang Chung-chang is turning his attention to the west to repel the advances of the enemy, leaving General Liu Chen-nien in control of Muping.

It is believed that the ex-Tuchun of Shantung cannot maintain his hold in the province and it is feared that, in the event of reverses, he will flee to Dairen, leaving behind undisciplined troops, 25,000 in number.

For this reason merchants continue to be very apprehensive.

Severely Worsted by Sorties

Apr. 22.

It is evident that last night General Liu Chen-nien inflicted a serious defeat and heavy casualties on General Chang Chung-chang by making several sorties from the walled city of Muping, and causing greatest confusion in the investing forces with the result that General Chang's men began killing each other in the darkness.

Early this morning General Chang's troops commenced to retreat through Chefoo in the greatest disorder, some of them discarding their uniforms. It is rumoured that General Liu's men are already only a few miles east of Chefoo in their advance on this port.

Despite the continued retreat of stragglers from his forces through Chefoo, Chang Chung-chang, the leader of the insurgents in Shantung, has issued posters declaring the capture of the walled city of Muping, against which he has laid siege since April 1, and the death of General Liu Chen-nien, the Nationalist defender of the city, who lost Chefoo towards the end of last month.

The situation here at present is quiet, but the shops have put up their shutters.

Chefoo Regained

Apr. 23.

For the third time during the last twelve months the Nationalist flag replaced the five-barred one here when General Liu Chen-nien's forces entered Chefoo this morning.

The entry of General Liu's men was practically unresisted.

Marshal Chang Chung-chang's men are fleeing in a very disorderly manner westwards.

Marshal Chang departed for Dairen last night.

General Liu Chen-nien is expected to arrive here shortly.

No serious incidents have occurred as yet.

The chief of police appointed by General Liu Chen-nien called on the Senior Consul this morning and property would be protected. He stated that General Liu's administration has already taken over control of Chefoo and all former officials are returning to their posts.

General Liu arrived in Chefoo at six o'clock this morning. He claims that he was not taken prisoner yesterday.

General Liu states that he is only allowing his own troops to enter Chefoo.

The destination of Marshal Chang Chung-chang is now stated to be Penglai (Tengchowfu), a port 45 miles north-west of Chefoo, where his troops are concentrating.

The whereabouts and fate of General Chu Yu-pu, former military governor of Chihli, are unknown.

Chang's Claim

An authentic story of the defeat of Marshal Chang Chung-chang states that General Liu Chen-nien made a sortie with 700 men from the west gate of Muping on Sunday night. His men were cut off by Chang Chung-chang's forces, but broke through General Liu Kai-tai's troops and escaped into the hinterland.

Following up this success, Chang Chung-chang gained an entry into Muping, took Liu Chen-nien prisoner after some hand-to-hand fighting and hoisted the five-barred flag at noon yesterday.

He appointed General Sun Tien-ying to take control of the city, placing 2,000 troops under his command.

At three o'clock in the afternoon General Sun revolted against Marshal Chang, declared himself in favour of the National Government, released General Liu Chen-nien, and joined the movement against Marshal Chang.

Confused at the turn of events and uncertain of the exact situation, Marshal Chang withdrew towards Chefoo last night and ordered his troops to fall back on Fushan after a hurried conference with his subordinates, many of whom attempted to leave for Dairen last night.

Marshal Chang remained till three o'clock this morning when he left on a junk, but probably boarded a small steamer which was lying off shore, and then went to join his troops westward of Chefoo.

General Huang Feng-chi also joined General Liu Chen-nien, bringing the latter's forces up to 10,000 men.

It is estimated that the forces still supporting Marshal Chang total 20,000, but these are ill-equipped and in a disorganized condition.

Chang Still in Field

[illegible]

Apr. 24.

Yesterday's report that Muping fell into the hands of Marshal Chang Chung-chang is officially contradicted by General Liu Chen-nien.

The whereabouts of General Chu Yu-pu, one-time Military Governor of Chihli and a strong adherent of Marshal Chang Chung-chang, is not known, and little credence is placed in the report that he has proceeded to Laiyang, about 50 miles south-west of Chefoo.

According to Japanese reports, Marshal Chang Chung-chang is now at Lungkow, on the north-coast of Shantung, 45 miles north-west of Chefoo.

About 1,000 of Marshal Chang's troops are still in possession of Fushanhsien, roughly 10 miles west of Chefoo. These men, who are being attacked by the Nationalist forces, led by General Liu Chen-nien in person, are expected to capitulate in the course of the next few days.

The situation here is quiet. The people are obviously overjoyed at the return of General Liu Chen-nien and the anxiety which had been felt when Marshal Chang Chung-chang was in control of the city is being allayed.—Reuter.

SHANTUNG A PREY TO TERRORISM

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Peking, Apr. 16.

A war of extermination between rival groups of fierce Chinese bandits is being fought in northern Shantung province, according to foreigners who have just returned from that district.

The bandits, some belonging to bands that have existed for several generations, often have no modern fire-arms, but fight with long knives attached to six-foot poles, and never spare men wounded in battle.

Following the rebellion headed by the notorious ex-bandit, Chang Chung-chang, the entire district has passed through a reign of terror. Chang has turned his men loose upon helpless towns and villages, permitting them to loot instead of paying them. A recent survey of the district through which Chang's troops have passed indicates that about 60 villages have been entirely destroyed, the soldiers burning what they cannot carry away.

Chang had no army when he came into northern Shantung, but he hired all the independent robber bands he could. The chief towns of the districts hired other robber bands for protection. The robbers, thus set against each other, have fought a series of terrific battles.

Many of these robber bands believe that they are proof against bullets, and go through mysterious incantations before entering battle. When any of their number are killed, the rest declare they have failed to perform their mystic rites properly.

The devastation in this district is declared to be beyond description. Civilians have fled northward by the thousands.—United Press.

THE SPECIAL ISSUE STAMPS

Four Denominations Bearing the Portrait of General Chiang

Special stamps were on sale on April 19 at the Chinese Post Office to celebrate the unification of China, viz., the removal of the national capital to Nanking.

The stamps are of four denominations, one-cent, four-cents, ten-cents and one dollar. The one-cent ones are of a yellowish brown colour; the four-cent ones are a tincture of greyish green; the ten-cent ones

THE UNIFICATION STAMP

are blue in colour; and the one dollar stamps are printed in red. On the four corners, in squares, are marked the respective value of the stamps. The top and bottom lines bear Chinese and English lettering representing "Republic of China;" in semi-circles are words in the same languages "To commemorate unification." In the centre, surrounded by a laurel of rice-ears and below a figure representing the sun, is the portrait of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek.

The stamps, which originally were intended to be issued on May 1, are valid for franking on all mail matter and may be cancelled, if so desired, at the time of purchase.

MOHAMMEDAN RISING IN NINGHSIA

Capital Seized by Outlaws: Communists Assisting

Nanking, Apr. 20.

According to a telegraphic dispatch from Peking, Ninghsia, the provincial capital of the new Province of Ninghsia was suddenly attacked by a large force of Mongolian Mohammedan bandits numbering about 3,000 strong. The surprise attack—caught the officials unprepared and the latter barely managed to escape.

General Mong Chi-chung, Chairman of the Ninghsian Provincial Government fled to Pinglo, where he is concentrating a large military force to surround the bandits.

The presence of a small Communist army has also been reported near Tingyang, west of Ninghsia and the division under Divisional Commander Soo Yu-sen is reported to have been mobilized to meet the combined Mohhammedan and Communist rebels.—Ta Chung.

THE International Law Society has telegraphed to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, saying that as the U.S. Government has the intention of relinquishing consular jurisdiction in China according to the Chinese press, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs must take up this matter with the U.S. Government without delay so that this question can be settled between China and the United States at an early date.

JAPANESE STEAMER FIRED ON

Two Officers Killed in Bombardment by Wuhan Troops

Hankow, Apr. 21.

The following are the particulars of the case in which the N.Y.K. str., Bairyo Maru, was bombarded by remnants of the Wuhan troops:—

While the steamer in question was sailing up the river on the lower reaches of Shasi at 11 a.m. on April 19, a shot was suddenly fired across the bows of the steamer. This was followed by another shell, which penetrated the front hatch, killed a warrant-officer, named Toyoda, on the spot and exploded at the entrance of the Chief-Engineer's room, seriously wounding the Chief-Engineer, Mr. Rikiji Onozawa and five marines. The chief-engineer died soon afterward.

The steamer immediately turned round and had gone a little way from the scene, when she was once again bombarded. While she was fighting back and sailing down river, she met another N.Y.K. str., the Daikichi Maru from which she received a supply of coal and water. She returned to Hankow at noon today bringing with her the remains of the two victims, Chief-Engineer Onozawa and Warrant-Officer Toyoda.—Toho.

Hopes of Local Settlement

Tokyo, Apr. 22.

The Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs conferred with Premier Baron Tanaka to-day regarding the Bairyo Maru incident near Shasi. It is expected that a vigorous protest will be filed with the Chinese authorities concerning the affair.

Apr. 23.

Pending further details the Government so far has made no protest to China concerning the Bairyo Maru incident. It is hoped that the affair can be settled locally, though officials consider that the situation is complicated if it is proved that the forces retreating from Wuhan were responsible for the bombardment of the Japanese steamer, as it is felt that, in that event, a protest to Nanking will be ineffective in the present circumstances.

In the meantime, the incident at Tsinan, which involved the death of Colonel Ito, is being settled locally, while the Japanese Minister to China, Mr. Yoshizawa, is still pressing the Government in Nanking to expedite its arrangements so as to enable the Japanese garrison in Shantung to be withdrawn by the end of May.—Reuter.

JAPANESE SHOT IN TSINAN

Second-class Paymaster Murdered by Armed Chinese

Tsinan, Apr. 20.

At about 8 o'clock last night, second class paymaster Ukyo Ito, attached to the 68th Regiment of the Japanese Army, while walking on Shengping Street in the Commercial Area here, was shot at by two Chinese, in plain clothes, armed with pistols. The victim died instantly. Upon receiving the above report, the Japanese Acting Consul-General, Mr. Nishida, immediately reported the case to Mr. Tsui Shih-chieh, Chinese Commissioner of Foreign Affairs for Shantung, and they, officials, proceeded to inspect the scene of the crime. This occurrence at a time when the Japanese troops have decided to withdraw from Tsinan is greatly regretted by residents here.

The Acting Consul-General for Japan, Mr. Nishida, this morning, lodged a vigorous protest with Mr. Tsui Shih-chieh, Chinese Commissioner of Foreign Affairs in Shantung, demanding that the latter should take the best possible measures without delay for the maintenance of peace and order and pointing out that since a Chinese defence organ has already been established here, the Chinese authorities shall be held responsible for the murder. A search for the criminals was made throughout the night by both Chinese and Japanese authorities but in vain.—Toho.

Blamed on Chang Chung-chang

Nanking, Apr. 22.

A delayed telegram dated the 19th inst. to Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, from Mr. Tsui Shih-chieh, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs for Shantung, reports a gaol-break on the evening of the same day by a number of communists and other prisoners from the Bureau of Public Safety at Tsinan. One policeman was killed and five others injured by the prisoners who made good their escape.

Following the excitement, a Japanese military officer, second class paymaster Ukyo Ito, was shot dead at 8 o'clock by an unknown person in civilian clothes, believed to have been sent here by Chang Chung-chang to create trouble for the local authorities and to frustrate the Government's plan of taking over the city and the Kiaotung peninsula from the Japanese.

Martial law has been declared by the Japanese military in the city to prevent further incidents. It is believed in official circles that the incident will not in any way affect the plan of the Government with regard to Shantung.—Kuo Min.

THE EVACUATION OF SHANTUNG

Nanking's Desire to Avoid Incident as Japanese Withdraw

Nanking, Apr. 19.

In an interview given this afternoon to Reuter's correspondent, a spokesman of the National Government emphatically denied that the delay in Japan's withdrawal of her troops from Tsinan was due to disputes among some of the National Government leaders. The postponement, he said, would enable the Government forces to disperse the bandits and irregular forces in the vicinity of Tsinan and the Shantung Railway zone before the Chinese troops formally take over Tsinan and the railway.

"Some of the irregular troops," he continued, "were at one time within thirty miles from Tsinan, and forces belonging to Marshal Chang Chung-chang, former Tupan of Chihli and Shantung, are scattered in various places in East Shantung and along the Shantung Railway. Once the Japanese forces withdraw from Tsinan and the railway-zone, these bandits may attack the city or break up the railway at any number of places on the 789 li of line. In such peculiar circumstances, it is not as easy a task as people think to protect the railway.

"The Government authorities are confident that they can cope with the bandits and irregular troops in Shantung, but they do not wish to see any fighting in the vicinity of Tsinan and the Shantung Railway zone as soon as the Chinese authorities take over this territory. It is, therefore, the plan of the National Government first to clear the territory of irregular forces before it will officially take over Tsinan and the railway. General Fang Chen-wu's troops are being transferred to Shantung from the North to co-operate with the troops already in that province for the suppression of bandit elements."—Reuter.

PRIVATE PROPERTY

Mandate to Ensure Protection Forecast by Nanking

Nanking, Apr. 20.

That the Government will not tolerate any unlawful interference with the liberty or any illegal encroachment upon the property of any person or organization by others will soon be made clear to the people by a mandate of the State Council.

The decision to issue such a circular order was reached at yesterday's meeting of the State Council and is popularly hailed as another important step by the Central Authorities in enforcing the fundamental principles of the Kuomintang during the period of Political Tutelage.—Kuo Min.

GEN. Chang Hsueh-liang is reported by the vernacular papers to have released another four locomotives and 27 coaches for service on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway.

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CHINA'S AIRMAIL SERVICES

Important Contract Given to American Interests

Nanking, Apr. 20.

Mr. Sun Fo, President of the China National Aviation Corporation, has signed an important contract with the Aviation Exploration, Inc., under which the latter agrees to carry the air mail for the Chinese National Government on three important lines, *viz.* Canton to Hankow, Hankow to Shanghai via Nanking, and Nanking to Peking. This service is to be inaugurated within six months and it is hoped soon to extend the service to additional lines. The most modern aviation equipment and skilled aviators from America will be used. Schools will be established at once for training Chinese aviators and other personnel with the idea of employing them as soon as they are available.

This is to be a Chinese service under the control of the National Government, but under American management and operation. The aeroplanes will display in Chinese characters the name of the Chinese Corporation and the insignia of the National Government.

Aviation Exploration, Inc., also receives the privilege of engaging in the air transportation of passengers and goods for its own account, and to manufacture 'planes and equipment in China. It is planned to form a new American company under the U. S. China Trade Act with a capital of several million dollars gold, in which Chinese capital will be invited to participate. Rapid communication to all parts of the Republic is an urgent need of the moment. It will take many years to meet this need by rail or motor transportation; but by this aviation contract, it is hoped that in a few months China will be on a parity with other nations in air communications.

Aviation Exploration, Inc., is a subsidiary of the Curtiss group of companies, the largest combination of aviation interests in America, headed by C. M. Keys, of 39 Broadway, New York City. The contract was negotiated for the Chinese Government by Sun Fo, Minister of Railways, and President of the China National Aviation Corporation, recently specially authorized by the State Council. The Curtiss interests were represented by Major Wm. B. Robertson, President of the Curtiss-Robertson Co., of St. Louis, Missouri, and by Commander Roland Riggs, legal representative of Mr. C. M. Keys.—Kuo Min.

Another Ambitious Scheme

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

New York, Apr. 21.

An ambitious plan to connect Shanghai, Tokyo, Manila and other cities of the Far East with the United States by a direct aeroplane line is outlined in this morning's newspapers, which assert that negotiations are under way for the construction of floating seadromes across the Pacific.

The negotiations are between the Armstrong Seadrome Co. of Wilmington, Del. and what is described as "one of the largest banking and commercial institutions in Japan."

The tentative plans, which will require several years to work out completely, provide for three seadromes, or floating islands, between San Francisco and Honolulu and four seadromes between Honolulu and Manila. From Manila the 'planes to be used in the service would fly to Hongkong and thence along the China coast northwards to Japan and Manchuria.

The seadromes would provide facilities for mail and passenger express aeroplanes.

It is estimated the 'planes would require one day for the trip from San Francisco to Honolulu, two days from Honolulu to Manila, and three days from Manila to Tokyo, via Hongkong and Shanghai.

The floating islands would be equipped with weather forecasting stations, hotels and fast boats which could be sent to the assistance of disabled aircraft. They would be similar to the seadrome now being constructed for anchorage mid-way between New York and Bermuda.

Other floating island routes are projected for a southerly trans-Atlantic service and will be completed within five years, according to the Armstrong company which is understood to have the support of the Dupont interests, General Motors and other big American industrial concerns.

Big amphibian aeroplanes are already being designed for the trans-Atlantic service.—United Press.

LI CHI-SEN WRITES TO KUANGSI

Former Colleagues Urged to Repent Their Ways

Nanking, Apr. 20.

General Li Chi-sen, who has been in confinement at the Hot Springs, Nanking, for several weeks past, in a lengthy personal letter, dated the 16th instant, addressed jointly to Li Chung-jen and Pei Chung-hsi, advised the two dismissed officials to retire from active service and go abroad, suggesting at the same time that General Huang Shao-hsiung should lead the Kuangsi troops in obedience to the Central Government's order. Owing to the lengthiness of the communication and the fact that it is full of classical allusions, only a brief summary of the letter is given below.)

General Li begins by explaining that the reason for his coming to Nanking was to clarify his attitude and position as regards the Hunan incident and that since moving to Tangshan, he has been well treated. In the meantime, General Li states, he has availed himself of the opportunity to study the ancient classics and philosophical works to improve his own knowledge.

Continuing he says: "I have kept quiet all the time because having been adjudged guilty, I did not wish to say anything, lest I may make a wrong utterance which will make matters worse.

In reading the daily papers, however, I have not found any statement from both of you and am puzzled by the fact that you have allowed our subordinates to defy the Central Government. I read also lately of a secret message from Teh-lin (Li Chung-jen) in which it was said that I had sent an order to Li Cheh-lin (a subordinate Kuangsi Commander). While this has since been denied by Li (Cheh-lin) himself and while our own conscience is clear there exists, nevertheless, some doubt as regards our sincerity in the minds of the public.

Support the Central Government

The President has repeatedly told us that the Central Government is not a government of any one particular individual and that no suspicion should be entertained towards any single person in the Government. Our seniors likewise have said that by supporting and consolidating the Central Government we can obtain peace, and that when peace is maintained for a longer period and the sufferings of the people are mitigated, then we can hope to carry out the constructive programme of the Revolution.

This was why we followed the President to Peking last year and remained there through the Disbandment Conference. Circumstances, however, prevented us from being in close touch with the Central Government, and suddenly we found ourselves unable to maintain the *status quo*.

We were misled into believing that the little service which we had rendered in the cause of the Revolution deserved great consideration and placed ourselves among the great. Is it any wonder that our presumption has led us to disaster? During the Disbandment Conference, General Feng Yu-hsiang suggested that the titles of Commander-in-Chief and Field-Commander should be conferred upon meritorious comrades. In ignorance, we heartily endorsed this suggestion, not knowing that it was pure sarcasm on the part of our elder, who merely wished us to realize our vanity. From recent declarations concerning the Wuhan incident it is evident that our superiors have been more than patient with us.

Foreign Trip Forecast

I hope, therefore, that you will issue strict instructions to your former subordinates to stop this foolish defiance of the Government so that the punishment they deserve may be lightened for them. You, youselves, had also better go abroad at an early date to increase your knowledge for the future benefit of society. We have on various occasions expressed a desire to go abroad, and this is the time for us to carry out our word; because when one is not wanted, one should let others shoulder the responsibility. This was our advice to Mr. Wang Ching-wei, which we must also accept for ourselves.

I am ashamed of myself for not having been able personally to lead a single Kuangsi soldier in the service of the Party and the Nation, while you were at the head of over 8,000 fellow provincials in the various expeditions in the past. Now that peace has been restored in our land, these men should return to their ploughs for the sake of their posterity. The Kuangsi Army can well be dispersed and this is the right time to do so.

The principles of our late Leader now prevail everywhere. The 3rd Congress has just closed and if our late Leader were alive to-day I am sure he would approve its resolutions. Lately, however, it was reported that the District Party Headquarters at Hankow had adversely criticized the Congress's order for the discipline of Wang (Ching-wei) and Chen (Kung-po), which leads the public to think how inconsistent we were. Being adjudged guilty it behooves us to refrain from utterances in order to avoid being exploited by others. I need not say more and hope you will heed my advice.—Kuo Min.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST KUANGSI

Canton's Decision to Carry Out Nanking's Orders

Canton, Apr. 18.

The military commanders in Canton have decided to carry out Nanking's orders to launch a general attack against General Huang Shao-hsiung, General Pei Chung-hsi and General Li Chung-jen, who are the leaders of the Kuangsi Clique.

The supreme commanders in Canton at the present moment are General Chen Chi-tang, commander of the 1st Division, and Admiral Chen Cheh, commander of the Naval Bureau. Admiral Chen Cheh is strongly in favour of an expedition against Kuangsi, while General Chen Chi-Tang is somewhat indecisive, as he was formerly a trusted follower of Marshal Li Chi-sen. The relationship between the two Chens was none too cordial, but General Chen Ming-chu, who is in Hongkong under treatment for injuries recived during the fire at the King Edward Hotel, sent a staff officer to interview Chen Cheh and Chen Chi-tang with a view to reconciling the two men. The mission was successful, with the result that they are now in accord to fight the Kuangsi clique.

Chen Ming-chu Wanted Back

The Cantonese are very anxious that General Chen Ming-chu should come back to Canton to take charge of his duties as Chairman of the Kuangtung Provincial Government, but he has not yet fully recovered from his injuries. It is learned, however, that he may return here some time next week, and he will be given a rousing welcome by the Kuangtung people.

From official circles, it is learned that the expedition against the Kuangsi clique is necessary in view of the fact that they have already planned to take Canton for use as a base of activities against Nanking. Moreover, the retreating Kuangsi toops from Hankow will retire to their native province, which means Kuangsi has to support 100,000 troops. Heretofore, the Kuangsi militarists maintained their army from revenues collected in Canton and Wuhan, but now they have lost these two rich centres. Kuangsi is a barren and unproductive land, and cannot keep a large army of 100,000. The only alternative is for the Kuangsi men to fight their way into Canton again.

President Chiang Kai-shek has made it known that in case the Cantonese forces are not adequate to attack Kuangsi, he will despatch the 4th Division under General Miao Pei-nan to reinforce the local forces. Miao's troops are among the best in the National Army and have a personal grudge against the Kuangsi forces for having ousted them from Kuangtung sixteen months ago.—Reuter.

KUANGSI AT HER LAST GASP

Not Faintest Hope of Success: Opium Big Consideration

From Our Own Correspondent

Canton, Apr. 16.

Deserted by her strongest ally, and even threatened now with an attack by that ally if she trespasses on Kuangtung soil, Kuangsi has not left to her the faintest hope of success. Advices from Wuchow, her most flourishing city, point to a termination of hostilities but the indications are that Gen. Huang Shao-hung does not know which way to turn, and his resentment towards Gen. Chan Chai-tong even yet may culminate in a clash. The Kuangsi warlord has been blowing both hot and cold, confessing one day that his fight with the North already is a lost cause, and in the next breath cursing Chiang Kai-shek, and declaring that he must be his enemy until the end. Probably what is hurting the pride of Gen. Huang more than anything else, however, is loss of standing with Canton. Even a generous offer tendered to him by his former ally has not assuaged his grief at losing ground in Kuangtung.

An emissary of Chan Chai-tong has gone to Wuchow for the second time, but he has not been welcomed with open arms. Heung Hon-ping carried with him the olive branch of peace, and the offer which he has been instructed to make, will be fully as beneficial to the recipients as it will to those making it. Nanking badly needs funds to help to relieve its financial burden; on the other hand, Canton wants to be assured that there will be an uninterrupted flow of opium into this province, for that will add to her material wealth.

A Reciprocal Offer

Playing her part as a willing servant of the National Government, Kuangtung is asking Kuangsi to cease referring to her Military Headquarters as the Eighth Route Commander's Office, and she is asking that Governor Huang will show his loyalty to the National Government by consenting to take up the post of Director of the Military Reorganization and Disbandment Office for Kuangsi. If these two requests are complied with, and a guarantee is given that all the opium that is needed in Canton will be sent down here, then, for her part, Kuangtung will undertake to give her friend $600,000 a month towards her military expenses.

It has astonished the Canton officials to find that Huang Shao-hung is hanging back, pouting, and has answered Heung Hon-ping by saying that, since Kuangtung is backing Chiang Kai-shek, he cannot be friends with her. Strange, indeed, for opium is the very life-blood of Governor Huang's province, which, unless she trafficks in this narcotic, needs must be poverty-stricken, lacking as she does natural resources and productive industries. In the past, 4,000,000 taels of opium have come to Canton from Wuchow, on the average, month in and month out. The buyer has made a huge profit by raising the price and reselling to concessionaires. Kuangsi has derived a comfortable income from the sale of revenue stamps, a dollar stamp being required for each tael sold. Sixty per cent. of the collections of the revenue stamp office has gone into the Kuangsi treasury, the other 40 per cent. being transmitted to the National Government. So, as it stands, Huang Shao-hung has so let his ire get the best of him that he is passing up the opportunity to gain the sum of $2,400,000 monthly, in addition to the $600,000 per month which Kuangtung also has promised to give him.

The Phantom Navy

The report circulated in Canton on the 11th to the effect that the Hoi Ying, the "dreadnaught" of the Nationalist Navy, and the Ying Sui, a man-of-war of the second class, had dropped anchor in the harbour of Whampoa the previous Friday, has proved to be a hoax. On Thursday, a telegram came from Nanking, announcing the intention of the Admiralty to send these vessels south, and the public, hearing that the boats arrived the day following the receipt of this message, concluded that Nanking had purposely failed to report the date of arrival, and therefore based upon this as an unfriendly act. The same report told of a banquet given by Admiral Chan Chak the same evening, at which Admiral Chan Wing-fan, of the Nationalist Navy, was one of the principal speakers.

The Kuomintang news agency which gave out this report has not taken the pains to correct it, and those who have scanned the situation with any degree of care have concluded that the local government was responsible for giving out this statement. A flotilla of twelve gunboats was sent up the West River just about that time, and it may be that Gen. Chan Chai-tong wanted the report to reach the ears of the Kuangsi people, causing them to believe that Nanking was co-operating with Canton in staging this naval demonstration. An attack by Kuangsi, if it comes, undoubtedly will be from the direction of Wuchow, and hence it is highly important that the local troops and the navy should effectively block the West River route.

The Communist Scare

The warning sounded by the Foreign Office recently that in all sections of the country the local officials should be on the lookout to detect any move which the Communists might make has been heeded in Kuangtung. Mr. C. T. Wang had passed on the information gathered by officials along the Russian border which indicated that Moscow secretly is sending its agents again to China. While both the police office and Military Headquarters are uncommunicative, the arrest of a Russian in a Canton hotel recently on charges of being a Red agent has become publicly known. Last Monday, 29 students of the Chung Shan University Medical School were arrested in a raid, but all, it is understood, have proved their innocence. They had taken sides on the question of whether Gen. Li Chi-sen really gave support to the rebellion against National authority or not, and the charges were trumped up by one of the factions.

Motor cars filled with police run daily through the city streets, stop at various street intersections, and all passers by are searched for concealed weapons. Every possible precaution is being taken to discourage the radicals, but of late nothing startling has come to light.

THE ARMS EMBARGO QUESTION

Statement by Diplomatic Body

Peking, Apr. 25.

The Diplomatic Body is issuing a statement to-morrow regarding the Arms Embargo Agreement of 1919.

The contents of the statement have not been divulged, but it is understood the Diplomatic Body recommends the raising of the embargo.—Reuter.

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LEADING ARTICLES

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MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S PROMISE

Apr. 22.

While we are sceptical as to the workability of Mr. Lloyd George's scheme for dealing with unemployment it seems fair that, at this distance and with no direct interest in Shanghai involved, those who believe in it should be given their say.

In recent days a vast change has come over the political situation in England. Mr. Lloyd George has played the part of the devil fish that fishermen put into their tank, amongst their catch, to stir up the lazy, edible, creatures that, without the stimulus of the mad rushes of their enemy, would lie supine in the water and reach the shore with their flesh in a flabby, insipid, condition unfit for the market. The "little Welsh wizard" has justified his nickname for he has produced from his mystery bag a brand new scheme for dealing with the unemployment problem and promises that if his party is returned to power, in a year, the running sore of our national life will be healed. His pronouncement has stirred the national imagination like a trumpet call and the Liberal party which was, to all appearance, "down and out" has suddenly sprung to life and bids fair to have as many members returned in the coming election as either of the other two contestants for the blue ribbon of office.

Of the urgency of the problem there can be no question. A million persons out of work—at one time the figures touched the million and a half mark—is too serious an evil to be left untended. It is true that we did not allow them to starve; we gave them a dole. But the cure was almost as bad as the disease for nothing is more enervating than money for nothing. There are men, young men in their early twenties, in England who have never been broken in to work. They left school with the high hopes of a boy's ambition and have been condemned to wander from place to place looking for the job that never materialized. Now, weary and dispirited, they are almost content to be loafers. If the devil had schemed to sap the manhood of Britain he could have hit on no surer method of achieving his end. Watch a boy at play and you will see that nothing interests him so much as the joy of making something. It may be a rabbit hutch or a rat trap, but he will have more pleasure in the construction of the ricketty contraption than in the most hilarious game. He will probably make a botch of the job but while working at his task he is making something of himself. That wise philosopher, Teufelsdrockh, advised his generation to "Produce, produce, were it but the pitifulest, infinitesimal fraction of a product, produce it in God's name." It was surely the very bankruptcy of statesmanship that we, with all the resources of the most splendid Empire the world has ever seen, could not bring the workless man and the unbroken territory into contact with each other. Mr. Lloyd George's plan is to make roads, to drain marshes, to afforest the hills. There can be no doubt that Britain needs a national road construction scheme. The coming of the motor car has made the roads devised by John Loudon Macadam, in the early part of the nineteenth century, as insufficient for our need as were the bridle paths by which the country was traversed in his day. If we do not take the work in hand now, and do it adequately, it is possible that, with the revival of trade, we shall be compelled to do it when labour is both scarce and dear. It is even possible that we might have to import labour to do for us what our idle hands could well do now.

There are those who declare that the scheme set forth is but the hare brained dream of a charlatan and quote "Limehouse" as a sufficient refutation of the claims made for it. But the proposals have the endorsement of that well known economist, J. M. Keynes, and other experts have been consulted. There is, at least, nothing fantastic about it. It proposes to do something that very much needs doing and that must be done soon. Nay, it must be done now or be done, at a much greater cost, later. We would need to be much more enthusiastic in our admiration of Mr. Lloyd George than we are to contend that everything will work out as he has planned. The best laid schemes o' mice and men, we know, gang aft agley and more than once the Liberal leader has promised more than he was able to perform. But he did give us the high explosives we needed in the dark days of the war and the task he has set for himself now is one of much less compiexity than that was. Besides, there is no alternative before the country. Mr. Baldwin says "We will foster, by every means in our power, the revival of trade that has already begun and trust to see, ere long, another era of prosperity." The answer to that remark is "this ought ye to have done and not leave the other undone." There is no reason why both things shoud not go *pari passu* with each other. In the very enunciation of his proposals the ex-Premier has poured some of his own vitality and optimism into the life of the nation. "As cold water to a thirsty soul so is good news from a far country" and men whose hearts were heavy with hope deferred begin to lift up their heads. Whether Mr. Lloyd George is returned to power or not he has lifted the question of unemployment to a new platform and it must be dealt with on heroic lines by whatever party gains the suffrages of the nation.

WHAT AN ENGLISHMAN EATS

Apr. 23.

"Beer, the Bible and the seven deadly virtues have made our England what she is." Nothing is said in Oscar Wilde's epigram about beef and broccoli. But it seems that the fate of a general election, which, after all, is England "once removed," is likely to hang upon them. Every party, of course, lays claim to be the peculiar repository of the seven deadly virtues. And one would have thought they would equally have stood for the roast beef, although now it appears as if Mr. Lloyd George were for preferring "bully" and will be feeding his road-makers on iron rations if he gets back to power. But broccoli, there can be no question, belongs to the Conservatives. The enterprise and co-operation of Cornish growers, the railways and last but not least of the Ministry of Agriculture, has built up a thriving export of this succulent vegetable to the Continent. Scientifically graded and expeditiously distributed, "in thirty-nine boxes, all carefully packed, with their names painted clearly on each," British broccoli are penetrating to every part of the Continent and still the demand is for more. Things are looking up. Guildford, one recalls, sends cobnuts to Holland. A firm of vine-growers at Maidenhead supplies New York Christmas tables with grapes, which it has some secret process of preserving so that they continue to look for months as if they had just come off the vine. By and bye someone will discover how to get English apples sold on the London market.

A few weeks ago some instructive letters appeared in "The Times" on what an Englishman eats. "An Exile" wrote from France to suggest that the general hardiness of Frenchmen and the notably small extent to which they had suffered from the recent epidemic of "flu," was because they fared better and had fewer fads than any nation in the world:

> Nothing (wrote "Exile") save the direst poverty will stop the French working man—artisan or clerk—from consuming his minimum of 2lb. of bread, of two litres of wine, and at least ½lb. of animal food a day, with all the supplementary accompaniments of vegetables, cheese, butter, milk, fruits.
>
> The majority of English people, especially in the middle and lower middle classes, do not eat enough, and what they eat is bad. It is often what might be called forged food, and the cooking of it is casual and the consumption of it far too hasty. It is also accompanied by very indifferent drink, far inferior to the wines and beers of the Continent.

One thinks of Mr. Polly, Wells's inimitable shopman hero, whose interior, as fed by Miriam, was not so much a human organism as a battlefield. But it need hardly be said that "An Exile's" challenge was eagerly taken up. A Wimpole Street doctor immediately wrote to protest that the food in England is the best in the world and that Englishmen eat if anything too much.

> The average Englisnman, in my opinion, eats far more than the Frenchman, especially in the amount of animal food, for his breakfast consists of eggs and bacon, kidneys, fish, and other articles of diet, a meat luncheon, an afternoon tea, and a meat dinner. In addition to these four meals he, after a theatre or late night, is prepared to sit down to a meat supper. The Frenchman's breakfast of coffee and rolls and his abstention from afternoon tea reduce the intake of animal food considerably. Not only the excess of animal food, but the comparatively small intake of fresh fruit and salads is responsible for many diseases.

Leaving aside the very doubtful question how many of the English middle and lower classes habitually get all the good things mentioned above, one detects in this precisely what the Frenchman eschews, namely, a fad. And when the writer goes on to say that he prefers a "dry" meal to one taken with any sort of beverage one is sure of it. No Frenchman would dream of taking his meals dry; and, at the risk of exciting prohibitionist wrath, one ventures to think that the light wine, mixed with water, which he (and his children) habitually drink has a great deal to do with his healthiness. Another correspondent of "The Times" believes that English people are too much addicted to sweets, cakes and puddings. Another thinks that they are "butter starved" adding,

> I believe that in good butter we have the most efficient protection against fatal influenza, and butter, allied with cod liver oil and malt, makes an even better line of defence. If the French people suffer less from fatal influenza, it is because they use so much more butter and fats in their cooking.

And yet another says that, after living for many years in France, he never knew what indigestion was till he returned to England:

> The light and early *dejeuner*, too, suited me much better than the heavier and later meal with which we begin the day. As your correspondent says, the average French housewife takes a hearty delight in providing well-cooked and palatable food for her family, and realizes that what is eaten with pleasure is much more likely to do good than what is consumed merely to supply the wants of nature.

Latterly, it seems, he has found relief by abstaining from tea, which truly as served in lower-class English households is a fearsome thing, bitter Indian stuff, often left to stew on the hob for hours till it is nearly black and must be pure tannin.

But surely the root of the matter, as between French feeding and English feeding, is cookery. George Gissing maintained that English cookery was the best in the world, the object being to bring out all the natural flavours of the comestible instead of disguising them in sauces. Which is true enough of English cookery at its best. But how often does one get it, and what are we to say of it at the other extreme? Twenty-five years ago the present writer, living *au cinquième* in a by-street of Paris and much obliged to look at every sou, often had his meals sent in from an adjoining *débit de vins* principally patronized by cabmen. What flavours, what lusciousness and variety, tempting one to mop up the last drop of gravy or stew with a bit of bread, a delightful custom permissible in France even at the best tables. Nor was it just a question of the sharp-set appetite of youth; for during this period, being on a holiday at home and bound for a Scottish border town, the same writer got his breakfast at Newcastle in a workmen's eating house, the only place of the kind open: and it is safe to say that if the *patronne* of the *débit de vins* had set the same vile dishes before her cabmen, there would have been a riot. To say the least word in disparagement of his countrywomen, especially on St. George's Day, is abhorrent to the writer. But it must frankly be confessed that they do not always shine as cooks. And now that beef and broccoli figure on the Conservative oriflamme, the idea suggests itself that they might go a little further and teach our England how to serve them. Here is a use for the flapper vote and those who wield it, who, it will be remembered, are specially indebted to Mr. Baldwin and his friends for their new political privileges. "Conservatism and Cookery;" "Tories for the Tasty Table:" what better battle cry could be wished? It would sweep the constituencies.

RESEARCH AND REMUNERATION

Apr. 24.

The lack of trained biologists has been the subject of a good deal of discussion recently in the English press. There is a large and growing demand throughout the British Empire for such men. Commercial and other concerns such as the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, and the Rubber Associations of Malaya and Ceylon are also making increased use of research workers qualified in biology, and grants for biological investigations in all parts of the Empire are being made by the Empire Marketing Board. Salaries range from £300 to £800 in Britain, £500 to £950 in the Colonies, and £1,000 to £2,000 for the senior appointments. Five posts at £1,000 a year were recently offered in the Tanganyika Territory, and a post at a senior salary in Barbadoes. Nevertheless it was not an easy task to get men to take these situations, owing to the scarcity of trained biologists. We appear to need these men of science. "Then why," it may be asked, "are not more young men attracted in this direction?" And a university Professor has hazarded the opinion that it is because the highest post open to the biologist is likely to be only worth just over £1,000 a year.

The whole question of scientific research may be looked at from two standpoints. First there is the salary. The man qualified to undertake research in any branch of applied science must primarily be a person of special gifts. Not only must he possess a pure and accurate knowledge of his subject, but he must have the rare power of applying the known in such a way as to bring to light the hitherto unknown. Such creative work, if one may use the term in this connection, is a gift which belongs to the few. Moreover it is work which must absorb the whole of a person's time and powers. It is, in fact, labour entailing the use of the highest forms of human intelligence, but it does not command the highest remuneration. At one time, no doubt, such work was regarded as bringing its own reward, and to-day there are men who would prefer comfortable poverty and obscurity, if allowed to carry on research in their own line, to affluence in any other branch of human effort. But on the whole, standards have changed, we are more anxious to live luxuriously and to have plenty of spending money than were our forefathers, and the same spirit seems to have reached the men of science and culture. Who could fairly blame them? The labourer after all is worthy of his hire and there is no reason whatever why, just because a man belongs to the "highbrows," he should be expected to scorn material wealth to the extent of allowing himself and his peculiar knowledge to be exploited by those who are unashamedly out for gain. If the cinema star can earn his or her hundreds of thousands a year, because they possess just those qualities which appeal to the devotees of the picture theatre, there is certainly no reason why the man who adds to the sum of human knowledge in so valuable a branch as biology should not be paid a salary proportionate to his usefulness to society.

This leads us to the second point of view. The average Briton is possibly still rather suspicious of the entrance of the scientific mind into industry; and although nowadays he finds that he must admit the scientist into his factory, workshop and farm, he is not prepared to give up his position without a struggle. It would be a mistake to say that the British dislike exactness of method. They think carefully but in the end often act intuitively and seem to prefer rule of thumb and common sense to the precise instructions of the scientist. Much is said and written in England of the advantages of modern applied science, but somehow the Englishman does not quite like to feel that his life or his methods of industry are being regulated by the chemist, physicist or biologist. The result is that the research scientist is not always made to feel that he is the welcome adjunct to the staff of any concern that he should be. He is a concession to the modern preaching of exactitude; and although he is paid to find out things and give advice when asked for it, he cannot be certain that his suggestions will be carried out. The one thing he is certain of is that he will never be treated with the respect, or

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receive anything like the salary, given to the financial experts who control the monetary side of the business. The writer knows of one firm in the Colonies who advertised for a metalurgical chemist. They required an expert on steel analyses, microscopy and endless other technical matters; he would have needed a long period of training before he could fulfil their requirements, and the salary offered was about equal to that of an unskilled labourer. Until we are prepared not only to pay a research scientist a salary comparable with his abilities, but also to treat him with the respect usually accorded to a financier, we shall not get the men we need. Scientists will prefer to remain on the teaching staff of the colleges and universities where, if the remuneration is not princely, they are at any rate persons of note, and as such are treated with the respect and consideration due to their abilities and their work.

THE DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

Apr. 25.

The meeting of the Preparatory Disarmament Committee at Geneva seems to have been characterized by a spirit of fairness and permeated by friendliness. The question they have met to discuss is one of the utmost importance and also one of extreme difficulty. It needs no argument to prove that if complete disarmament could be achieved a burden would be lifted from the shoulders of the nations that would make the task of reconstruction of the devastations wrought by the world war mere child's play. But it is equally evident that complete disarmament is the unsubstantial figment of a dream. Even partial disarmament, on which, in theory, all the delegates are agreed, is by no means easy of accomplishment. If France were to reduce her army to the size of that of the United States or even of Britain, she would feel herself to be naked in a cold world. If Britain were to reduce her navy until it was on an equality with that of Italy she would, if war were suddenly sprung upon her, be at the mercy of any third class power that chose to attack her in a little over a month. Alone among the nations we depend on sea borne commerce for our food. If we lost command of the sea, though we might repeat the miracle of the last war and put in the field an army of five millions of men, we should be as helpless as an eagle while moulting its plumes. Disarmament, then, means something different in the case of each nation represented at the conference and the task of the committee is to find a formula that would mean an equal proportionate disarmament in the case of each of the Powers represented and leave them, relatively to each other, as nearly as possible in the positions they now occupy. Mr. Bridgeman, the First Lord of the Admiralty, has shown that our country has gone further and done more in the way of disarmament than any other nation; but Lord Cushendun, when replying to the speech of Mr. Gibson, the head of the United States delegation, did not make that a reason why we should not do more. We are prepared for more drastic reductions in our armament if the other nations will do likewise. As far as can be gathered from the condensed report that has come to hand all the delegates committed their Governments to the principles enunciated and promised to work for the lightening of the load of taxation that Europe and, in a lesser degree, America is now carrying.

What was chiefly remarkable in this gathering was the spirit of goodwill manifested in such a mixed assembly. This is only a preparatory conference and however much success it may achieve it will not bring in the millennium, but the shadow of a possible next war is such a terrifying spectre that anything—even a scrap of paper—between us and such a catastrophe is welcome. It is astonishing how much may be accomplished by the infusion of this spirit of goodwill and it is certain that without it nothing is possible. We are told that the angels once sang "peace on earth and goodwill to men" but a later, and more accurate, translation records that the song said "peace to men of good will." While disclaiming such scholarship as would justify us in choosing one interpretation rather than another, it seems evident, on the face of it, that the second is the better version. For it is only to men of good will that peace can be given. To the evil disposed or cantankerous person peace is a stranger; he carries unrest in his bosom. Our state of mind is as infectious as our bodily ailments. Suspicion and peevishness in the mind of one person beget a corresponding antipathy in the heart of his neighbour, whilst a frank friendliness dissipates distrust as a sea breeze sweeps away a land mist.

A striking instance of this is the attitude of our own and the American Government to the question raised by the sinking of the I'm Alone. A ship flying the British flag has been sunk by the gunfire of an American revenue cruiser. The captain of the ship claims that it was sunk on the high seas and therefore a grave insult was offered to Britain. The captain of the cruiser claims that the vessel was sunk in American territorial waters while trying to escape search. Here are all the elements of a pretty quarrel. But the American Government announce an inquiry, full and open, and, doubtless, reparation if the cruiser is found to have been at fault. The British Government have every confidence in the probity of the American court and the certainty that compensation will be awarded, even to a noted smuggler, if she has been wrongfully attacked. The serenity of the relations between the two nations has not even been rippled, but had the incident taken place in an atmosphere of strain and suspicion the consequences might have been deplorable. As it is, the matter is being adjusted in a spirit of goodwill and friendliness which will leave no soreness on either side.

POWERS OF POLICE

Apr. 26.

The attack made upon the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce on Wednesday afternoon by some hundreds of rowdies belonging to hostile organizations brings again to the fore the limitations that are imposed upon the police in certain directions in the International Settlement. It is sufficiently curious that part of the cause of the riot was the forcible occupation of some of the Chamber's rooms by the Anti-Japanese Boycott Society, against which the Chamber had no better recourse than to appeal to Nanking, their premises being considered as Chinese territory. But what may be only an anomaly up to a point may under some conditions become an affair of serious public concern. As happened in Wednesday's riot. Several clerks employed by the Chamber were severely beaten, some had to be taken to hospital; and a quantity of property was damaged, some of the archives also being destroyed. The excitement was bad enough for the reserves from West Hongkew police station to be called out, but they were debarred from entering the Chamber, on the Chinese territory plea already mentioned, and could do no more than keep order in the surrounding streets. A few rioters were arrested, but as the men had been taken on debateable ground, they were let go later; and, when the mob had wreaked their fury sufficiently, they departed untouched. From every point of view a most unsatisfactory state of affairs.

Although this question of certain areas into which the police may not enter has only come prominently before public notice in the last two or three years, it is actually as old as the Land Regulations. In the first section of these, which defines the boundaries and limits of the International Settlement, it is stated that

"within the boundaries defined and above referred to under the first head are certain sites, namely, the New Custom House and the Temple of Rewards, together with the land set apart for the use of H. B. M.'s Government, known as the British Consulate site, which are exempted from municipal control, as well as any land hereafter to be settled or acquired by other Governments having treaties with China for Government purposes only: but the British and Foreign Consulate sites, the Custom House, and any lands as above, shall bear their share of the public burdens and municipal taxes."

Of the two Chinese properties here mentioned the Temple of Rewards is the site of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce. But it is important to notice that, excepting this building and the Custom House, no other exclusively Chinese area is mentioned in the Land Regulation as being "exempted from municipal control," nor is provision made for further Chinese properties to be included in such exemption, as is done in respect of land which might be obtained for foreign consulates. This is noteworthy, because, as will be remembered, on recent occasions of strikes in the Post Office, the plea was advanced that this building, being Chinese Government property, could not be entered by the municipal police. The Council gave way at the time, great stress being laid on the possible danger of further inflaming Chinese feeling, and Chinese soldiers were allowed into the Settlement in order to take charge of the Post Office. But the point of right in the matter was not conceded for good and all and still remains one at issue with the Chinese Government.

The wording of the Land Regulations is not always as precise as it might be, and we can imagine that this particular phrase, "exempted from municipal control" might be interpreted in several different senses. But of one thing we may be perfectly sure, namely, that it can never have been intended that this exemption, whatever it is, should prevent the municipal police from entering premises where a riot is going on, to protect property from being destroyed and inoffensive Chinese from being mobbed. In a long-drawn dispute, such as the Post Office strikes, it is possible to make arrangements for a guard of Chinese soldiers or police to be regularly on duty. But in the case of a riot, which boils up in a moment without previous warning, it is altogether too much to suggest that the police may stand at the gates looking on but must on no account pass through them to restore order. Supposing a fire were to break out in the Chamber or the Custom House, we know very well that the municipal fire brigade would not stand aside, leaving the flames to be fought by Chapei or Nantao firemen whenever they might arrive; nor would any Chinese wish it to do so. And a riot may be no less serious than a fire. Supposing any of the Chamber's clerks had been killed on Wednesday, or the guard instead of allowing itself to be disarmed had fired upon the mob and killed some rioters. Who would have been responsible? Furthermore, can we not imagine how Chinese papers (instigated by the rioters' friends) would have blazoned it abroad that it was the Council's employees who had fired and municipal police who had caused the deaths? And it would have been equally impossible to overtake the lie, or to make it understood elsewhere how the police could be looking on at a riot without stopping it. Naturally we are not criticizing the police, who would have been as willing as ever they are to deal with the rioters: we are criticizing the ridiculous technicality which made them helpless. In whatever sense municipal control may be excluded from this area or that, the basic fact of the situation is that the Municipal Council is the government of the International Settlement. Within its boundaries and on its roads, the Council alone is responsible for the maintenance of law and order, and, where the security of residents Chinese and foreign alike is endangered, the powers of its police to suppress disorder cannot be limited by a phrase which can never have been intended to bear so absurd and dangerous an interpretation as was seen in actual operation on Wednesday.

MORE LIBELS ON SHANGHAI

Apr. 27.

We had occasion some few weeks ago to correct a misstatement regarding the leasing of the International Settlement from the Chinese, which was published by the "China Weekly Review", of which Mr. J. B. Powell is editor. The Settlement land was not leased, as the paper in question asserted, but purchased from the Chinese. Now comes another and much more serious misstatement under the signature of Mr. J. B. Powell, in his capacity of "Chicago Tribune" correspondent, concerning the meningitis epidemic in Shanghai and the vicinity. The message, which appeared in the "Manila Bulletin" of April 4, is so palpably false that were it not typical of a certain type of propaganda being dished up to those unfamiliar with local conditions, we should choose to ignore it. Like this propaganda, however, it is based on misrepresentation of facts, with a just sufficient basis of truth to make it appear possible. The message states among other things that the outbreak of meningitis has revealed a distressful lack of cooperation between the foreign and Chinese health authorities; that no meeting of the heads of the health departments of the Chinese, French, and International areas has been held since the outbreak occurred on March 7; that Dr. Houki Hu, head of the Chinese health department, tried to induce the health authorities of the Settlement to inaugurate a cooperative disease prevention campaign only last August, but that the scheme was turned down by foreigners; and that, owing to the lack of cooperation which is thus pinned down to the foreigners, no statistics of the disease are known. Incidentally, the correspondent refers to the "British-controlled" International Settlement, which, of course, the Settlement is not, and seems to infer that the distressing state of affairs is attributable to this. While another remarkable statement is that the Chinese health authorities bought up the entire serum supply before the foreign health departments knew the meningitis outbreak had occurred.

So far as cooperation between the health authorities of the international, French, and Chinese areas is concerned, it is of interest to note that the International Settlement statistics of communicable disease are published weekly in the "Municipal Gazette" and are available to anyone who cares to purchase a paper with which the "Gazette" is distributed. The International Settlement statistics can be taken to include in a general way the statistics of the French Concession, there being a working arrangement between the two municipalities that the French use Settlement hospitals for their communicable cases; cases from the Concession when transferred to Settlement hospitals being thus included in the Settlement returns. Where can similar statistics of communicable disease in Chinese territory be obtained? It would seem the first rule of cooperation that such statistics should be available to the foreign authorities, in the same way as they make their statistics available to the Chinese. If any blame is to be attached for lack of cooperation, it does not belong to the foreign bodies. As one instance, we may quote the recent Chinese attitude towards the disposal of refuse from the Settlement in Chinese territory.

The statement that the foreign authorities rejected a "cooperative disease campaign" proposed by the Chinese is wholly untrue, for the simple reason that no such proposal was ever made to them. In making this report to his paper it is most charitable to suppose that Mr. Powell got confused with the negotiations that took place between the Chinese and Settlement health departments before last August, concerning reciprocity of licences for food-supplying establishments. At that time the foreign authorities agreed to the reciprocity, provided the Chinese establishments conformed with the Settlement requirements in so far as the sale of food within the Settlement was concerned, but it was found that the conditions for many of the licensed food-suppliers in Chinese territory were so far below the standard demanded in the Settlement that reciprocity was unworkable and the request was eventually refused. It would have been tantamount to lowering the standard of the Settlement to conform with that outside it. So far as can be learned, no proposal other than this was discussed between the two bodies. The statement about the purchase of all the available serum by the Chinese is in itself too tall for belief. The foreign authorities knew about the epidemic, of course, and were in touch with its spread in the surrounding districts where conditions of Chinese life—crowding and lack of sanitation—were conducive to its spreading, and when it was actually raging in the native city and before it touched the Settlement, Settlement authorities were treating between seventy and eighty cases from Chinese territory. At no time did the supply of serum in the Settlement run out.

It might be worth while to remind readers that the Chinese Port Health authorities act solely on Settlement statistics in declaring the port infected or otherwise, and that Settlement statistics are always available, while Chinese are never. The foreign health authorities actually have given the Chinese documents relating to local public health accumulated over 30 years. And were any honest endeavours made to find out the truth of relationships between foreign and Chinese, little would be revealed to the discredit of the foreigners.

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NOTES AND COMMENTS

The King's Message

If His Majesty "looking back on his long illness and recovery" finds in himself "a thankfulness of far deeper origin than a mere sense of relief," how much more thankful will his people be that he is able to write the wonderful message which we published yesterday and to look forward to the time when he will once more take up his work. For, by letters of not many weeks ago, and even after the King had been moved to Bognor, it was clear that people in England seriously feared that he might henceforward always have to lead an invalid's life. It would almost be impertinent to comment on a message so full of feeling. It is a perfect example of the King's faculty for saying the right thing in the right way, which is the best evidence of the simple sincerity of his nature. But when he speaks of his realization of the wide and deep anxiety of his people as "among the most vivid experiences of my life", His Majesty strikes a personal note which is surely common to all of us. Nobody, we believe, or at least very few people, who has ever been through any trouble can have failed to be impressed by the kindness forthcoming at such times, even from those who might have seemed complete strangers. Life is a hard thing in many ways no doubt, but most of us must have had some cause to feel that the predominant trait in human nature is, after all, its kindliness. As for the King, so long have his people known that they hold the first place in his and the Queen's thoughts, that it is a small thing if their sympathies have gone out in overwhelming measure to the royal pair, in their recent trial and now in their most welcome relief.

Mr. J. F. Brenan

The appointment of Mr. J. F. Brenan to be Consul-General in Shanghai in succession to Sir Sidney Barton has caused some natural surprise, owing to his comparatively junior position in the Service. Mr. Brenan was born in July, 1883, and was originally a Student Interpreter in Siam. He was transferred to China in October, 1905, and promoted to be a second-class assistant in April, 1910. Three years later he was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple. During the war he served as Captain with the Chinese Labour Corps and shortly after rejoining the Consular Service was appointed Acting Consul in Nanking. In January, 1920, Mr. Brenan was promoted to be one of His Majesty's Vice-Consuls. He was Acting Consul in Shanghai for a few months in 1922, and again from November, 1924, to April, 1926, at which date he was sent to Canton as Acting Consul-General and has remained there until his recent departure on Home leave. In fact, Mr. Brenan is not likely to take up his new post for some months, as we believe he is now entitled to nine months' leave, though possibly he might be asked to curtail it somewhat. From this brief survey of Mr. Brenan's service, it will be seen that he goes over the heads of not a few men senior to himself. His work at Canton has earned a good deal of approbation and it is no secret that he stands high in the estimation of the Legation. The responsibilities of Shanghai are many and great. The relationships of the British Consul-General with the Council are at once close and peculiar, since, although British members on the Council predominate, as do British interests in Shanghai, the Settlement is an international one, not a British Concession, and the Council takes its instructions from the ratepayers, not from the Consular or Diplomatic Body. It seems probable that the future will tend to accentuate this constitutional aspect of the Council's position, indeed it is in many respects advisable that it should do so. At the same time the British community of Shanghai naturally look to their Consul-General to uphold their interests and their treaty rights, the more so if policy at headquarters tends to belittle them from a misguided apprehension of the possible consequences of taking the firm and just line. From his previous experience in Shanghai we have no doubt that Mr. Brenan appreciates this point of view, and in this belief we wish him all success in carrying out the very difficult task to which he has been called.

The Recovery of Chefoo

Relief will be felt that Chang Chung-chang has been driven from Chefoo, coupled will hope that he will not succeed in making a stand anywhere else in the province. He got possession of it on March 27, Liu Chen-nien, the Nationalist general, being defeated through the treachery of a subordinate. Since then Liu has put up a defence at Muping which seems to reflect the highest credit on him; and now, Chang Chung-chang being betrayed by a subordinate in his turn, Liu has recovered possession of Chefoo. As far as can be seen from telegrams, Chang behaved fairly well while in Chefoo itself. He is said to have extracted $200,000 from the merchants on condition of his troops being kept in order; recently he was asking for $3,000,000, but was probably pushed out before he got it. But his reputation in Shantung is too bad for the merchants of Chefoo not to heave a sigh of satisfaction at his departure. And with him was associated a man of even worse repute, Chu Yu-pu. Moreover, away in the country, removed from the publicity which Chefoo gets, Chang appears to have behaved with cold blooded cruelty, recruiting robber bands to his standard and turning them loose to plunder the helpless villages among which he passed as they would. The whole of Shantung very badly needs cleaning up. Outlaws roam the country unchecked except in the sphere of the Japanese occupation, and the condition of the country people, already reduced to the lowest ebb by Chang Chung-chang's previous reign, is extremely pitiable. The rather obvious reluctance of Nanking to take control of Shantung from the Japanese was, perhaps, natural while the war with Hupeh was still the first care. But this is over now, and there is space and the necessary troops of good quality should be available to do some thing permanent and effective, to restore order in this the sorely tried province of Shantung.

Feed the Brute

What are we to reply to the fair correspondent who assails us so vigorously because we ventured to say that cookery was not always the Englishwoman's strongest point? Having apparently also accused us of implying that Englishwomen also do not keep their houses clean, nor do their hair, nor dress well, that they have big teeth and big feet, do not know how to love, are cold and snobbish, are a failure as business women or cinema actresses or dancers, etc., she probably feels that this particular brute is not worth feeding, even with a loaf baked by St. George's wife—always supposing that he had one and that she baked the household's bread, of which we think there is no evidence. But really we never made or implied such a monstrous list of charges. Of course there is any number of good cooks in England, but also it cannot be denied that there is any amount of very poor cookery. Whether it is all the work of women is, no doubt, an important point. Very likely the cook of the Newcastle eating-house mentioned in Wednesday's leader was a man. With this misgiving in mind, opening so wide a vista of horrid libel, all we can do is to apologize humbly to our wounded compatriot.

Foreign Women's Home

One takes pleasure in calling attention to the report for 1928 of the Foreign Women's Home, at 18 Baikal Road, a copy of which has just reached us. The resources of the Home are slender, revenue last year amounting to $22,728, and out of this a great deal of work has to be done. Altogether during 1928, 58 grown-ups, seven children and four babies were admitted to the Home and, at the date of issuing the report, it contains 19 women and six children.

While it is true (we read) that no woman is ever denied a refuge overnight, another practical side should perhaps be emphasized. The Foreign Women's Home does not exist for those who seek an easy home-life: rather does it respond to the call of those who are destitute, friendless and homeless. It may be to some a temporary abode until better days follow: it is often the permanent home of others who are aged or in poor health. A third section may be mentioned, which strongly commends itself to the Committee, namely, those who are able to take available posts, which they are encouraged to accept, in order to support themselves. Many of these pay the Home a nominal sum of ten dollars per month towards their maintenance. For those who remain in the Home, certain specified hours are set aside for occupation in the Industrial Room after the usual household routine is accomplished.

The report gives, of course without mentioning names, a number of the cases with which it has to deal, all of an affecting nature. And indeed without the Home's agency it is difficult to know what would become of many women who truly find a home in it. The report pays a high tribute to the services of the staff, Miss Ashworth (who married and went to Canton in December) and Miss Moodie, who was unable to remain longer in China and recently left for England after her three years' contract here. Miss Moodie specially had charge of the Cottage Home with its 12 little inmates. She is succeeded by Miss Slater, who is in everyway well qualified for this particular work, and the Cottage Home continues to be the happy family it always has been. Reading the report certainly conveys an impression, that anyone with some money to spare could not do better than send it to the Foreign Women's Home.

RADIO

The China Broadcasting Association, 17 The Bund, Shanghai, announce the following daily programmes, which will be preceded by the chiming of the Customs' clock. Wave length 335 metres.

Daily Except Sunday:

At 1 p.m.—Musical programme.
Monday.—Operatic and instrumental.
Tuesday.—Instrumental and vocal.
Wednesday.—Light music, etc.
Thursday.—Various.
Friday.—Vocal and instrumental.
Saturday.—Light opera, band, etc.
Each programme will be interspersed with orchestral music.

At 7 p.m.—News service and market report, following on Wednesday and Saturday by light classical selections, other days dance music.

At 9 p.m.—The programme as announced below.

Forthcoming Programmes

SUNDAY, April 28.—Church Services.
10.30 a.m. Holy Trinity Cathedral
6 p.m. Union Church
8 p.m. Gospel Mission.

MONDAY, April 29, 9 p.m.—A concert is being arranged. Mrs. R. M. Vanderburgh (songs) Mr. H. H. Cameron (songs) Mr. William B. Rice (piano) Mrs. Stokely (accompaniments).

TUESDAY, April 30, 9 p.m.—Majestic Hotel Orchestra, interspersed with other musical numbers.

WEDNESDAY, May 1, 9 p.m.—A concert arranged by Mrs. C. W. Smith.

THURSDAY, May 2, 9 p.m.—Readings—Majestic Hotel Orchestra.

FRIDAY, May 3, 9 p.m.—Specially selected musical programme with explanatory notes.

SATURDAY, May 4, 9 p.m.—Majestic Hotel Orchestra, interspersed with other musical numbers.

WITH a view to observing Dr. Sun Yat-sen's state funeral, local public organizations have decided to hold a mass meeting on June 1, the day of the funeral; to erect a monument in honour of Dr. Sun in front of the International Recreation Club at Kiangwan; and to establish a Sun Yat-sen library.

UPON receipt of reports that books on Communism were concealed in a house at No. 13 Hsin Ting Fang Alleyway, off Paotung Road, Chapei, members of the Bureau of Public Safety for Greater Shanghai raided the place on April 23 and seized some 30,000 Communist books. An old woman in the house said that the books had been placed there by a sub-tenant who had not visited the house for some days.

NEWS FROM THE OUTPORTS

GARTER MISSION TO JAPAN

Duke of Gloucester Welcomed in Hongkong

Hongkong, Apr. 25.

All ships in the harbour and public buildings are bellagged in honour of the Duke of Gloucester, who arrived here shortly before ten o'clock this morning in the P. & O. S. Morea. The Governor, Sir Cecil Clementi, with his Aide-de-Camp, boarded the Morea and offered the Duke the welcome of the Colony.

Punctually at eleven His Royal Highness, with his suite, landed at Queen's Pier, where Vice-Admiral A. K. Waistell, General Sandilands, other military and naval authorities, members of the Executive and Legislative Councils, representatives of the Chinese community and the Japanese Consul received him. A royal salute was fired from H.M.S. Kent, after which the naval band aboard the cruiser struck up the National Anthem.

The Governor introduced His Royal Highness to Hongkong's foremost personages.

After inspecting the Guard of Honour, the Duke and the Governor motored to the city through streets lined by soldiers, marines and volunteers. After having arrived at the City Hall, where the leading citizens were gathered, the Duke was presented with addresses of welcome. The Chinese address included an ode embroidered on a blackwood screen of a characteristic Chinese design.

Replying to the addresses of welcome the Duke of Gloucester, referring to China, said: "The prosperity of Hongkong is intimately connected with that of China and I know that the internal difficulties of China have had a serious reaction here; but I am, I hope, justified in believing that we can now look forward to a new epoch of peace and prosperity in that great country. No one will welcome the early arrival of that epoch more sincerely than the British and Chinese communities of Hongkong, whose interests are so closely interwoven, and with whose continued closer co-operation we may hope to set a further expansion of Hongkong's prosperity."

Detachments of the St. John Ambulance unit, Girl Guides and Boy Scouts received His Royal Highness at Government House, where the Duke was the guest of honour at an official luncheon.

The Duke is playing polo this afternoon and will be the guest of honour at an official dinner this evening.

After the luncheon at Government House, the Japanese Consul, on behalf of Marquis Okuma, the proprietor of a Tokyo newspaper and an old Cambridge man, presented the Duke of Gloucester with an album containing pictures of places of interest in Japan where His Royal Highness is visiting. A similar presentation was made to the Earl of Airlie.

On behalf of the Chinese community Sir Shou-son Chow presented a set of porcelain rice-bowls and saucers and a blackwood tray, inlaid with silver, to the Duke.—Reuter.

Note: The Garter Mission, which is leaving Hongkong for Japan in H.M.S. Suffolk on April 27, comprises H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., the Earl of Airlie, M.C. (one of His Majesty's Lords-in-Waiting), Rear-Admiral the Hon. Herbert Meade, C.B., I.S.O., Major-General Sir Hugh Elles, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., Mr. H. Lloyd Thomas (secretary to the Garter Mission), and Captain Howard Kerr, O.B.E. (equerry in attendance on His Royal Highness).—Reuter.

Special Train for Duke

Tokyo, Apr. 18.

The Imperial train, built expressly for the Prince of Wales several years ago on his visit to Japan, will be placed at the disposal of the Duke of Gloucester when he arrives, the Imperial Household Department has announced.

The train was faithfully designed in the English style and has a commodious dining room capable of seating 16 persons.—United Press.

PEKING'S ROWDY STUDENTS

Education Impaired by the Prevailing Unrest

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Peking, April 16.

China's leading universities, most of which are located in Peking, have one and all been affected as the school year closes by the prevailing unrest in the country. The students, more attentive to politics than in most countries, have been turned from their studies by the restless atmosphere prevailing throughout the country, and have ignored class-rooms for days and weeks to stage "demonstrations" of one sort and another.

Every major school in Peking has been affected, all the government universities, and the two greatest mission schools, Yenching University and the Catholic University. The pretexts are different in various schools, but the result has been the same—loss of time spent on studies.

Lack of Money

The government universities in Peking city have been disturbed at intervals throughout the year, and in their case the trouble has often been lack of funds. The Nanking Government, with numerous calls for money from all directions, has found it impossible to provide the government schools here with the funds they believe necessary. Students who have gathered from all provinces, feel they are not getting their "money's worth," although they pay very little for tuition, and have demonstrated on several occasions, sometimes with violence.

Violent demonstrations, however, have been sternly checked by the military authorities here during the closing weeks of the school year, by order of the Ministry of Education in Nanking.

At Yenching University, the great mission school supported entirely by funds from abroad, the restlessness has not been so much apparent. One great demonstration, lasting for a week, was made against a dean who considered objectionable by the students, but the official finally resigned, closing this incident.

Trouble at Tsinghua

Tsinghua University, gift of the United States Government to China by remission of Boxer indemnities, has been thrown into great excitement at the end of the school year by student indignation against the board of trustees. This board formerly had two American members, but they have now resigned.

The Tsinghua students, in a statement to the press, declare that they object to the trustees' ruling that 30 additional students be sent to America next year with Boxer funds. They believe this money should be devoted to building up the university here, as it is more important to educate students in China than to send them abroad for higher education. They desire the trustees to increase the endowment fund of the university, so that it will be independent when Boxer indemnities cease.

"Cultural Aggression"

A minority group of students at the Catholic university have filled the Chinese press with protests against "cultural aggression," caused by foreign religious educators working in China. The Chinese newspaper "Hsin Chen Pao," commenting on this protest, says, "If the students at Yenching and the Catholic University opposed the two universites because of foreign control, they should not have taken their entrance examinations in the first place. The first duty of a student is to study, and he should always remember this."—United Press.

It is announced that the Tsingtao branch of Redcroft School (Principal, Miss A. C. Tilley) will be continued at Tsingtao during the year 1929-30. During the months of July and August there will be a summer school for two hours daily for pupils who wish to continue their studies.

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MENINGITIS RAGING IN WUSIH

Many Deaths: Boom in Silk Industry

From Our Own Correspondent

Wusih, Kiangsu, Apr. 22.

An epidemic of meningitis appeared in Wusih about three weeks ago. At first it was confined to the city, but now it has invaded many country villages as well. The total number of cases probably never, will be known, for many die without being reported, but the mortality is very high. With the serum treatment, the outlook is somewhat better, but many cases receive insufficient treatment. It is hoped that the hot weather will come early, for usually it stops an epidemic.

Silkworm raising has begun in all the towns and villages of the Wusih district. Upon the weather of the next two months will depend the financial status of hundreds of people. The health of the silkworm is so dependent on good weather, that one wishes artificial heat and dryness could be provided on a large scale.

Many new silk mills are being built in the city and the country. The writer has seen no less than six under construction this spring. It is said that Chinese filatures are not paying well, yet one sees new ones added each year. Many of the mill-owners of Wusih are interested in Japanese methods of management, by which it is said one catty of raw silk may be produced 20 per cent. cheaper than can be done now.

Fewer armed robberies are being reported from the country, and one also hears very little of the activities of Communists. Either the movement is dying out, which is not likely, or the repressive measures of the authorities are becoming more effective. At any rate, things are quieter than they have been for two years.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT ON THE T.P.R.

A Dozen Killed, Fifty Wounded in Collision Near Pukow

A dozen were killed and nearly 50 seriously injured in a railway disaster on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway near Wuyi at 4 a.m. on April 24, when a north-bound troop train came into collison with a fully loaded freight train bound for Pukow from Pengpu.

Wuyi, the scene of the accident, is in Anhui Province and is about three kilometres from Pukow.

According to reports received here, the troop train consisted of a locomotive and ten carriages loaded with troops of the 46th Division, which left Pukow for Pengpu two hours before the accident. The freight train, as already noted, was fully loaded.

It is not known exactly how the collision occurred, but the two locomotives and a freight car were totally destroyed, the drivers and firemen of both being killed. In the impact, several soldiers lost their lives and two of the troop carriages were hurled over the siding, resulting in many receiving injury.

AEROPLANE CRASH AT MUKDEN

Mukden, Apr. 19.

A terrible aeroplane accident occurred here this morning when a machine crashed and caught on fire. All on board, two pilots, three mechanics and two passengers, were killed.—Reuter.

The National Aviation Association is making preparations to hold a propaganda campaign for two months, beginning on May 1, when delegates will be sent to the various provinces and leading cities with a view to creating interest in aeronautics. The Association likewise has requested the Chiaotungpu Aviation Bureau and the National Aviation Co. to send representatives to Shanghai to discuss matters relating to the promotion of flying in China.

MOKANSHAN AS IT IS TO-DAY

Recent Visit to the Mountain: Good Prospects

From a Correspondent

Your correspondent recently made a trip to Mokanshan in company with two members of the executive committee of the Mokanshan Summer Resort Association and as nothing has been seen recently in the press on the subject, it is thought that perhaps your readers would be interested in hearing of conditions on the mountain and the prospects for the summer.

The journey was made in comfort and without incident in a small boat from Kongzenchiao, leaving at 6 p.m. and arriving at Sanjaopoo at 8 a.m. the next day. There were motor launches at the jetty near the railway station and we were told they had been running on Wednesdays and Saturdays but had been discontinued on account of lack of passengers and low water. The regular service will be resumed on May 1, but in the meantime parties of six or more may secure a special launch if notice is given the previous day.

The railway office at Sanjaopoo was open and ready for business, and though we had come unannounced, in a little while chairs and coolies were ready and we were off across the plains.

The New Motor Road

The first thing that attracted our attention after leaving the rest house was the new motor road bed skirting the hillside from the direction of Wukong and stretching on around east of the village of Sanjaopoo and thence with a few zig-zags straight to the mountain beyond the village of Yutswen. The whole of the road with its raised railroad-like embankment is visible from the top of the mountain and gives quite a modern appearance to the landscape. The road bed is practically complete, but there are still a number of bridges unfinished which are being rapidly constructed. Work is being done on them by night as well as by day and it was a pretty sight from the mountain top to see the pile-drivers going all night under a brilliant light.

They expect to have the road ready for traffic by June 1. Four fine new motor cars, we hear, have already been purchased and will run as express buses between Hangchow and the foot of the mountain. They are scheduled to make the trip in an hour and a half and with a fare of about $2. Baggage will be brought on other and slower buses which will make stops at the various intermediate stations.

A large tract of ground has been levelled for the station at the juncture of the old and new roads up the mountain. The building had not been begun yet. Judging from the amount of work to be done, it is quite likely that it will be July 1, before everything will be ready for use.

Signs of a Hard Winter

All along the new road up the hill signs of the severe winter weather were visible, trees uprooted, tops blown off. They say it was the deepest snow and heaviest wind in thirty years. On the top of the mountain many trees were broken off at varying heights, and chimneys blown down, plaster off the walls, porches and out-buildings blown down or damaged, and especially the guttering on most of the houses. But in spite of the large number of houses that had been damaged to some extent, very few could be said to be in a serious condition.

The caretakers were on hand and also "contractors" galore wait to turn an honest (?) penny.

Municipal Plans

The Mokanshan Municipal Administrative Bureau has been moved to House No. 1 belonging to Dr. Main and known as Pao-tai-shan or "Glenturret." The magistrate spends most of his time at Wukong and comes to the hill at intervals. His secretary resides at the Bureau, but was absent in Hangchow at this time. In response to a telephone message the magistrate came up the mountain the next morning and we had a very pleasant and satisfactory interview with him. He waxed quite enthusiastic over the various proposed improvements on the mountain, the new motor road, long distance telephone, electric light, post office service all the year round, public "comfort stations," a new map and survey of the respective areas of the Administrative district and of the Summer Resort Association, which are different, better police service, orders against any further deforestation in the municipal limits, and prohibiting the burning of charcoal.

A detailed questionnaire re house and land valuation is being prepared and will be sent in duplicate later to house and lot holders. The house tax will probably be collected substantially as last summer. We understand that no deeds of transfer of property to foreigners will be stamped in the yamen, but foreigners can sell to Chinese.

New Chinese Houses

There is an increase in the number of holdings by Chinese, who are for the most part putting up large well-built houses. Two or three such new stone houses are either finished or nearly so. One quite prominent house on East Ridge was rebuilt and nearly completed when owing to the carelessness of the workmen it caught fire and was completely burned out, and, a great pity, many fine large trees surrounding it were badly damaged.

The main roads were clean and in good repair, and all but a few have received new names after the various neighbouring towns or cities. Neatly painted sign posts with the new name in Chinese greet one at every turn. The old road up the hill is called "Wukong Road" and the new one "Mokanshan Road." Others are "Kashing" "Tehtsing", "Anchih", etc. "Ridge Road" and "Post Office Road" retain their old names as being intelligible when put into Chinese.

Many Bad Fires

One result of the recent prolonged dry spell was the frequency of destructive fires on the mountain sides. T'ai-shan was all burned over. The day we were leaving a brisk fire started in the valley to the west and burned up the hill toward T'ai-shan and then by a veer in the wind, which was blowing almost a gale, swept around toward the east over the crest of the hill and came down as far as the road just above the tennis courts. Two of our number helped to beat it back with brush and poles and by starting a counter fire. The new magistrate was on hand and took a vigorous part himself in beating out the flames. A great deal of bamboo and the new shoots which are just coming out in great profusion, this being a "big year", was destroyed. We heard later that the fire did not burn any further and of course since then has come the much needed rain.

On the whole it seems that the prospects are favourable for a good and peaceful summer. The swimming pool, tennis courts, assembly hall, etc., are all in good condition. Also we are assured of protection, better transportation facilities, improved sanitation, and best of all a spirit of hearty co-operation.

The new Rules and Regulations of the M.S.R. Association go into effect with this season. Copies of the same may be procured from the Secretary, Mr. E. H. Clayton of Hangchow. It is highly advisable for all who plan going to the mountain this summer to get a copy beforehand.

TIENTSIN THOROUGHLY FRIGHTENED

Dust Storm which Passed Over the City

Tientsin, Apr. 22.

A rather premature end to the world, or at least an earthquake, were predicted by old-stagers in Tientsin this afternoon owing to the phenomenal colour of the sky, which gradually turned from its clear blue to a deep ochre and remained thus for two hours.

It appears that a very heavy dust-storm was passing high over the city and that rain filtering through caused the curious colour. A little mud fell during this strange phenomenon.—Reuter.

MUI TSAI QUESTION AGAIN

Difficult Problem for Hongkong Authorities

London, Apr. 22.

In the House of Commons to-day, replying to questions, the Rt. Hon. W. S. Ormsby-Gore, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, said that the Colonial Secretary had received a despatch from the Governor at Hongkong with regard to child adoption in that Colony. He added that the Colonial Secretary was asking the Governor for further information, and when this was received papers would be submitted to the House.

Replying to a question asked by Mr. Harry Day, Labour M. P. for Southwark, the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies said that the Colonial Secretary, in concert with the Governor at Hongkong, was considering means to prevent evasions of the law against child adoption. But the question was a very difficult one when a large number of Chinese subjects were coming into the Colony from various provinces of China with a proportion of *mui tsai* among them.—Reuter.

SHAOHSING NOTES

From Our Own Correspondent

Shaohsing, Apr. 19.

A few days ago the people were greatly disturbed when they heard that the Shanghai type of bandit was carrying on his wicked trade in this vicinity. As usual, the son of a rich family was carried off and held for ransom. Some days passed and then letters came from the bandit party demanding the usual sums, or dire consequences would follow if the sum mentioned was not sent to the selected spot. Finally, the family agreed to the terms, said they would meet the gang at the Emperor Yu's Temple. In this case, the relatives had the foresight and courage to go to the police office first, and give all the details.

The police took up the matter most enthusiastically and made all arrangements to catch the gang if possible. Detectives and disguised men were sent to prepare the way. The bandits gave the sign that someone would be on the spot wearing a black cord around his neck and carrying cabbage blooms and a parcel of books; and that this person was to be given the ransom. All turned out according to plan, and when everything was ready the police pounced upon their victim; he had his accomplices who came to the rescue and tried to frighten the police, but the arm of the law was too stong for them, and two of them were arrested. Others wearing foreign clothes fired off their revolvers and made off for the hills, to avoid capture.

To-day's paper mentions a similar event as taking place in one of the villages, where the party broke a hole in the wall and carried off a boy of twelve.

Now that the season for planting the rice is approaching the Anti-Insect Pest Society is busy carrying on its work of educating the farmers and others to the dangers ahead, if they do not take prompt and stern measures to counter the grubs that did such havoc last year when both tenant and landlord suffered such heavy losses. Parties have been sent out to all the big centres and market villages to speak to the country people.

Meningitis Epidemic

The meningitis epidemic has reached this city and is greatly feared by all who have been told of its deadly nature. A number of cases have been reported already and some deaths have occurred. One of the scholars in a neighbouring school died a few days ago. The usual precautions are being taken, and the school children advised to keep away from public gatherings. A number are wearing masks to avoid infection through the mouth.

The authorities are endeavouring to stamp out or undermine superstition in and about this city. A few days ago the writer saw a party demolishing some idols in a local shrine and widening the road as a result of the extra space. Another day he saw a number of temples where many of the idols were smashed to pieces. At this time of the year it is customary to have idol processions in the country: some take advantage of the event to gamble, and encourage the local people to continue the practice. One enlightened spot called the police to their aid this year. A kindly official from the police station went to the village and exhorted the people to refrain from doing so this year. The advice was taken and the people are relieved, as it means the saving of much money and time that usually has to be spent in entertaining crowds of friends and relatives who come from far and near for the event.

TSINGTAO'S CHINESE COMMISSIONER

Nanking's Delegate Takes Over the City

From a Correspondent

Tsingtao, April 12.

Twenty-seven representatives of the Chinese, Japanese and English Press of Tsingtao met yesterday at the Grand Hotel at the invitation of Mr. Chen Chung-fu, at 3 p.m., to hear Mr. Chen make a pronouncement and, incidentally, to drink tea with him.

Mr. Chen has come to Tsingtao representing the Nanking Government, as Commissioner, to take over the Administration from the present local Government, but he has not yet been recognized by the authorities here.

On entering the Hotel Annex guests were kindly received and when all were present refreshments were set and Mr. Chen took his place as host. After a short interval Mr. Chen rose and spoke first in Chinese and later in Japanese (a language of which he has a perfect command.)

Order Well Maintained

He said that he had been appointed by the Nationalist Government as Commissioner to take over the Tsingtao Government, on November 13, 1928, but at that date it was impossible to accept the duty. But the Government knew that the Japanese troops of occupation in Shantung were bound to leave sooner or later, and it was realized that in the interim of taking over many undesirable elements along the railway and in this city might create trouble. Fortunately the loyal police and the Pao An Tui (Peace Preservation Corps), were perfectly able to maintain the public welfare.

Mr. Chen said that his trip here in January was in order to make a preliminary survey of the situation on the spot. His sole duty now was to take over this Government. As regards the Nationalist Government had not yet decided what form the Government of Tsingtao would take. They might wish to make it into a Special Area coming under the direct control of the Central Government. There were three conditions under which certain areas were to be denominated as "Special Areas." One was that of a city which is the National Capital; the second that of a city having a million inhabitants or over; the third where a city is placed under special circumstances. It is the latter category under which Mr. Chen believes Tsingtao will be classified as a Special Area.

The Betterment of Tsingtao

Mr. Chen remarked next that the policy of the former German and Japanese administrations for the betterment of Tsingtao would doubtless be continued, excepting only that colonial and imperial aspirations would be removed from the programme. He concluded his speech by reiterating that he was only appointed in the capacity of Commissioner to take over, and he did not know who would be appointed as Mayor.

In the course of later informal conversation Mr. Chen mentioned that he had that same day written a letter to the local Administration asking the Director-General Chao Chi to hand over to him.

The party shortly afterwards broke up with mutual compliments.

On inquiry being made as to Mr. Chen's documentary credentials, our representative was informed that he had these but that it was true a slight hitch had occurred because the Waichiaopu had not registered the appointment, but this was being put right.

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"SCRAPS OF PAPER" IN HONAN

Three Years' Taxes Paid in Advance: More Demanded

From Our Own Correspondent

Changteh, Honan, Apr. 17.

With one's taxes paid in full for the years 1929, 1930 and 1931, and receipts in hand for the same, is there any necessity for dodging the tax collector? In Honan, the answer is:—"Yes, but it won't do you any good." The powers that be are not only determined to have another year's taxes at once but also to call them the taxes for "1929," in spite of any "scraps of paper" left behind by former rulers in this province.

Shanghai and Tientsin will wonder at the size of our Honan tael. That is the old-time currency in which all taxes are still assessed, but not the currency in which they may be paid. That must be in hard round dollars. Until this year, it was supposed that, by the time all levies which readily could be thought of were in, a tael of taxes had amounted to about $3. This year the land-owner has discovered that every tael of taxes on his tax-sheet means an actual payment of approximately $5.

Notorious Gang Broken Up

Another, and possibly final, chapter in the history of the notorious Honan Gate of Heaven Society recently has been written. Several weeks ago, Gen. Pong led a large force westward from Changteho to Forest County and attacked the Society in the fertile Peach Orchard Ravine, in the Tai Hong Mountains, directly west of the county town. After about a month's fighting, and some dramatic episodes among the cliffs and ravines of those hills, the Society men were thoroughly scattered and a number of them captured and disarmed.

The leader, Han Yu-ming, and the bulk of his men escaped, but about 300 persons in the great valley of Forest County, who had been connected with the Society, gradually were rounded up and executed, their property being confiscated. Chao Hsi-wu, of the town of Tungyao, who had probably done more than anyone else to draw the county gentry into the league also was shot. Subsequently, over ninety men were captured in a body, ten miles north of the city. Those of them who had friends were allowed to be redeemed by guarantees for future good behavior. The remaining 55 were ascertained to be bandits from outside counties who had joined the Heaven Gates for ostensible reasons. They were forced to dig a great pit outside the south-west corner of the county town and then, after some had been shot and some beheaded, some dead and some alive, were all buried in the one huge grave together.

Leagued With Communists

A significant fact ascertained during the troubles was the secret connection between the Communists of Hankow and the Heaven Gates of Honan. Communists were active among the Society men, a certain wealthy person named Ho Chien-hsun being said to be notorious. His father is said to have been shot, the family scattered and their property confiscated. Yet, in spite of the Heaven Gates, Honan has been much quieter than usual during recent months. In fact it is the Honan women who have been making the biggest kind of row. They are organizing clubs to assert their rights and shout their grievances, as the Russian Communists have been teaching some other classes in this country to do.

For three years past, this province has been pasted over with slogans of every description. Now the women are adding a few of their own. "Down with men" is one seen the other day. Formerly, Chinese married women, when introduced, always asked each other:—"How many sons have you?" The existence of daughters was ignored. Now, in order to emphasize their newly-conceived rights, they have decided to change that question and ask only about daughters.

Who Wears the Trousers?

The other day, a female agitator called upon the wife of a prominent man and asked her to join a Women's Rights Club. She replied that she would think about it and consult with her husband. Upon which, the canvasser bristled up and asked her the Chinese equivalent of:—"Don't you wear the trousers in this house?" If these Honan women once get going, bandits, famines and civil wars all will become mere sideshows!

Talking about "cargo pidgin," what I saw on a Peking-Hankow express train the other day yielded nearly 20 per cent. profit with very little labour. At a certain station in Honan, where 450 coppers can be bought for one dollar, the train guards were busy piling heavy packages of the same under every available seat. Upon arrival at Hankow, a good dollar could be obtained for every 370 or so coppers of the free cargo, so neither the profit nor the temptation was small.

HANKOW'S BREACH OF AGREEMENT

Sir F. Whyte's Endeavour to Adjust Differences

From Our Own Correspondent

Hankow, Apr. 18.

Just when an effort is being made to bring to the notice of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek the way in which the authority of the Central Government was flouted when the Municipal Councils of S.A.D. 1 and 2 were superseded, the Chinese press contains a statement which cannot be allowed to pass unchallenged. It is announced on the direct authority of the Director, Mr. Chai, that he has been confirmed in his post of Director of the ex-British Concession by the Wuhan Municipal Council. Under the terms of the Chen-O'Malley Agreement, the Wuhan Municipal Council has nothing whatever to do with the administration of S.A.D. 3 and it is thought that the Director has tried to strengthen his position as against any change by securing the backing of the Wuhan authorities.

Sir Frederick Whyte is here and is engaged in consultations with responsible citizens on the various questions which have arisen recently in Hankow, so the Nanking Government will not be left in ignorance of the attempts which have been made to dispossess the various groups of ratepayers of their rights.

A Ricsha Problem

The scheme for licensing 500 rieshas to ply either in the Chinese city or in the Concession areas has had the outcome which was expected. The privileged 500 prefer to run about the streets of the Concessions to plying in the Chinese city. The pullers licensed to ply in the Concession areas therefore are asking that the whole of the licences be revised, so that any ricsha can carry passengers anywhere where there is a road. The owners of the better grade rieshas naturally see difficulties in letting their vehicles be used beyond the areas where there is some measure of effective traffic control.

Military Murders

A brave Chinese policeman met his death at the hands of armed robbers in Wuchang two days ago. A group of these villains, all in military uniform, entered a house on the Chang Hu Ti by climbing over the wall of the back-yard and rushing through the house to hold the front door. A neighbour looking out of his window saw the men rush in and promptly got out into the street over a side wall, out of sight of the robbers on guard. A posse of ten police and some soldiers surrounded the house and tackled the robbers as they emerged. Only one robber fired, his first shot hitting a policeman in the leg. The policeman tried to follow his man, but the latter swung round and shot him through the head. Unfortunately, only one of the gang was caught and held.

NEW MAYOR OF TOKYO

Tokyo, Apr. 23.

The Tokyo Municipal Assembly to-day elected Mr. Zenjiro Horikiri as the new Mayor of Tokyo by 61 votes to 12. The next highest number of votes was cast for the proletarian leader, Mr. Isoo Abe, who polled six votes.—Reuter.

A BRIEF RENEWAL OF THE BOYCOTT

Spasmodic Outburst in Canton Quickly Suppressed

From Our Own Correspondent

Canton, Apr. 13.

For eleven days, the anti-Japanese boycott was suspended, but on Wednesday last, orders were countermanded, and the boycott was on in earnest again. It was not a weak thrust at the "enemies" who were handling Japanese products, for goods were confiscated by the pickets, and a merchant was tied to a telegraph pole on the Bund on Thursday, a placard proclaiming his guilt to the world, that others might take warning. However, this second spasm of picket activity has been short-lived, for the Provincial Kuomintang has taken matters in hand and its fiat threw these pickets out of a job, beginning at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 12th.

Censured for having heeded the notification of the Foreign Minister, Dr. C. T. Wang, in the first place, and then later resuming this war on Japanese goods, the Boycott Committee has sought to absolve itself from guilt by offering the excuse that it waited eleven days for a formal notice from Nanking to be put in its hands. That notice having failed to arrive, it would have been failing in its duty if it had not opened up again in full blast. Now the Kuomintang has had its say, and it is another matter. No notice will be taken even of open shipments of Japanese commodities, and anyone can buy and sell Japanese-made goods openly. On the 15th, instructions to the Boycott Committee declare, it must call together all its officers and committeemen and determine upon a plan for quickly winding up its affairs.

Communist Activity

How far the Communists have gone in their scheme to subvert the "bourgeois" government of Kuangtung is an unanswerable question. Nevertheless, it cannot be gainsaid that an undercurrent of communist thought, Moscow directed, has been swirling along, eating a mass out of its banks here and there, and striving to tear huge holes in the dykes that will allow it to inundate the surface of the entire country. The dykes of government watchfulness have held fast, and so the frenzied determination of the stream has not been visible to the majority of people. However, the roar of the current never is stilled; it is a constant threat that cannot be lost sight of, and the caretakers have been ever on the alert to patch up the smallest hole that may appear.

Few are aware that the Reds recently tried to catch the eye of their lookout stationed all over the province, through the medium of a "paid-for" news item to be inserted in all the Canton dailies. On the same evening, a man dropped in at each of the newspaper offices, handed in his copy, and paid $5 at each place for its publication. In accordance with the practice, the copy was tentatively accepted and paid for, and it was some time later before a staff member passed on it. In every case, the decision was the same: either he who had brought in the copy must secure a guarantor who would indemnify the publishers against all loss should the article prove to contain matter offensive to the government, or else he should take back his $5 and his news article. So far, Mr. Red has not favoured any newspaper office with a return call.

Absurd Propaganda

To the uninitiated, the few sentences in question appeared to be quite unobjectionable, though mostly meaningless. A mere jumble of disconnected thoughts. Kuangtung contains a population of 30,000,000, of which 5,000,000 are peasants (the last an absurd assertion, for the proportion of peasants to the total population must far exceed one to six). This year, the farmers have enjoyed bountiful harvests of rice and garden truck. This prosperity will continue too, if the peasants will only work together as one man. Hankow now is a seat of war, and other communities also may be pulled into the maelstrom of war. Let the farmers stand shoulder, and their victory is assured, and ere long each and all will be paid the sum of $20. Then follows a classical allusion which in this connection is altogether disjointed.

Having obtained from one of the morning journals a copy of the original manuscript, a man exhibited it to a number of his Chinese friends. Every one of them understood the meaning of the separate characters, but the connection between the different statements was a puzzle, and they could not make heads or tails of what the author was trying to say. Newspaper men contend that there can be no question but that this news item is written in a secret code, and that its meaning is as plain as day to the hirelings of Moscow who are scattered about the province.

In the difficulties of the National Government, the Reds must see a bright promise of a breaking down of authority that will give them the chance for which they have been looking. So, through this article, they were seeking to rally their friends and their leaders, to have them ready in case a fortunate chance should come their way.

MENINGITIS IN THE PHILIPPINES

House to House Search for New Cases

N.C.D.N. Special Service

Manila, Apr. 21.

The morning newspapers to-day report that a new case of spinal meningitis has been found among Chinese passengers recently arrived from the China coast ports. The newspapers declare to-day's case is the fourth to be found within a week among newly arrived Chinese, and assert the health authorities have been suppressing the information, desiring not to alarm the public unnecessarily.

The health service has ordered 500 inspectors to make a house to house canvass in the poorer districts to search for possible additional cases of meningitis.

Only Seven Cases Found

Apr. 22.

A total of seven cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis were under observation here to-day as 500 agents of the health service conducted a house to house investigation in the poorer quarters in search of additional cases of the disease.

Officials of the health service insisted that there is no danger of an epidemic, as hot, dry weather has set in making the conditions unfavourable for spread of the disease.

Of the cases now under treatment only one is a Chinese, the remainder being Filipinos.—United Press.

JOURNALISTS' TOUR IN FAR EAST

N.C.D.N. Special Service

San Francisco, Apr. 20.

What probably is the largest and most distinguished group of foreign journalists ever to visit the Orient will sail from this port on Wednesday for a four months tour of China, Japan, Korea and Manchuria.

The tour is under the auspices of the Carnegie Foundation and has been dubbed the "Journalist's Observation Tour."

Newspaper men in party include:

Mr. William Philip Simms, foreign editor of the Scripps Howard chain of newspapers.

Mr. Fred Hogue, of the Los Angeles "Times."

Mr. Paul Wright, of the Chicago "Daily News."

Mr. Herbert Mathews, of the New York "Times."

Mr. George Johns, of the St. Louis "Post Dispatch."

Mr. Francis Regal, of the Springfield "Republican."

Mr. Gideon Lyon, of the Milwaukee "Star."

Mr. Francis Clark, of the Atlanta "Constitution."

Mr. Wilbur Forrest, of the New York "Herald-Tribune."

The newspaper men will spend approximately 48 days in Japan, Manchuria and Korea and 22 days in China.—United Press.

DISORDERLY STATE OF HANKOW

Kidnapping and Robbery General

From Our Own Correspondent

Hankow, Apr. 15.

The waterway between Hankow and Tsiatien is infested by a gang of kidnappers who have just added to their other offences that of dishonesty, and this of a kind not usually found among folk of this ilk. A short time ago, a Mr. Kuei, whose son is reputed to be fairly wealthy, was carried off from a place near the pumping station of the Hankow Waterworks up the Han. A few days later, a man called on Mr. Kuei's son and informed him that, if the sum of $2,000 was paid to the kidnappers, the old man would be set free. The usual threats were used as to what would happen to the old man if the money were not paid, or if the go-between were harmed. Finally, a date was fixed and the money was handed over.

Several days passed without the old man reaching home, so Mr. Kuei put the matter in the hands of the police. Detectives finally ran the go-between to earth and he declared that he knew nothing of the whereabouts of the kidnappers. For the sum of $95, he had risked acting as go-between and of this sum he still had $75 in his pockets. Apparently this new type of kidnapper believes in getting the ransom and keeping the victim as well.

Many Robberies

Frequent armed robberies continue. It is a rare event for a day to pass without one or more being recorded and, as the newspapers now are issued under supervision from the authorities, it may be taken that the stories are not exaggerated. For cool daring, the one recorded yesterday is unique, for seven men, speaking the Hunanese brogue and well-armed, held up and robbed, one after the other, five houses in the Siao-chia and Moshih streets at Wuchang. These streets are badly lighted and the police do not often patrol them, though there are police boxes at each end. The usual programme was carried out—the knock at the door, the inrush of armed men, the locking of the family in a room, the gathering of the loot, and then threats as to what would happen if an alarm was given. The performance was repeated five times in the two streets and the robbers got safely away with at least $3,000 in cash and goods. The same or other men entered a house on the Long Lake Street, but only got $14 in cash, so they took off a gramophone.

Opium Ups and Downs

Our new Garrison Commander, Gen. Lu Ti-ping, is reputed to be keen on suppressing opium, but he will have a heavy task. As soon as the previous Garrison Commander got busy with the defence of Hankow, the opium dens revived their business and the newly-arrived troops from Nanking showed a great readiness to indulge in the prohibited drug. The number of divans is reported to have increased rapidly.

At the same time, despite the disorganization of the various bureaux, the number of anti-opium detectives was greatly augmented, and the divans seem to have had to pay a very large amount to buy off these detectives. The fact that, with the restoration of order, the detectives disappeared shows that we have many folk in Hankow who live by their wits.

BIG GRASS FIRE ON HONGKONG PEAK

Difficult to Deal with Because of Prolonged Drought

Hongkong, Apr. 21.

A grass fire, which started near Aberdeen, on the south side of the island, at eleven o'clock this morning, is spreading in spectacular fashion to the Peak, involving Mount Cameron. It missed by a few feet the residence of Mr. H. A. Taylor, the Government analyst.

Owing to the prolonged drought it is practically impossible to subdue the conflagration.—Reuter.

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KIUKIANG ISOLATED BY RAILWAY

Military Permit Only Mails to Pass: Another Scandal

From Our Own Correspondent

Nanchang, Apr. 12.

Owing to the departure for Hankow of Gen. Lu Ti-ping's 18th Division, under the command of Gen. Zao Wan-tsun, the railway between Nanchang and Kiukiang has been taken over for army transportation and no civilian traffic is allowed, although the mails go through. The 18th is the division which entered Kiangsi from Hunan, which fact was denied by the Hankow General Li while in Shanghai. The troops expect to be completely transported by next Tuesday.

Nanchang and vicinity are very quiet and the only news filtering through is that there is unrest in the south of the province. Just how much is unknown, but the C. I. M. has reported the looting and burning of the entire property at a point south of Kanchow. This is probably due to the Communist activities there, of which we hear very little.

If the present plans are accepted, Nanchang is to have a large public playground for the common people, with swings, slides, parallel bars, tennis, football, basketball, and many benches, besides a large shed for use in rainy weather. The project is to cost approximately $20,000 Zan Lan-kee is the contractor, and, as all his men are skilled Shanghai labourers, good work will result.

Copying Nanking's Error

Nanchang also has a Chungshan Road, which was built on the same lines as at Nanking, in that property-owners were compelled to give up property and remove their shops and houses without a semblance of payment or even promises to pay. The city survey was made by plane table and instruments of the cheapest kind, with only a vertical wire and peephole, so therefore is very inaccurate. Great gaps are conspicuous around the city where owners have reconstructed their shops on the survey lines, and later, the contractors not meeting these lines with the cement sidewalks.

The country around Nanchang is planted and farmers say there will be good crops. The large Foochow pole rafts that were commandeered by the army temporarily to bridge the river to the railway station have been removed and freedom of the river again is established.

RELIGIOUS SECTS IN CHINA

Regulations to Control Their Management of Schools

Nanking, Apr. 23.

It is announced that any religious sect, whether Chinese or foreign, desiring to establish educational institutions in the territory of the National Government, must conform to the following regulations recently promulgated by the Ministry of Education:—

(1) Any school in the system of schools established and maintained by contributions in the name of a religious sect must be supervised in accordance with the rules governing private schools. All schools must be established according to the system relating thereto determined by the Ministry of Education.

(2) Any religious sect wishing to open an institution and enroll students for the purpose of disseminating the religious doctrines it believes in, cannot name the schools according to the school system determined by the Ministry of Education.

(3) Whenever a religious sect organizes a society for the study of religious doctrines or any other academic subject, such a society must be organized in accordance with the procedure governing the organization of academic societies or clubs.

(4) Any organ coming under the first or third regulation must be reported to or registered with the responsible educational authorities, but those which fall under the second category will be subject to the direct jurisdiction of the local governments concerned and need not be registered with the educational administrative authorities.—Ku Min.

ANOTHER BIG FIRE AT HANKOW

200 Houses Destroyed and Two Lives: Brigade Helpless

From Our Own Correspondent

Hankow, Apr. 16.

The continued dry weather, the increasing heat and the high winds that prevail are all contributing factors in the serious outbreaks of fire in the poorer parts of Hankow. Human carelessness is of course the primary cause, as when a bean curd maker yesterday lit up a big fire with dry stubble in an old ramshackle outfit. The worn-out chimney collapsed, the flames caught the roof-beams, the wind swept the sparks about and 200 huts were destroyed. A youth of 18 and a little girl of three were found burnt to death in the smouldering ashes after the fire was over. The absence of water mains of course rendered any work by the brigades impossible. In the case of a second fire yesterday matters might have been much the same, but it occurred on the borders of the concession area and the brigades were able to limit it to the shop in which it started.

Armed Robber Raid

One special feature of the riverside districts of Hankow is the houses where the dealers from distant provinces stay when in Hankow. They are well-known by name right away up the reaches of the Yangtze, and are regarded as more suitable for business purposes than ordinary hotels. Last night a band of eight armed men suddenly rushed into one of these guest-houses, closed both front and back doors, and herded all the occupants into a room. The band then ransacked the place and got off with more than $1,000. It is evident that the armed robbers are becoming more and more bold as the risk of an alarm being given from some unknown exit or from an upstairs window must have been great.

Concessions to Fortune Tellers

What about the necromancers and fortune tellers? The time has come for their exit from the stage, but they still remain. They have pointed out to the authorities successfully that they cannot obey the instruction to adopt some other means of livelihood as they have no outfit beyond a table and a stool, a few cards and perhaps a cage full of birds, an ink slab and a ready tongue. They have also pointed out that the people ask for their services. So the police authorities have decided to be lenient. All who have registered before the beginning of June and demonstrated that they are really professionals will be allowed to carry on provided they do not teach any others their tricks. The authorities have labelled these men as humbugs, they themselves know that they are humbugs, and the people at large believe that they are not.

Opium Scandals

According to the Chinese newspapers there is a good deal of indignation over the discovery of the fact that the Anti-Opium Bureau has gathered about $2,000,000 in fines and opium can still be bought by anyone who can pay for it. Special investigators from Nanking have arrived to inquire into this matter.

The same papers assert that the audit of the accounts of the Hankow Branch of the Chinese-American Bank shows that this branch cannot resume business for the present, but the Minister for Finance is being urged to give his personal attention to this matter and help the merchants to avoid further losses.

Chinese press reports have it that the Minister of Finance has ordered the Inspector-General of Customs to set aside part of the increased Customs revenues as a foundation fund for army disbandment loans.

OPIUM SEIZURE IN MANILA

Over Three Thousand Tins on Steamer from Amoy

N.C.D.N. Special Service

Manila, Apr. 22.

Agents of the Philippines Customs service to-day seized 3,400 tins of opium valued at about 49,000 pesos from the steamship Susanna II, which had just arrived in the port from Amoy.

Customs officials said the opium was a part of the steamer's general cargo. The master of the vessel was questioned but denied all knowledge of the drugs.

Police seized one of the ship's Chinese passengers, Chung Chu, who was returning to the Philippines after several years' absence in China. The man was charged with "assault against agents of the law" in connection with the anti-Chinese riots here in 1924.—United Press.

'PLANE ACCIDENT IN MUKDEN

Result of Trying to Rise Too Rapidly from Ground

Mukden, Apr. 20.

Details regarding the aeroplane accident yesterday show that a Chinese pilot, Mr. Pang, was taking a big Vickers-Vimy machine for a practice flight. In the 'plane were also one more Chinese pilot, two mechanics, two passengers and one orderly. Eye-witness of the accident state that the pilot tried to rise in the air too quickly, whereupon the plane—evidently on account of faulty handling,—landed on its tail and burst into flames. Mr. Pang was seriously injured and burnt, the other pilot escaped with minor injuries and all the others were burnt to death.

Mr. Pang had been studying aviation in France but never graduated.—Reuter.

VIOLENT HURRICANE IN JAPAN

Widespread Damage and Death All Over the Country

Tokyo, Apr. 22.

A violent hurricane, which swept over almost the whole of Japan yesterday, left a widespread toll of death and damage in its wake.

Reports from various parts of the country indicate that innumerable houses have been wholly or partially destroyed, while a number of fishing and other small craft have been sunk or are missing.

The casualties include several drowned at sea and several killed or injured on land.

Later.

The toll of lives lost in the destruction wrought by yesterday's hurricane continues to mount.

Two naval 'planes carrying a crew of four, belonging to the aircraft-carrier Akagi, are officially reported to be missing, having been lost in a storm during practice operations off the Korean coast.

Three bluejackets were washed overboard from destroyers and, it is feared, drowned.

The north-western coast of Japan appears to have suffered the most, especially Niigata, the capital of the province of Echigo, belated reports indicating that several hundred houses were completely demolished and about three thousand others badly damaged. Eight persons are known to be dead and 76 injured, while the property loss is estimated to exceed Y. 7,000,000.

In addition the winds fanned disastrous conflagrations in two northern towns, resulting in four deaths and the destruction of about sixty buildings.

The loss of life at sea, where many fishing-boats are still missing, is not yet certain, but it is feared that it may be heavy.—Reuter.

A seizure of opium, amounting to some 500 piculs, was made by the Hankow authorities several days ago, records the vernacular press.

A SHIPPING TRAGEDY OFF JAPAN

Over One Hundred Persons Lost in Sudden Wreck

Tokyo, Apr. 23.

Over 100 persons are believed to have perished when Messrs. Hasegawa Tozabaro's str. Tokyokuni Maru (2,344 tons) went down last night a few minutes after striking some rocks off Cape Erino, in Southern Hokkaido, the vessel apparently sinking so rapidly that she was able to send out only a single S.O.S.

Two steamers, reaching the scene of the disaster early this morning, picked up 97 survivors out of the 209 persons known to have been aboard when the ill-fated vessel sailed yesterday from Hakodate.

Naval craft have left the Ominato Naval Base to search for other possible survivors.

It is feared that all the 112 persons who are still missing have lost their lives.

A hundred and seventy-six of those on board the Toyokuni Maru were fishermen bound for Kamchatka for this summer's crab-fishing.

The disaster is believed to have been due to a strong wind and snow-storm off the coast of Hokkaido following the lashing Japan Proper received in the hurricane on Sunday.

Later

Another 23 survivors have been picked up, according to reports reaching Tokyo this morning. These included the Chief Officer and the Chief Engineer, both of whom were injured.

Eighty-nine of the passengers and crew are still missing, including the Captain, while one of the persons picked up early yesterday morning has since died from exposure.

The Toyokuni Maru was on a voyage from Japan to Kamchatka, with 176 fishermen on board who were going to take part in the new season's crab fishing in Russian waters.—Reuter.

THE REBUILDING OF NANKING

Plans Completed for Laying Out New Capital

Nanking, Apr. 22.

In an interview given to Reuter's correspondent, Mr. Y. M. Ling, chief of the Nanking City Planning Bureau, declared that while final decisions were going to be made by the State Council of the National Government, general plans for the main sections of the future capital city have been completed.

"Contrary to earlier reports that the future Government buildings are to be located over the site of the former Ming Palaces," Mr. Ling continued "such buildings will probably be outside the Chao Yang Men, or East Gate. The place will be in between the Mausoleum of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen and the former Ming Palaces, and more or less will resemble the shape of a huge bell, the widest section in the south.

"A Union station will be constructed over the site of the former Ming Palaces, and a high class business section will be built up around the station. In this section there will be big department stores and up-to-date hotels. The important residential sections will not be grouped together, but will be scattered in various parts of the city. The chief residential sections are to be located near Dr. Sun's Mausoleum, around the Socony Hill, and around the Lotus Lake, considered to be one of the beauty spots of the capital.

"Final plans will be made shortly in regard to the municipal centre and the main arteries of the city. A few streets will have to be widened in the South City, which is the main business section of Nanking at present."—Reuter.

The Reconstruction Bureau of Kiangsu is contemplating the establishment of a network of long distance telephones throughout the province, the Chinese press says, and accordingly has requested the public to subscribe towards the capital required.

THE SWORD SOCIETIES MAKING TROUBLE

Suchien's Nerves Badly Affected: Movement Unpopular

From Our Own Correspondent

Suchien, Ku., Apr. 18.

Poor Suchien again is in the midst of troubles. Our new Magistrate arrived a few weeks ago, and was begged by those in charge to treat the Sword Societies with clemency. He put out proclamations saying that, if the country people behaved themselves, the past would be forgotten. He advised them to attend to their land and, if they had any grievances, to come and tell him about them. At first, all went well and the town raised by subscription a large sum of money to help the men whose homes and grain had been burned. It was paid over to them the other day, and no further trouble has come from the west and south. Indeed, one hears that they are very regretful for all that has happened, and it is said that, should other societies molest Suchien city, they would like to assist in defending it.

The rising, all over the country just now, of several Sword Societies has no sympathy from many of the members and those that are law-abiding will have nothing to so with it. It is rumoured, though there is no proof that this is true, that the "North" has something to do with it. It is certainly true that a man called Shoa, originally in the Fengtien army, has been taken prisoner at a place north of here, at Taowan. He killed one of the Dang Bu persons and was calling himself "Emperor." It was also reported that he was handed over to the military by some of the Sword Society.

Troops in Action

On Sunday, our soldiers went out to Suki, the place where the Da Shiu Ki evangelist was taken as a prisoner. They fought the Society who had joined up with the "tufei" and returned at night with eighteen of the Yellow Belt Society, who still are in custody. Yesterday, they went to a place above up the canal, called Tsaohao, and again there was fighting. Reports vary as to the number killed; one person said thirty, another put it as high as one hundred. Several houses were burned. To-day we hear they have gone on to Taowan.

There are repeated rumours that the Sword Societies are going to attack Suchien city. No one is allowed out after dark, and to-day the Magistrate put out a proclamation advising everyone to attend to business. In spite of this, stalls for goods to-day were being removed, shutters of shops were being put up, and people were clearing off the streets, all because some one had heard that about a hundred Sword men were at the canal. People are forbidden to raise rumours, and, as a warning, a man who had been overheard talking was tied by a rope at the city gate. It is not easy for the people, for their nerves have been strained so long.

The China Evangelistic Committee wishes to announce that conditions seem to indicate that it will be possible to hold the annual missionary conference at Peitaiho this summer, the same as heretofore. The date decided upon is: July 25-August 14. However, guests of the conference will have the privilege of arriving at the conference grounds as early as July 18 and have the privilege of remaining until the end of August. The early morning devotional hour will be in charge of Mr. D. E. Hoste, Director of the China Inland Mission; a series of addresses will also be given by the Rev. T. Darlington of the Milton Stewart Evangelistic Funds. Dr. J. Walter Lowrie of the Presbyterian Council will also be one of the speakers, if circumstances so permit. Other speakers are also expected to take part in the meetings. Plans are also being proceeded with for holding two Chinese Workers' Conferences, as follows: Peitaiho July 5-14; Kuling August 11-20. Interested parties are invited to communicate with the Secretary, China Evangelistic Committee, Room 215, Missions Building, 23 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai.

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SHANGHAI NEWS

ST. GEORGE'S DAY IN SHANGHAI

Brilliant Observance in Weather to Match: Services at War Memorial and Cathedral and the Ball

Opening with the trooping of the colour by the Norfolks before a crowded grand stand at the Race Course, an elaborate and impressive ceremonial which was in striking contrast with the simplicity of the laying of the wreath on the Cenotaph immediately afterwards and the short church service at noon, the St. George's Day celebrations wound up in the early hours next morning when the last extra was played at the ball held in the Majestic Hotel. Over 800 members of the St. George's Society and guests were present at what was generally voted one of the most successful functions ever held by the Society.

The trooping of the colour is described elsewhere. This finished, a bare dozen persons congregated at the Cenotaph for the tribute of the Society to Shanghai's war dead at 9.30 a.m. Mr. O. M. Green, the president, bore with Mr. R. F. C. Master, vice-president, a magnificent white shield of flowers, across which was emblazoned in crimson blossoms the cross of St. George. There was no ceremony, those present standing for a minute with bared heads before the memorial, before dispersing to their offices. Supporting the president and vice-president were Messrs. E. L. Allen, G. H. Dumbarton, R. C. Phillippo, G. H. Piercy, and Capt. R. M. J. Martin.

Roses, Roses Everywhere

Carried away possibly by the infection of the roses in the caps of the soldiers seen at the morning parade and about the streets, many civilians adorned themselves in like manner and throughout the day red roses were the most favoured buttonhole.

The service just after noon was conducted by the Dean, assisted by Mr. T. Darlington, and was short and simple. The Lord's Prayer, the hymn for St. George's Day, the lesson from the Book of Ecclesiasticus "Let us now praise famous men," the collects, and the National Anthem comprised the service. Officials of the Society were present, with Brig. Borrett and several officers from the Defence Force, and a number of civilians.

Telegrams of Greeting

Numerous telegrams of greeting were sent by the president and received. Among them was a message from the St. George's Society of London: "Banquet honoured by Prince George's presence. First Lord of the Admiralty chairman. Warmest greetings." Other cables and telegrams were received from Harbin, Kobe, Yokohama and Tokyo, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Shameen, and Hongkong, while similar messages were despatched to the Prince of Wales as President of the St. George's Society of London, the St. George's Society of London, Hankow, Tientsin, Singapore, Canton, Yokohama, Kobe, Peking, Hongkong, and New York. A message of greeting was also received from the St. George's Knights of the Amur Cossacks and District.

Decorations at the Majestic

The decorations of the ball room at the Majestic Hotel were most effective and reflected great credit on Mr. J. D. Watt, who was chiefly responsible for their being carried out. An illuminated panel representing St. George conquering the dragon was placed above the bandstand, with the motto, "St. George for England." It was a skilfully executed piece of decoration, designed by a Russian artist, Mr. B. Krenov. The doors were decorated with draped flags and county coats of arms were hung in the entrance lobby and round the ball room. Behind the president's alcove was a large St. George's cross, illuminated by flood lights from the floor, and just in front of this was a model of a cruiser, illuminated itself. The shield of the president's county occupied the middle of the alcove.

The general scheme of decoration was beautiful and striking. The cornice was lit with red lights and the statues at the corner with white flood lights, while pennants upon which was the St. George's Cross were hung from the statues meeting in the centre of the dome. The fountain basin in the centre of the dance floor was filled with red and white flowers, the cross of the day again being seen there, illuminated from beneath. All the tables were covered with white cloths upon which red lines denoted the cross again. The general scheme of red and white was effectively relieved by palms and pots of ferns and green which were grouped round the room as space permitted.

The Procession of Beefeaters

During the reception of guests by the president and committee the band of the Norfolks played pleasing selections, until at 9.30 dancing commenced with the first extra. The entrance of the beef was this year made more impressive by the fifes and drums of the Norfolks lending their assistance. The fifes and drums entered from the Italian Garden, after a fanfare. "God Save the King" brought every one to his feet. The beefeaters in their scarlet appeared at the entrance from the Winter Garden, and the drums marched round the room, taking position immediately in front of them. The beef was then played round the ball-room, the beefeaters halting in front of the presidential alcove to allow the president and the official guests to join the procession. Then round again, to the tune of "The Roast Beef of Old England," and while the drums formed in the centre by the fountain, the presidential party followed the beef into the supper room.

The supper arrangements met with general satisfaction, there being ample accommodation for all in turn.

The Official Guests

The following were official guests: The Chairman, S.M.C., Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Arnhold, H. M. Consul-General, Mr. C. F. Garstin, the French Consul-General, M. E. Koechlin, the Italian Consul-General, Comdr. Galanti, the Japanese Consul-General, Mr. and Mrs. Shegimitsu, the American Consul-General, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Cunningham, Judge and Mrs. Purdy, the Mayor of Greater Shanghai, General and Mrs. Chang Chun, the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, Mr. and Mrs. Wunsz King, the Defence Commissioner, General and Mrs. Hsiung Hsi-hui, the President St. Andrew's Society, Brig. Gen and Mrs. Macnaghten, the President St. Patrick's Society, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Fenton, the President St. David's Society, Mr. and Mrs. E. Davies, the British Senior Naval Officer, Rear-Admiral Tweedie, Capt. Mark Wardlaw, R.N., H. M. S. Bruce, the British Defence Force, Brig. Borrett, the O. C., S.V.C., Col. and Mrs. Orpen Palmer, the Italian Admiral, Rear-Adm. Pini, the Italian Chief of Staff, Commander Rossi, the American Admiral, Adm. and Mrs. Mark L. Bristol, the American Chief of Staff, Cdr. and Mrs. Baggaley, the American Admiral (Yangtze), Capt. and Mrs. K. G. Castleman, the O. C., U. S. Marines, Col. and Mrs. C. H. Lyman the Chief of Staff, U. S. Marines, Col. and Mrs. F. D. Kilgore, the I. G. Customs, Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Maze, Mr. Brodie A. Clarke.

The Various Committees

The following gentlemen were instrumental in making the function a success:—

Invitation and Publicity: Mr. O. M. Green, President, Mr. R. F. C. Master, Vice-President, Mr. A. C. Clear, Past President, Mr. E. L. Allen, Secretary.

Reception:—All of the Society's Committee.

Floor and Music:—Capt. R. M. J. Martin, Mr. H. V. Wilkinson, Mr. W. A. N. Heygate.

Traffic:—Major Wainwright.

Beefeaters:—Capt. R. M. J. Martin.

Supper and Refreshments:—Mr. A. J. Welch, Mr. R. I. Fearon, Mr. E. F. Bateman.

Decorations:—Mr. J. D. Watt.

Bar:—Mr. J. R. Weeks, Mr. C. E. Sparke.

Organization:—Mr. D. L. Ralph, Mr. H. V. Wilkinson.

Ball Secretary:—Mr. G. H. Piercy.

TROOPING THE COLOUR

Norfolk Regt's. Magnificent St. George's Day Display

Long before the time for the Parade on April 23, crowds of expectant onlookers started filling the big stands at the Shanghai Race Club. The weather was beautiful, and it was a gladdening sight to see so many children there. Big parties of the American Marines turned up and showed a marked interest in the proceedings. There was indeed an enormous number of spectators, the stands being packed and rows of people along the railings.

The whole of the exceedingly intricate Parade went off perfectly, and the officers and men of 1st Batt. the Norfolk Regiment deserve the hearty thanks of the Shanghai community for having given us such a wonderful display. From the moment that the men marched on to the Parade ground, shortly before 8.15 a.m. until they marched off after the Trooping the Colour was over, the movements were so perfectly timed that there did not seem to be a moment's interlude.

The sight of the Colour, marching in front of the line, and the Escort between and behind the ranks in slow time, was singularly impressive. Then came the most difficult part of the whole Parade. The march past of the Colour and the five Guards in slow time. At this stage Brigadier Borrett came out to the Saluting Base accompanied by his staff and the President of the St. George's Society—Mr. O. M. Green, with the Vice-President, Mr R. F. C. Master and the Honorary Secretary and Treasurer of St. George's—Messrs. E. L. Allen and G. F. Dumbarton.

Perfect in Every Detail

The march past of each Guard was so perfect that there was nothing to chose between any of them, and spectators had to wait to applaud until the last Guard had gone past. It was magnificently done and perfect in every detail. The timing of the officers' salute was particularly good, and there was not a single flaw in the dressing. They then broke into quick time and marched past again: this time the spectators were not to be caught napping and roundly applauded each Guard as it went past. They then formed into line and the General Salute was given. Shortly after this, the Battalion moved off and the onlookers were then able really to give them the applause they deserved, and everyone left the scene feeling that they had witnessed a most-perfectly-carried-out movement of the British Army.

NEW CONSUL-GENERAL FOR SHANGHAI

Mr. J. F. Brenan

Peking, Apr. 19.

Mr. John Fitzgerald Brenan, for some time Acting Consul-General at Canton, has been promoted full Consul-General and appointed to succeed Sir Sidney Barton as British Consul-General at Shanghai.

Sir John Thomas Pratt, formerly a Consul-General in China, has been appointed an Acting Counsellor of His Britannic Majesty's Diplomatic Service while employed at the Foreign Office.—Reuter.

The vernacular papers state that the International Labour Bureau of the League of Nations has decided to establish an agency in Shanghai.

The Shanghai Chinese Bar Association has addressed a petition to the Judicial Yuan regarding the alleged illegal actions of Mr. J. Van den Berg, the Dutch Vice-Consul and Senior Consul's Deputy, in the Provisional Court, demanding that steps should be taken to remove him from the Bench as he has exceeded his powers, ignored the judges and taken independent action. A Chinese press report says that the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs has been instructed by the Waichiaopu to take the matter up with the Senior Consul and the Dutch Consul-General.

SOMETHING ABOUT A WINDJAMMER

A Visit to the Four Masted Sailing Ship Joseph Dollar which Has a Crew of Real Adventurers on Board

"Fifty-two days out from Tacoma, sir, and we never braced a yard. Seldom that was done, sir, even years ago when there were more of us. The longest day's run was 287 miles and the shortest 48. We were never off the course for one day, sir,—7,476 miles and she's as good to-day as the day she was built. She's under American registry now, but she was built for the Germans. No, not in Germany, sir, in Glasgow, in 1902. They could never beat these Clyde windjammers and you'd better take a good look as she's one of the very few left. Perhaps five or six around the world, no more. A barque sir, full rigged and a fine ship from her keel to her topgallants."

And the eyes of Mr. James Davidson, mate, "and a fine mate he is sir," the crew will tell you, ranged aloft in obvious pride over the towering spars of the Joseph Dollar, San Francisco, moored on April 23 at the Tungkadoo buoys off the Chinese Bund, opposite Pootung.

Many paused in wonderment along the Bund when she came up river, one of a fast vanishing fleet of windjammers, reminiscent of the days before steam when men "went down to the sea in ships." But to the older hands, and scores there are in Shanghai, the sight of her caused many an aged leg to bend once again to the sway of a quarter deck.

Landsman or sailor, the sight of her brought a sigh to many a breast and few there were who saw her but did not stop and wonder if far hills were not greenest after all. She breathed the strangeness of lands below the horizon for her lumber crammed gunn'ls have visited the shores of the seven seas.

The Temptation of Open Spaces

She is 288 feet on the water line and 46 feet beam. Her gross is 2,409 tons and she spreads 25,000 odd square feet of sail and the crew will tell you of days on end when she ploughed Westward with every stitch drawing. Her Master is Capt. Borgman, the name itself breathes of the sea, and in her crew you can find college men and "roustabouts," adventurers and dilettantes, but every one attracted by her lure and swearing they would not have missed the trip for anything.

The aesthetes of the sea, these who make up her crew, nine able bodied seamen, and nine ordinaries, and from the four quarters of the globe they came to complete their knowledge of the sea by "doing" a trip in a wind jammer."

A bearded one whose agility in springing up her gear belies his years knows every sailor's "hang-out" from Brisbane to the Martinique head. Another can tell you of Jimmy Priest's on the New York waterfront and another will recount a race from Land's End to Rio with a Yankee clipper, "In a windjammer, sir! of course, I wouldn't go in for steam. You don't get time to breathe before you're there. But there's something big about sail. Gives you time and space to think."

But little Harry Craig summed it up. "Twenty years old I am and I've done four tricks in windjammers. I had a soft job on a tug in Frisco and was getting more money than I ever knew existed. Fixin' to stay there I was—fed up with the sea. But one day this packet came in and the next day I signed on. There's something about windjammers. I won't take steam when I can get one of these."

Harry started at 15. "From Belfast, Ireland, I am. I ran away to a barquentine and the first trip took me from Belfast to Sydney. I never got over it. I'm sticking to wind."

The Half-hearted Men

Another talks to you in an accent that is new to fo'castles. You suspect a Wandering Walter, and you're right. "Yes, I saw her one day running through the Golden Gate and I knew I'd have a funny hankering all my life unless I made a trip, so here I am. I'll get to business one day when I get back but meanwhile I'll play the fool. You know the first verse:—

'Lord save me from half-hearted men,
Who time their step by hour an rule,
Who measure deed by word and pen,
Too pale of mind to play the fool.'

"Well I'm playing the fool." Then after much coaxing he'll show you a foolscap from the University of California, a Doctor of Laws."

And like sailors the world over they were waiting for Shanghai, dry land, and after "fifty two days out from Tacoma, sir" can one blame them? Pay-off day will be a big event for them and for Shanghai's cabarets as well. But meanwhile comes a rumour that the Joseph Dollar has been brought out to be turned over to the Japanese. Sold to a Kobe shipper and her demise will not be far away.

But another of the crew enlightens you. "They may fill 'er up with coal now, guess they will, and she'll be a hulk before long. But she's a fine ship and they can't break her down, for ship's have pride, you know."

They'll take you aft and show you her fo'castle head bell and there you'll read "Schurbek, Glasgow 1902." The crew will tell you she steers easily and you stand on the helmsman's bench high up looking out over the deck and spin the wheel yourself and you get a real thrill of the sea though you're moored to a buoy.

And the mate's son, a youth of 19 and "takin' to the sea like my father" will show you around below, around the stumps of the four huge masts and through the fo'castle and far forward to the chain locker. And even the busiest man aboard, Chips, will stop long enough to agree "Yes sir, she's a mighty fine ship" and as you come away you'll turn back with a long lingering look. "After all sir, there's something about a windjammer."

A PETTY OFFICER'S DEATH

Accidentally Drowned in the Whangpoo

The inquest on the body of George William Turner, the Petty Officer of H.M.S. Ladybird whose body was discovered on April 13 in the Whangpoo, was resumed on April 22 in H. M. Police Court with the Registrar, Mr. A. J. Martin, sitting as coroner. The inquest was opened on April 14, when evidence of identification only was taken.

Pay-Lieut.-Com. G. H. Thompson produced the files of a naval inquiry and stated that H.M.S. Ladybird had left Shanghai and would not be back for some months. The evidence of an American sailor connected with the case was in the files. The sailor had now left this port.

The coroner then found that the deceased had met his death by accidental drowning in the Whangpoo on March 31.

DEATH OF A CUSTOMS EMPLOYEE

Inquest Opened in General Hospital by Coroner

An inquest on the body of Kenneth William Joseph Power, who died at the General Hospital on April 18, was opened on April 19 by the Registrar in the General Hospital, where the remains were viewed, and later in H. M. Police Court. Only evidence of identification was taken, Mr. John Henry Lewis Turner stating that the body just seen was of the deceased, and that he had been an employee of the Chinese Maritime Customs.

The Chiaotungpu is reported by the Chinese press to be contemplating the installation of a powerful wireless station at Pootung capable of communicating with all parts of the world. Officers have been appointed to select a suitable spot. It is estimated that the new station will cost about $1,000,000.

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ATTACK ON THE CHINESE GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Japanese Boycotters and Merchants Unions Revenge Themselves for Chamber Being Closed Against Them

The premises of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce in North Soochow Road were stormed by agitators on April 24 and, during the fray, four persons were so much injured that they had to be taken to hospital and several were arrested.

The cause of the trouble was the ceaseless indignity to which officers of the Chamber say that they and the staff have been subjected by radical organizations, such as the notorious anti-Japanese Boycott Committee, which claimed the right to use part of the building as its own. The Chamber's affairs were thrown into confusion by this interference, and the Central Government was accordingly asked to give a guarantee that the officers of the Chamber would be afforded proper protection and that there would be no such troubles in future, failing which they would suspend business. This guarantee was not forthcoming so the Chamber suspended operations, closed its doors and the attack was the result.

The Rioters Assemble

About noon members of the National Salvation Society (formerly the Anti-Japanese Boycott Committee) and the Greater Shanghai Association of Merchant Unions held a meeting in the Third District Higher Primary School, an institution in the Temple of the Goddess of Heaven, next to the Chamber of Commerce, "to discuss certain matters."

After talking for an hour and a half, the demonstration marched *en bloc* to the gate of the Chamber of Commerce and some began to deliver lectures. The gate was closed and locked at this time, in accordance with the decision of the Chamber to suspend business.

As the soap-box orators continued to harangue the crowd, several members of the Shanghai Municipal Police arrived and told them that speech-making was not allowed in the Settlement without authority. One man persisted in addressing the crowd, whereupon he was arrested and removed to West Hongkew Station.

The arrest of their comrade maddened the other members of the two organizations who set up loud howls, demanding also to be arrested. However, after following the arrested man for a short distance, they turned back and decided to storm the Chamber of Commerce.

Wrecking the Chamber

The front gate of the Chamber is an iron one and the demonstrators, finding it impossible to smash this, climbed over and rushed into the Chamber to the number of several hundred. Two Chamber's Chinese armed with rifles by virtue of an agreement that the Chamber is considered Chinese territory, tried to stop them, but they were so greatly outnumbered that they were soon disarmed and got a severe beating. Their rifles were smashed and the attackers pocketed about 50 rounds of ammunition.

The hooligans then stormed the office of the general secretary and, in the confusion, a number of important documents were seized and destroyed. Others were lost or mixed up.

The attackers then turned their attention to the staff and a number of employees who had remained at their desks during the trouble were assaulted. Four were so wounded that they had to be sent to hospital. Other clerks, younger and more agile, climbed over the walls and thus escaped the fury of the mob. A bicycle belonging to an employee of the Chamber was stolen.

After being in possession of the building for more than an hour, the miscreants left.

When a representative of this paper visited the scene, he noticed a foreign police officer and several Chinese policemen at the gate of the Chamber and posters on the walls bearing inscriptions such as "Down with Fung Shao-shan"; "Arrest and shoot S. S. Fung"; "Dissolve the Chamber of Commerce," etc.

West Hongkew Reserves Called Out

Directly the trouble began. Members of the Shanghai Municipal Police on plain-clothes duty at once informed West Hongkew Station and asked for the Reserves, who were immediately despatched to the scene, as it had been ascertained that some agitation against the Chamber was proposed. The Station Reserves surrounded the premises and managed to clear both North Honan and North Soochow Roads without injury to anyone.

Four arrests were made in all but, as these were in debateable territory, they were later released on instructions from the Police Headquarters.

By 3.30 p.m. a large number of the ringleaders and attacking party had let themselves out of the gates and nothing further happened. Nevertheless, the Municipal Police patrolled both roads until well after dusk.

MUNICIPAL BANK SUSPENDED

Result of Electricity Department's Sale

The Municipal notification concerning the suspension of the operation of the Municipal Investment Bank will be of interest to quite a number of Shanghai's citizens, signifying as it does the cessation of any further issues of gilt-edged securities by the Council. The suspension of operation is due, as many have doubtless surmised, to the recent decision made at the Ratepapers' Meeting on April 17 to sell the Electricity Department.

The investment bank first was brought into existence in September 1919, and since then has done all that was required of it. It was created for the man who wished to hold debentures but could only make small deposits. When a sufficient sum was reached in an account, at given dates during the year (February 5, May 5, August 5 or November 5) if any municipal debentures were available they were given in exchange for the amount collected—that the arrangement was successful is shown by the normal figures reached in the allotments made during the first two years of the bank's existence, the figures for 1919 standing at the value of Tls. 22,400 and for 1920 at Tls. 123,800. After this date the figures increased suddenly and since have been declining towards the normal again, with exception the figure for 1927 which was caused by the drop in the price of debentures.

During the War and immediately after, very little development took place in Shanghai but with the recovery from those years, the Municipal Council floated several big loans, the authorized amount in 1922 reaching the peak figure of Tls. 8,000,000, while the nominal value of the allotments through the Municipal Bank reached Tls. 3,777,-300. This figure, however, was abnormal, being attained because those who would not ordinarily have made deposits and who had failed to secure debentures when they were first made public, deposited large amounts for the necessary period to share in the allotments, making it necessary for the bank to make rulings as to the amounts allowable to deposit.

Successful Institution

But, taking into account the reason of the high figures for several of the years, the functioning of the bank since its inception is shown by the results to have been successful. The nominal value of allotments since the inauguration has been:

Loan	
1919	22,400
1920	123,800
1921	1,596,000
1922	3,770,300
1923	2,028,000
1924	1,665,200
1925	1,206,400
1926	939,100
1927	108,100
1928	204,700

Now, however, with the fresh funds available through the sale of the Electricity Department Municipal Loans will probably be redeemed and there will be a surplus sufficient to cover any expenditure for several years, which without this fresh capital, the Council would float loans to meet.

Thus, since there will be no further debentures forthcoming for several years at least, and the Municipal Bank is not an ordinary savings bank, its object is removed and its operation has, therefore, been suspended only, as it is possible that several years hence it may be convenient to re-open the bank.

THE western section of Soochow Creek is again in a state of congestion and some 3,000 junks are obstructing traffic. The Chinese authorities are endeavouring to alleviate the situation.

CERTAIN members of the Chinese Bar Association have petitioned the Ministry of Justice drawing attention to the fact that there are about 20 "lawyers" engaged in practice in Shanghai who are alleged to possess diplomas purporting to have been issued by a Japanese university. The disbarment of these men is asked for.

NANKING AND PROVISIONAL COURT

Note to the Powers Forecast, Announcing Intention to Abolish It at the End of This Year: Further Designs on Extraterritoriality

Nanking, Apr. 25.

It is learned on good authority that a note to the Powers concerned, notifying them of the Government's intention to abolish the Shanghai Provisional Court and replacing it by a properly constituted Chinese Court, has been prepared and will be despatched to the diplomatic representatives of the various countries by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, as soon as it is approved by the State Council.

It is also understood that the French Government will likewise be asked to arrange for the abolition of the French Mixed Court maintained in the French Concession in Shanghai.—Kuo Min.

Consular Body Passed Over

In connection with the above message the Kuo Wen News Agency says:

It is further learnt that China's notification regarding the termination of the Shanghai Provisional Court,—a peculiar instrument which is found nowhere else except China, and the complete rendition of foreign judicial rights in China's territory, will be addressed directly and individually to the Ministers of the various foreign Government's concerned, in order to avoid the Consular Body of Shanghai.

It is believed, the Kuo Wen goes on, that in view of the fact that a number of the foreign Powers have already intimated their willingness to abolish their consular jurisdiction in China (extraterritoriality) and some have put in black and white the abolition of such rights as they have enjoyed in China heretofore, it will not be at all difficult to obtain the restoration of China's judicial rights in the foreign settlements of Shanghai.

Under the Central Government

It is yet premature, adds the Kuo Wen agency, to say how the courts in Shanghai will be operated by the National Government of China but it is certain, according to our informant, that the court which is to replace the Shanghai Provisional Court and the French Settlement Mixed Court of Shanghai will be an integral part of China's judicial system and operated on the same basis as other courts of China, entirely based on Chinese laws and judicial system. The only difference will be that it will be placed under the direct control of the Central Judicial Yuan instead of being responsible to the Kiangsu Provincial Government. The Judicial Administration Yuan in Nanking has completed plans for the improvement of judicial administration in China which will be announced when the time is ripe.

At any rate, concluded the Kuo Wen, it is the object and belief of the Central Government of China that the extraterritorial rights of foreign powers in China will be abolished and consular jurisdiction cancelled in January 1930.

***The Kuo Wen messages are not to be regarded as official but probably represent the common talk of official circles in Nanking.

It is important to notice that, under the Rendition Agreement, China cannot abolish the Provisional Court without the consent of the Treaty Powers.—Ed.

Regulations for Substitution

The Chinese papers have published a series of regulations which have been drafted by the Judicial Yuan regarding the proposed rendition of the Shanghai Provisional Court to the Chinese Government.

According to these, upon the expiration of the three-years' provisional agreement governing the establishment of the Provisional Court, this agreement will be cancelled and declared null and void and, in its place, there will be established a Shanghai Special District Court.

In this Special District Court, the proposal is that only Chinese law shall be observed and Chinese legal practitioners only will be permitted to appear to conduct cases.

Furthermore, it is said, when the new court is established, no foreign vice-consuls will be permitted to sit with the judges either as assessors or deputies.

Judges for Handing Over

According to the "Eastern Times," the President and Judges of the Shanghai Provisional Court are working hard for the Court to be handed back to the Chinese Government upon the expiration of the Rendition Agreement.

Already preparations are being made by the Chinese for its abolition, and Court officials have expressed the opinion to the Chinese press that they do not see any handicaps and that they are confident that the institution will be handed over to the National Government at the proper time.

Judge John C. H. Wu and Mr. Wu Shou-kang, commissioners appointed to revise the Rendition Agreement, have been requested to complete their work without delay so that the revised agreement may be submitted to the Government for approval and action. It is expected that they will be able to complete their work before the end of this month.

SEAPLANE CRASH AT LUNGHUA

Disastrous End of Trial Flight: Mechanic Drowned

Whilst carrying out a trial flight near Lunghua in the seaplane A13, a new machine which was recently brought to Shanghai from abroad, on April 24, a collision occurred and the pilot, Capt. Ken Li-chen, an aviation instructor in the Central Military Academy of Nanking, was badly injured and his mechanic, Mr. Shao Ting-kuei, was thrown into the Whangpoo and drowned.

The 'plane was in the act of ascending from the water when its left wing became entangled with the masts of a junk coming from the opposite direction. In the impact, the wing snapped and the seaplane fell into the river.

Capt. Ken succeeded in jumping clear of the 'plane before it crashed but, in doing so, received severe injuries and had to be taken to hospital. His mechanic was more unfortunate, for he was unable to extricate himself and he fell with the machine into the river, his body disappearing in the waters. Efforts were made later to recover the body but up to the present these have not been successful.

The damaged machine was successfully salved and removed to the flying station attached to the Admiralty House.

WEDDING

Soulevich—Zimmerman

The wedding took place on April 21, at the Jewish Synagogue, 58 Ward Road, of Miss Nadine Zimmerman to Mr. Maurice Soulevich. The bride, who was given away by Mr. Ryder, looked charming in a gown of white satin and lace, becomingly draped, and was attended by the Misses Lily and Elsie Marco who wore dresses of pale mauve and carried bouquets of pink carnations. The bride's bouquet was of lilies, orchids and sweet peas.

The matron of honour was Miss Jean Ryder, while Mr. Hotimsky acted as best man and Messrs. Judah and Vinogradoff undertook the duties of ushers.

Following the ceremony, which took place at 4 o'clock, a reception was held at 6 Carter Road, where a large number of friends gathered to wish the bride and bridegroom happiness.

THE Chinese papers say that the Waichiaopu is addressing a Note to the French Minister with reference to the French Mixed Court.

THE Greater Shanghai Municipality has issued a notice to the effect that all public organizations which have not been registered by the end of this month will be considered to have been organized on an illegal basis and dissolved.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL COMMITTEES

We publish herewith a list of the various Committees of the Shanghai Municipal Council and the gentlemen invited to serve thereon:—

Finance.—Messrs. H. E. Arnhold, T. Funatsu, Hsu Sing-loh, Z. C. Zing and chairmen of Watch and Works Committees.

Watch. — Brig.-Gen. E. B. Macnaghten, Messrs. V. G. Lyman, K. Fukushima and Yu Ya-ching.

Works.—Messrs. A. D. Bell, C. H. French, P. W. Massey, L. T. Yuan.

Health.—Drs. E. L. Marsh, F. M. Neild, Brig.-Gen. E. B. Macnaghten, Messrs. C. H. French, Sakurazawa, Hsu Sing-loh and L. C. Chien.

Staff.—Messrs. V. G. Lyman, G. W. Sheppard, P. W. Massey, and Li Ming.

The following gentlemen have been invited to serve on the following committees:—

Utilities.—Messrs. A. D. Bell, C. H. French, Okamoto, Tsuyee Pei, K. H. Ling and Brig.-Gen. E. B. Macnaghten.

Traffic.—Messrs. G. W. Sheppard, T. Saito, A. J. Hughes and D. S. Chen.

Road.—Messrs. J. McNeill and L. De Luca.

Library.—Messrs. C. M. Bain, A. M. Cannan, H. Chatley and E. Gordon Lowder.

Electricity.—Messrs. K. Kuroda, P. W. Massey, V. G. Lyman, A. W. Burkill and C. A. Peel.

Foreign Education.—Messrs. C. H. French, R. E. S. Gregson, S. P. Miskin, Mrs. Martin Little and Mrs. E. E. Parsons.

Chinese Education.—The Rev. T. Darlington, Messrs. W. P. Lambe, C. M. Bain, Chicheh Nieh, K. H. Ling and Tsuyee Pei.

Land Commission.—Messrs. H. G. Robinson, J. T. W. Brooke, W. P. Lambe and Mr. L. G. Westcott, secretary.

Public Recreation Ground.—Messrs. A. W. Burkill, Lt.-Col. M. H. Logan, H. W. P. McMeekin, A. M. Diniz and Mr. L. J. Hughes, secretary.

THE vernacular press says that six Chinese ships commandeered by the National Government for the transportation of troops have been released. The Shanghai Chinese Navigation Association has telegraphed to the National Government, requesting it to release all other ships commandeered by the Government

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LOCAL rice merchants have requested the Bureau of Social Affairs for Greater Shanghai to appeal to the Kiangsu Provincial Government to cancel its order forbidding the various districts to sell rice to each other, otherwise there will be a rice famine locally and the people will be compelled to purchase rice from foreign countries.

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PIRATE MENACE IN THE YANGTZE

Two Forces Ten Thousand Strong Operating

Pirates are said by the Chinese papers to have become more daring in the Tsungming, Haimen, Tungchow and Chihtung districts recently and some even have dared to come within reach of the Woosung Fort guns.

One report says that the Shanghai and Woosung Gendarmerie Commissioner has despatched the gunboat Tingan to suppress them, but apparently this has been of little avail for another article says that more than 10,000 pirates, having about 60 large vessels at their disposal, have again been carrying out their depredations near Woosung.

Investigations have been made, says the vernacular press, and it is learned that the miscreants are divided into two groups, viz., those under a man named Pan and those under one of the name of San. The former are said to be old soldiers of Marshal Sun Chuan-fang and the latter one time subordinates of Gen. Pih Shou-chen, who, it will be recalled, was in charge of the Shantung forces in Shanghai at the time of the Nationalist occupation and who later was executed in Shantung by Marshal Chang Chung-chang.

These men are understood to be well supplied with rifles, machine guns and several cannon. Pan and his men are operating near Tungjukong and San's in Chihtung. They are said to stop at nothing with the result that in recent weeks they have obtained money, valuables and cargo to the value of several million dollars, as well as a large number of captives. Pan's men are reported to have murdered the Chihtung district magistrate.

Upon receipt of the news of the pirates' activities, the chief of the Woosung water police and the Naval headquarters despatched three gunboats to patrol the district and, in order to facilitate communications and operations, the wireless station has been ordered to be prepared to receive and despatch messages at all hours of the day.

Authorities' Failure

The attempts of the Chinese authorities to suppress piracy in the vicinity of Woosung have thus far proved unavailing.

According to a report submitted by the Tsungming and Nantungchow authorities to the Chinese Navy and the Shanghai and Woosung Gendarmerie Commissioner, the miscreants have become more active than ever in the Chihtung district.

Further details are published of the two leaders. Pan Kai-shu, who leads one gang, was, it is said, formerly a subordinate general of Marshal Sun Chuan-fang and he became a pirate after the capture of Shanghai by the Nationalists. At one time, he was engaged by the people of Nantungchow, Chihtung and Haimen to direct the affairs of the "Peace Preservation Corps." San Hai-shan, leader of the other band, who is confining his activities to the Chihtung district, likewise held the rank of general under the late Admiral-General Pih Shou-chen and he and his men are equipped with arms of most modern type.

So far, says the "Eastern Times" the two gangs have avoided coming into collision with the naval and military authorities, whose efforts to stop them have failed.

Strong but Inexperienced

The chief of the Woosung Water Police has despatched several more gunboats to the infested district in the hope of engaging the gangs and is personally to leave in a couple of days to take direct charge.

They are now two gunboats, two torpedo-boats and several large vessels as well as many small craft manned by soldiers of the 5th Division, marines and water-police, patrolling the districts, but those in charge are said to be unfamiliar with the area with the result that those on board are experiencing much difficulty in engaging the pirates.

In a fight with the marauders on April 17, says the Chinese press, Capt. Chu Chen-ken, commissioner of public safety for the Chihtung district, was killed as well as several of his men.

On April 21, says another report, a boat carrying 149 pigs was held up by pirates at Pan Chia Chao, a place some 200 li distant from Woosung. In addition to the pigs, large quantity of booty was taken away. The crew attempted to put up resistance but they were overwhelmed. One was wounded and another was carried off for ransom, the pirates demanding $10,000 for his release.

"AND SO TO BED"

Production by the A.D.C. Well Received

"And So To Bed," which had been so well advertised, proved upon investigation to be an uncommonly good show. The Lyceum was not so crowded as we had been led to expect, though all the best seats were taken: a slight error in advertising led us to infer that the house was booked to capacity. Plenty of racy dialogue, amusing situations and good characterisation, coupled with extremely good producing, should assure for this play a very hearty reception. "And So To Bed" provides a mixed fare, something for everyone, the costuming and staging could hardly be bettered, being both historically accurate and unusually artistic. A large cast, without any obvious weak spots, all pulling well together, contrives to put considerable gusto into the proceedings. After the first somewhat sticky impression of Act 1 had faded away and the plot began to develop, there were no hitches and no dull moments. Among those who thoroughly earned their laurels must be mentioned Mrs. Allison and Mr. D. J. Donne. Of Mrs. Allison a great deal was required, and she contrived to captivate and charm as well as act the jealous bourgeoise to perfection. She fully deserved the hearty rounds of applause which followed her every exit. As to Mr. Donne, he had not so much to do, but what he did was done with finesse, art and intelligent appreciation. His Charles was a dignified, sympathetic and natural figure and incidentally very "ressemblant." The laughter which convulsed the audience when one portion of his moustache detached itself was scarcely his fault and rather bewildered him until he, realizing what had occurred, sacrificed with a cavalier gesture what remained of the resemblance and swept the second portion to join its counterpart upon the floor. The monarch in person could not have extricated himself with more nonchalant grace. Coupled to this, the erratic behaviour of the chandeleer in Act II only succeeded in adding to the hilarity of those present, so it is just as well that comedy and not tragedy was being staged.

Mrs. Isenman as Mrs. Knight and Mr. R. T. Burch as Pepys both showed exceptional ability, though we received the impression that Mr. Burch was suffering from a heavy cold and had to labour somewhat through his part. Of the ladies in the cast other than principals we have not time to say more than that we thoroughly enjoyed their contribution, especially in the banqueting scene of Act 3, where Miss I. Castle and Miss A. Firth gave most realistic interpretations of ladies who have drunk not wisely but too well. The round "Marry me now" was a cheerful and entertaining bit of melody, while as to all the other musical interpolations, they were, considering the amateur nature of the cast, excellent.

Master T. Young, Boy to Pepys, carried out his duties with what appeared to be a perfectly natural awkward slouch, and caused much amusement thereby.

The last act began at precisely midnight. This is perhaps not entirely the fault of the producers, but some of the intervals seemed very long especially as "Lights down" seemed the order of the day and one could not see to read one's programme or pick out acquaintances among the audience. Such small matters, however, did not detract from the feeling of having spent a very pleasant evening with the A.D.C. or from the desire to congratulate them on the really high standard they have set and maintained of late.

FIRE AT SICCAWEI ORPHANAGE

Two Storeys of Mothers' Home Completely Gutted

A fire which gutted two storeys of the Mothers' Home of the Siccawei Orphanage and taxed to the utmost the resources of the French and Chinese fire brigdaes broke out on April 23 at a few minutes past noon. All available machines from the Concession and the City North and West Divisions were present, but the absence of hydrants and the fact that the water supply is served through a small main made saving the building an almost hopeless task.

The home is situated just across the bridge leading from the French Concession to the native city. The French machines could not be get across the bridge, but managed to fasten on to a hydrant just on their side of the bridge and, running their hoses across, join in the fight. The water pressure proved quite insufficient for their purposes, however, and three small pumps were taken across and set to work dragging up the thick, filthy water from the Siccawei Creek to assist. Eleven lines were thus got working.

The building itself was an old one. Being long and built with no fire walls, and with plenty of lathe and plaster to feed the flames, the firemen could not reach the blaze save at one place at a time. They were kept running from room to room as each fresh outbreak occurred. The top floor was gutted beyond all hope by the time the lines had been got out and they concentrated their efforts on the second floor. Parts of the ceiling had to be torn away to prevent the flames spreading, and when the roof of the building collapsed, it became extremely dangerous to remain on the second floor. The second floor was badly burned, and sustained heavy damage by water and the fire-fighting methods the men were forced to employ. The ground floor was damaged by water only.

The combined brigades fought the flames for two and a half hours before they got them under control, but machines stood by damping down for several hours afterwards. M. Varenne of the French Brigade and two Chinese firemen from the French Central Station were slightly injured by breaking glass. M. Varenne was hit by parts of a falling wall, but was not hurt seriously.

FOREIGNER'S DEATH IN CHAPEI BLAZE

Overcome by Fumes in Trying to Save Belongings

In a fire which gutted three houses and damaged the top floors of two others in Fortune Terrace, off Dixwell Road, a German named A. Willunder was overcome by smoke and fumes as he dashed back into one of the houses on April 24 to save some belongings, and died almost immediately after he was rescued. Artificial respiration was tried without success, and though he was rushed to the General Hospital in the Settlement rescue van, he was found to be dead before he arrived.

In response to a request from the Chapei firemen, the Settlement machines laid on and within half an hour of their arrival the fire was under control. It was not, however, before it had spread to the top storeys of two neighbouring houses, and charred and damaged the frontages of houses immediately opposite. Settlement firemen had on several occasions to turn jets on to the roofs of the houses opposite, where dried beams had begun to smoulder.

Mr. and Mrs. Willunder had ample opportunity to escape from their house before the flames reached it. It appears that Mr. Willunder thought he could safely return to his house, which was not then actually alight, and save some more clothing from his bedroom. He threw some bedding and clothes out of the window and that was the last seen of him.

Settlement firemen coming to the rescue were informed of his disappearance and one attached to Hongkew Station entered the house, which was by that time filled with smoke and fumes. He found Mr. Willunder upstairs in his bedroom, lying beside the bed unconscious. Some belongings hastily gathered together were heaped near him, but the smoke was so thick in the chamber that it was neither possible nor desirable to stay there long. The fireman dragged the unconscious German outside, and carried him down the stairs and into the street.

His condition was then almost hopeless. Being 52 years of age and not of a strong physique, he had evidently quickly succumbed to the fumes. Every known means of restoring consciousness was tried, but without success, and the asphyxiated man passed away before expert medical attention could be given to him. Mrs. Willunder and her young son were prostrated by the occurrence.

Mr. Willunder had resided in China many years. Before the war he was proprietor of a restaurant in Tsingtao but recently he has been working in a business firm here.

OBITUARY

Sub-Inspr. Treacher

The funeral of the late Sub-Inspr. F. A. Treacher was held on April 19 in the Bubbling Well Chapel, comrades and friends filling the building. Dean Trivett officiated.

The Acting Commissioner, Capt. R. M. J. Martin, was in attendance as were Messrs. E. C. Baker, K. M. Bourne, F. L. Wainwright, T. Kerrigan, and J. E. Wheeler, Assistant Commissioners, and J. O'Toole, Acting Assistant Commissioner. Supts. Kay and Crookdake were among those present together with a good representation of all ranks.

Inasmuch as it had been desired that no wreaths should be sent, there were no floral tributes other than those from the Council, the bereaved widow, and a few intimate friends.

Mr. W. C. Hodds

The funeral service for the late Mr. William Charles Hodds was conducted on April 22 in the chapel of the International Funeral Directors, and later at the graveside by Dean Trivett. Many relatives and friends attended, and there was a wealth of beautiful flowers. Among those sending wreaths besides the immediate relatives were:—Savoy Hotel; Bar Boys of Hotel Savoy; Non-Commissioned Officers, 4th Regt. U.S.M.C.; Chief Petty Officers of U.S.S. Pittsburg; Shipmates of U.S.S. Trenton; Mr. A. Popovich; Mr. and Mrs. Prostoff; Mrs. Bishop; Mr. and Mrs. Gus Nyland; Hack, Whitey and Joe; Mr. and Mrs. C. Ruth; G. D. Zaks; D. Chelmis; Matt Greenberg; Mr. and Mrs. Richards; F. Fernandez; Friends; Sgt. and Mrs. A. Salt; Capt. and Mrs. Burdett; Q.M.-Sgt. Wright; Q.M.-Sgt. Straus; 1st Sgt. Sinealgalskie; Mr. and Mrs. F. Cherry; Mrs. Hsia; Capt. Trikmeneff; Obie; Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Laval; M. Kapiloff; Fucrova; Mrs. G. Meyers; J. K. Murphy; B. Young; R. P. Luce; Mr. E. D. Minford; Mrs. John R. Montgomery; Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Palmer; Mr. and Mrs. D. Schwartz; C. Johnson; John Johnstone; Mr. John Lyon; H. E. Schultz; Mr. G. Linter; Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Israel; Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Hyde; Jim Foster; H. M. Catley; Jimmy Capt. Pullesin; Mr. and Mrs. H. Ross; Mr. and Mrs. Harris; J. H. West; Mr. and Mrs. Bouls; Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Ellis; Mr. and Mrs. E. Loureiro; R. B. Wood; Mr. and Mrs. Grant; J. T. Goldsmith; H. B. Wilmarth; and many others.

Funeral of Mrs. Macmillan

A funeral service was held on April 24 for Mrs. R. S. Macmillan, at the chapel of the International Funeral Directors, 71 Kiaochow Road. Many friends went to pay their last respects, and the lovely floral pieces sent made a beautiful setting. The Rev. E. Borst-Smith officiated.

Among those sending flowers were:—Father and Mother; Daddy and Grace; Ewo Cotton Mills, Lt.; The Staff of the Pumping Station S.W.W. Co.; Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Malcolm; J. Smith; Mr. and Mrs. E. Elliott and family; Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Wilson; Mr. and Mrs. E. Walker and Joan; Mr. and Mrs. G. Muller; Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Roulston; Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Hood and Tony; Mr. and Mrs. R. Scott; Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Huntington; Mr. and Mrs. W. Lyle; Mr. and Mrs. Patrick; Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Hill; C. E. Jack; Dr. and Mrs. A. de Carvalho; Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Russell; Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Grant; Members Shanghai Athletic Club; Friends and Colleagues at the A.P.C.; Mr. and Mrs. Colombo; Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Marshall; Mr. and Mrs. A. Cheetham; E. J. Muller; Mr. and Mrs. J. Southworth; Mr. and Mrs. W. Heaton; Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Ryley; Yue Zai-shing, Yangtzepoo Mill Weaving Contractor; and many others.

SINGULAR STORY AT AN INQUEST

Death from Pneumonia Following Narcotic Poisoning

The inquest concerning the death of Capt. Kenneth William Joseph Power, who died in the General Hospital on April 18, was completed on April 25 by Mr. A. J. Martin, H. M. Coroner. The verdict was, "I find that Kenneth William Joseph Power came to his death in the General Hospital on April 18 from pneumonia, which was brought on as a result of narcotic poisoning."

During the inquest evidence of witnesses, who interviewed deceased on the day he died, was to the effect that the late Capt. Power was given a narcotic by a Russian dancing partner in a French Concession café, after he had asked her for an aspirin tablet. Two doctors, who attended deceased, said that pneumonia had set in and affected his weakened lungs after artificial respiratory methods and oxygen had been applied in order to save deceased from the effects of the narcotic.

Dr. J. A. O'Driscoll said:—

When deceased recovered consciousness, I asked him what he had been doing, what he had taken. He told me, "I was in the Alcazar Cafe. I had a headache and asked a Russian dancing partner for an aspirin. She took a white powder from her bag, saying that it was aspirin, and I took it. It tasted bitter and I felt no effects. I returned to the Palace Hotel about 2 a.m. and went to bed."

In reply to questions by the Coroner, Dr. O'Driscoll said that the action of the narcotic might have been delayed because of deceased's drinking, and "I suspect the powder to have been heroin or a derivative of opium."

PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR CHINESE

The annual dinner of the Public School for Chinese Alumni Association was held in the Winter Garden of the China United Assurance Building on April 19. There was a good attendance of members and guests Mr. C. Loh, the retiring President, was in the Chair, and was supported by the Honorary President, Mr. G. S. Foster Kemp (Head Master), Mr. Jabin Hsu (President for 1929), Mr. King Chien-küng, Mr. K. S. Huang (Vice-President), Dr. Hu Shih and Mr. Frank C. Z. Ma (ex-President). The school staff was well represented by Mrs. McAlister and Messrs. T. G. Baillie, J. Moffat, N. Scowcroft, F. Burrington, S. Y. Hu, B. L. Yu and Fan Feng-ling.

The following officers were elected for 1929:—Mr. Jabin Hsu, President; Mr. K. S. Huang, Vice-President; Mr. Lay Veng-tsing, Treasurer; Mr. Z. D. Chang, Hon. Secretary.

THE Greater Shanghai Bureau of Public Utilities have asked the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs to notify the Consular Body that all garages in Chinese territory, irrespective of jurisdiction or nationality, must be registered with the Bureau, failing which they will not be permitted to carry on business in the Special Municipality.

CHINESE employees of the Customs are dissatisfied with the new regulation for their improved treatment which were to have come into effect at once. They have agreed that the new scale of wages is unfair and accordingly have decided that, pending negotiations with the Central Government, they will not accept the increased pay but accept what they formerly received.

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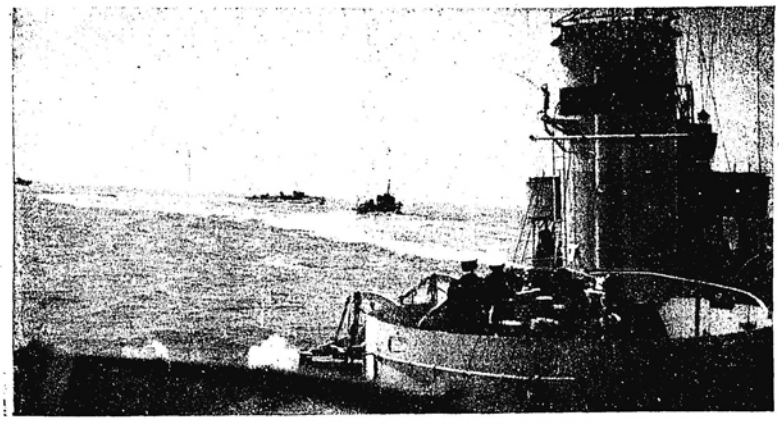

THE EIGHTH DESTROYER FLOTILLA

A photograph taken from the searchlight platform of H.M.S. Bruce, the flotilla leader, showing destroyers manœuvreing near Hongkong.

ATTACK ON MR. A. C. CLEAR

Minister of Communications Said to Be Demanding His Resignation

According to the Chinese Press action has been taken by the Minister of Railways, Mr. Sun Fo, against Mr. A. C. Clear, engineer-in-chief and general of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway, for his alleged refusal to contribute part of the monthly salary of the staff to the famine relief funds.

The Chinese Press further says that a couple of days ago Mr. Clear was reprimanded by the Minister, and that the managing director, Mr. Jun-kee Choy, was instructed to take steps for his punishment. Now comes the report that Mr. Choy has been ordered to write to Mr. B. T. B. Boothby, of the British & Chinese Corporation, Ltd., requesting him to suggest that Mr. Clear should resign voluntarily from the service of the Chinese Government.

Mr. Choy's letter to Mr. Boothby is reported to say that, in accordance with an order from the Ministry, Mr. Clear has failed to serve as general manager and engineer-in-chief in the highest interests of the National Government and the bondholders, so he cannot be permitted to remain in office. It would be advisable if a suggestion should be made to Mr. Clear to resign voluntarily and if another person were appointed in his place.

In connection with the affairs of the Shanghai-Nanking Line, Mr. Boothy has addressed a letter to Mr. Choy (says the Chinese press) protesting against the action of the Greater Shanghai Bureau of Public Utilities forbidding vehicles not bearing Chinese licences to enter the Shanghai North station compound. The compound, Mr. Boothy says, is the property of the railway and, according to the Loan Agreement, is not within the jurisdiction of the Greater Shanghai Municipality. The licensing of cars, the letter says, is causing inconvenience to passengers and is greatly affecting the railway's business. Mr. Choy, accordingly, is asked to ignore the order of the Public Utilities Bureau.

When seen by a representative of the "N.-C. Daily News," on the alleged demand for his resignation, Mr. Clear said that he was unable to make any statement for publication.

The following interesting paragraph appears in the Chinese Press:—As the large quantity of counter-revolutionary propaganda books which were discovered on a Japanese ship by the Custom officers last month are found to have been sent to Shanghai from Dairen by Marshal Chang Chung-chang and as the consignees of these books were Japanese, the Shanghai District Kuomintang has requested the Central Executive Committee to order the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to take up this matter with the Japanese Minister so that the importation of counter-revolutionary propaganda books to Shanghai by Japanese ships will be prevented.

THE FAREWELL TO THE LYCEUM

Some Notes About the Souvenir Programme Marking the Last Performance

To mark its last appearance at the old Lyceum Theatre the A.D.C. has been giving away at its concluding performances this week, souvenir programmes which one can well imagine being kept for many years, after a close study, to be pulled out and looked over again with interest when a few old Shanghailanders get together and talk over old days and doings.

"And So To Bed" was singularly fitting for the title of a last performance production and the beautiful but exhausted gentleman on the cover of the souvenir programme is no less in place. Inside the covers are reproduced old programmes of shows given by the Club, together with a short *résumé* of the Club's history. The former make the modern programme seem a serious thing indeed by comparison. Puns of all degrees of wittiness and otherwise appear to have been popular above every other kind of joke, but nevertheless in the assumed names of those taking part and in footnotes and comments no opportunity was lost.

At the foot of the first entertainment given by the Club in the first Lyceum Theatre March 1, 1867, there is this warning notice: "The Committee will not be responsible for any debts of their own contracting. Doors open 8 p.m. Performance to commence at 8.30 p.m. Carriages to be ordered at 11 p.m. Persons not having carriages can sleep in the Theatre on application to the Harbour Master. The fee for a berth is Tls. 10 and they must find their own gas."

There is a facsimile given also of the programe of an even earlier show, staged before the real founding of the Club, and one or two other besides photographs of actors in costume, in which the girls indeed look charming.

Altogether this souvenir programme is an excellent piece of work, and the A.D.C. are to be congratulated for producing a souvenir, so worthy of their last play and themselves, to be treasured for many years by those who still live here with a hankering longing for the "Good old days."

According to a report in the Chinese press, 244 trade marks, including 189 foreign trade marks, were registered with the Kiangsu Trade Marks Bureau last month.

According to a statement made to the Chinese press by Mr. Fan Kuang, Chief Secretary of the Waichiaopu, Notes regarding the abolition of Consular jurisdiction will be addressed to the various Legations next month.

The District Government of Shanghai-shien has been ordered by the Kiangsu Provincial Government to forbid the various factories of Shanghai manufacturing munitions without first obtaining the permission of the Government.

LICENCES FOR MOTOR DRIVERS

Requirements of Chinese Authorities in Automobile Club Circular

The following circular has been sent to its members by the Automobile Club of China for their information. Other motorists, as well, may well investigate the conditions as set down in order in future to avoid possible unpleasant circumstances, attending traffic violations in Chinese territory:—

Drivers' Licences

The attention of Members is directed to the following translation of a notice recently issued by the Municipality of Greater Shanghai (Chinese):—

(1) All motor car drivers in the Municipal District (including Chauffeurs, owner drivers and apprentice drivers) should apply for registration at the Traffic Department between April 15th to May 9th. The registration fee is $5 which includes photographs and all other expenses.

(2) With the exception of apprentice drivers, who must first finish their course of instruction before examination, all other registered drivers must attend personally at the Traffic Department for examination within the period of May 10 to June 30. After passing the examination a driving licence will be issued.

(3) Persons already in possession of driving licences of the special district (International Settlement and French Concession) are freed from further examinations, but have to apply for registration paying the fee of $5.

(4) As from July 1 persons driving motor cars without a licence will be subject to a fine.

The Club is approaching the three local administrations in an effort to bring about some reciprocal arrangement under which Motor and Drivers' Licences issued by the French Concession, International Settlement or Chinese authorities will be valid throughout the Shanghai District.

The Shanghai Morality Encouragement Society was formally inaugurated at a meeting held at the Moore Memorial Church in Hankow Road on April 20, when those present were exhorted to refrain from smoking, drinking, gambling and prostitution and to urge their friends to make a similar pledge.

The Chinese press says that General Chiang Kai-shek has telegraphed to the Shanghai and Woosung Gendarmerie Commissioner, ordering him to send to Nanking the three sets of wireless apparatus formerly installed at 24 Tongshan Road by counter-revolutionaries and later discovered by the local Gendarmerie Commissioner's secret service men with the assistance of the S.M.P.

The Commissioner of Foreign Affairs has addressed a letter to the Shanghai and Woosung Gendarmerie Commissioner, saying that Russians travelling in China have frequently been discovered carrying arms and ammunition. He has requested the local Gendarmerie Commissioner to order his subordinates to keep a sharp look out for the four Russian travellers who are due to arrive in Shanghai from Peking within a couple of days.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES

CAMPBELL'S ATTEMPTED SPEED RECORD FAILS

Thirteen Miles Below Major Segrave's Best

Verneuk Pan, Apr. 21.

Captain Malcolm Campbell suddenly decided to attempt the world motor speed record at dawn, when conditions were perfect, but a defect in the timing apparatus was discovered and by the time this had been rectified a very strong wind had arisen which was whirling clouds of dust across the track.

Then the wind suddenly lulled and died away completely, but a glorious opportunity was missed owing to private cars straying on the track.

When the course had been cleared, Captain Campbell made two attempts to start, both of which were unsuccessful. The first failed owing to tyre trouble and the second owing to engine trouble.

A violent dust-storm then set in and Captain Campbell realized that it would be futile to attempt to beat the record this morning.

Two Trials

Capt. Malcolm Campbell made an attempt this afternoon to capture the world motor speed record, but failed to get near to Major Sir Henry Segrave's record of 231.51125 miles an hour. His average speed was 218.54 miles an hour.

The Blue Bird was pushed on to the track at 4.40 this afternoon and made the first run with the wind behind. It passed the measured mile like a cloud of smoke and drew up without accident. It was announced that Malcolm Campbell's speed for the mile was at the rate of 224.58 miles an hour.

Mechanics rushed up, changed the tyres, made necessary adjustments and then wheeled the car round for the return trip.

The wind practically dropped as the car started on its second mile, and conditions appeared ideal. Nevertheless the Blue Bird only travelled at the rate of 212.51 miles an hour on the return run.

After an examination of the Blue Bird's track Capt. Malcolm Campbell said that there were still patches on the course and that it was impossible to re-attempt the race until the whole track had received attention.

The motorist suffered two severe bumps as he approached the measured mile on his return journey.

Captain Campbell is prepared to make a further attempt on the world motor speed record provided the necessary funds, estimated at £2,500, are available to meet outstanding debts and repair the track.

Attempt Abandoned

Apr. 22.

Capt. Malcolm Campbell has abandoned his intention of making a fresh attempt to beat Major Sir Henry Segrave's motor-speed record for the mile, but will endeavour to establish new records for one, five and ten kilometres, probably simultaneously.—Reuter.

OUTBOARD MOTORS' BIG SPEED

Remarkable Performance in Albany-New York Race

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

New York, Apr. 20.

Mr. J. Dunnell, of Boston, won the Albany to New York outboard motor race to-day covering the long distance on the Hudson River from the state capital to Manhattan in 3 hr. 36 min. 40 sec. the fastest time ever made by water between the two cities.

Dunnell's average time was 37.60 miles per hour. He beat the officials for the race who followed along the course on a special train of the New York Central Railway, which skirts the river from Albany to New York City.—United Press.

STOCK EXCHANGE DERBY SWEEP

Second Issue of Tickets Taken Up and List Closed

London, Apr. 19.

As a result of the record-breaking rush for £1 tickets in the London Stock Exchange Derby Sweep, officially known as the "Stock Exchange Mutual Subscription Fund," the original issue of 500,000 tickets was sold out by April 4, and a second issue of 500,000 tickets was made. These have now all been taken up and the list has, therefore, been closed.

In view of the fact that the total subscription to the sweep amounts to £1,000,000 sterling it has been decided that there shall be two winning tickets corresponding to each of the 339 entries for the Derby. The holders of the two tickets for the winning horse will each receive £125,000; the holders of the two tickets for the second horse each £62,000; for the third £32,000 each, and for the fourth £17,500 each. Thus there will be eight prizes, for the first four horses passing the post, aggregating £480,000. Two tickets will be drawn against each other horse entered in the Derby and holders of such duplicate tickets will each receive £500.—Reuter.

CHANGE IN RACING RULES

Sequel to Recent Action by Mr. Edgar Wallace

London, Apr. 18.

At the annual financial meeting of the Jockey Club at Newmarket to-day a motion was passed by which, from May 9, 1929, nominations for races will not be void on the death of the nominator.

The alteration to the rules is the sequel of a recent friendly action brought by the well-known author and race-horse owner, Mr. Edgar Wallace, against the Jockey Club, which established that forfeits can be recovered.

There have been many instances of famous horses being prevented from competing in important races owing to the deaths of their nominators. Mr. F. Curzon's 1927 Derby winner, Call Boy, was a case in point; among the races he was prevented from competing in being the St. Leger.—Reuter.

LATEST BETTING ON THE DERBY

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

London, Apr. 21.

The latest London betting on forthcoming races is as follows:—

THE DERBY

Mr. Jinks	9—1
Cragadour	10—1
Brienz	100—8
Costaki Pasha	100—8
Reedsmouth	100—7
Midlothian	100—6
Reflector	100—6
Gayday	18—1
Kopi	20—1
Rattlin	20—1
Therefore	20—1
Empire Builder	20—1
Aesculapius	33—1
Bosworth	33—1
Trigo	33—1

—British United Press.

BRITISH TEST TEAM BACK HOME

Dover, Apr. 20.

The members of the M.C.C. cricket team, except A. P. F. Chapman and D. R. Jardine, who are returning by other routes later, arrived to-day from Australia after their triumphant tour.

They were accorded a civic reception upon landing here and were met by a tremendous crowd at Victoria Station, including hundreds of prominent sportsmen.—Reuter.

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STOCK EXCHANGE v. EXCHANGE BROKERS AT GOLF

Photo by Ah Fong.

Seated, left to right:— Messrs. H. B. Ollerdessen, W. R. Lemarchand, A. A. Brady, E. O. Cumming, B. P. Lalcaca, N. H. Rutherford and J. A. Moller.

Second Row:—Messrs. H. Maitland, R. Wood, W. A. Harvey, J. K. Brand, V. Clair, Ian Beith, C. O. Cumming, V. H. Lanning, H. Gulick and H. S. Lindsay.

Third Row:—Messrs. F. G. Harrison, K. M. Cumming, F. S. Elias and H. E. Reynell.

LOCAL GOLF EVENTS

Final of the "B" Championship at Kiangwan: Inter-Club and International Matches at Hungjao

Commencing on April 18, golf assumed an interesting aspect in Shanghai. On that day the members of the Hungjao Ladies Golf Club played an international match, the English members against the Scottish, the English winning by 5¾ points to 3¼ by the Scottish. The results follow:—

ENGLAND		SCOTLAND	
Mrs. Richards	0	Mrs. Burton	1
Mrs. Reynell	1	Mrs. Murray	0
Mrs. Young	1½	Mrs. Bryson	0
Mrs. Piercy	1½	Miss Marshall	0
Mrs. Gaunt	1	Mrs. Leckie	0
Mrs. Stagg	0	Mrs. Crawford	1½
Mrs. Maze	1	Mrs. Hill	0
Mrs. Beatty	0	Mrs. Jamieson	0
Mrs. Davis	½	Mrs. MacDonald	1
Mrs. Peters	0	Mrs. McMeekin	0
Mrs. Morfey	0	Mrs. Aldridge	0
Total	5¾	Total	3¼

Hungjao v. Shanghai

An inter-club match between the Shanghai and Hungjao Golf Clubs was played at Hungjao on April 21, resulting in a win for three points by Hungjao. Singles were played in the morning and four balls in the afternoon, details being as follows:—

Singles

SHANGHAI		HUNGJAO	
A. R. Blinko	1	C. O. Cumming	0
T.S.M. Terrace	0	K. M. Cumming	1
W.H.C. Huggett	1	W. J. Hawkings	0
F. G. Harrison	0	Dr. E. J. Murray	1
R. Lock	0	Dr. F. M. Neild	1
T. W. Mitchell	0	V. Clair	1
J. H. Underwood	0	J. B. Ross	1
R. J. Bowerman	0	I. A. Beith	0
H. B. Ollerdessen	1	F. S. Gibbings	0
J. M. Venters	1	Dr. R. J. Marshall	0
C. P. Douglas	0	R.M.J. Martin	1
R. B. Bell	1	F. A. Wallis	0
D. M. Graham	0	H. S. Sweeting	1
J. G. Cousins	0	R. G. MacDonald	1
J. B. Logan	1	A. P. Nazer	0
D. Ward-Smith	1	K. H. Martin	0
Total	7	Total	8

FOUR BALLS

Blinko and Terrace	2	Cumming and Cumming	0
Huggett and Harrison	0	Hawkings and Murray	0
Lock and Mitchell	0	Neild and Clair	2
Underwood and Bowerman	0	Ross and Beith	2
Ollerdessen and Venters	0	Gibbings and Marshall	2
Douglas and Bell	2	Martin and Wallis	0
Graham and Cousins	0	Sweeting and MacDonald	2
Logan and Ward-Smith	2	Nazer and K. Martin	0
Total	6	Total	8
Grand total	13		16

S. G. C. "B" Championship

At Kiangwan on April 21, J. K. Masson won from A. C. Watkins in the final of the "B" Championship, by 5 and 4. Mr. Bowling umpired to the satisfaction of all concerned.

In the semi-finals held last week Watkins eliminated Morrison by 5 and 3, and Masson triumphed over Duff by 2 and 1.

The match was ding-dong throughout, and it was not until the afternoon that Masson was able to put his opponent definitely out of the running. At the 9th Masson was one up, as he was at the 18th. Masson's score in the morning was 82 to his opponent's 85.

The match was all square at the 25th hole, but Watkins lost the next two, and this two-hole advantage Masson never relinquished, and he won the championship by 5 up and 4 to play.

Stock Exchange v. Exchange Brokers

A highly interesting and closely contested match took place over the links of Hungjao Golf Club on April 24, the sides representing the Shanghai Stock Exchange and the Exchange Brokers Association. The contestants tiffined together, Mr. E. Oxley Cumming presiding, a feature of the luncheon being the curry put up by Mr. Bapoochi Palang Lalcaca, which was greatly enjoyed. Mr. A. A. Brady, representing the Stock Exchange, announced that on the next occasion on which the newly instituted cup was contested, he would have pleasure in putting up an Irish stew at the tiffin.

The match consisted of four-ball foursomes, two points being given for a win and a quarter for a bye. The result was a win for the Stock Exchange by a quarter of a point. At the close of the competition the cup was presented by Mrs. G. E. Tucker to Mr. W. R. Lemarchand, captain of the Stock Exchange team, and on behalf of the players, Mr. Oxley Cumming handed a basket of flowers to her and to Mrs. Brady who assisted at the ceremony.

The scores were as follows:—

EXCHANGE BROKERS	
V. Clair and V. H. Lanning	2
E. O. Cumming and Ian Beith	0
J. K. Brand and H. Maitland	¼
H. S. Lindsay and H. E. Reynell	2
	4¼

STOCK EXCHANGE	
K. M. Cumming and F. G. Harrison	¼
H. B. Ollerdessen and C. O. Cumming	2¼
W. R. Lemarchand and A. W. Harvey	2
N. H. Rutherford and J. A. Moller	0
	4¼

Hagen to Play Compston

London, Apr. 22.

Arrangements have been completed for golf challenge matches between Walter Hagen (United States) and Archie Compston (Britain).

The first game will be played at Moorpark, Rickmansworth, on May 31, and the second at Blackwell, Birmingham, on June 1. Should each win once, a third game will probably be arranged.

American Golfer's Records

A. L. Espinosa, one of the members of the American Ryder Cup team, to-day went round Moortown course, Leeds, in 66 which is a record for the course. He also secured the distinction of being the first leading American professional to achieve a hole in one stroke, this at the sixth, measuring 224 yards.

The Ryder Cup matches will be played on this course on the 26th.

English Amateur Golf

The English Amateur Golf Championship meeting opened to-day at Gosforth Park, Newcastle, with a stroke-play competition over 36 holes for team honours, four players representing each county. Twelve counties competed. The result was:

Lancashire	631	1
Yorkshire	634	2
Cheshire	636	3
Warwickshire (holders)	637	4
Durham	648	5
Surrey	649	6

The amateur record for the course was twice broken: firstly by T. Parkins, of Warwickshire, who went round in the morning in 70 and secondly by G. Henriques, of Lancashire, with a score of 69 late in the day.

Amateur Championship

Apr. 23.

The English Amateur Native Golf Championship began at Gosforth Park, Newcastle, to-day.

In the second round Cyril Tolley beat Paul Speed, a Tyneside rivetter, by 3 up and 1 to play.

E. Fiddian, former Boy Champion, beat F. Ingham, of Northumberland, by 5 up and 4 to play. He will now meet Tolley in the third round tomorrow.

Apr. 24.

In the English Amateur Golf Championship meeting, J. Stout, the holder, who slipped and put out his right knee, tearing a ligament, yesterday, has scratched and no previous holder of the championship is now competing.

In the third round Cyril Tolley beat E. Fiddian, the former boy champion, by 2 up and 1 to play.

Fiddian played confidently and was two up at the sixth hole. Tolley captured the lead at the tenth but lost it again at the eleventh through pulling a drive badly into the rough. Tolley took the next two holes, but Fiddian won the fourteenth. After halving a couple of holes, Fiddian took three putts at the seventeenth hole and so lost the match.—Reuter.

The Ryder Cup Draw

Leeds, April 24.

The following foursomes will be played in the Ryder Cup competition on the Moortown golf course here on Friday:

Charles Whitcombe and Archie Compston *v.* Johnny Farrell and Turnesa.
A. Boomer and George Duncan *v.* Leo Diegel and Al Espinosa.
Abe Mitchell and F. Robson *v.* Gene Sarazen and Dudley.
Ernest Whitcombe and Cotton *v.* Golden and Walter Hagen.

—Reuter.

CITY AND SUBURBAN HANDICAP

Won by Parwiz from Cabellero

London, Apr. 24.

The City and Suburban Handicap, 1¼ miles, was run off at Epsom this afternoon with the following result:

Parwiz	1
Cabellero	2
Elton	3

Twenty-one horses ran. Parwiz won by half-a-length, with a neck between second and third:

Betting:

100 to 6 against Parwiz
100 to 8 against Cabellero
13 to 2 against Elton.

—Reuter.

KNIGHTHOOD FOR THE M.C.C. MANAGER

London, Apr. 22.

A knighthood has been conferred on Mr. Frederick Charles Toone, the manager of the M.C.C. team which met with such success in the recent Australian tour.—Reuter.

BOXING

Pladner Disqualified in Flyweight Championship

Paris, Apr. 18.

In a return boxing contest of fifteen rounds for the world's flyweight championship, Frankie Genaro (America) beat Emile Pladner (France). The latter was disqualified in the fifth round.

In the first contest on March 2 Pladner knocked out Genaro in the first round.—Reuter.

The fifteen-round contest to-night between Frankie Genaro (America) and Emile Pladner (France) for the world's flyweight championship, was one of the most unsatisfactory fights for a world title in recent years.

Genaro attacked from the first and his spoiling tactics effectively kept the fight at close quarters, where the Frenchman did not shine, being sluggish and unenterprising.

The first four rounds were fought in a mediocre fashion, neither of the men showing unusual skill.

Genaro opened the fifth with a right to the jaw. Pladner countered with his right and sent Genaro to the mat with a beautiful uppercut. Genaro rose at the count of nine. Whether he was over-anxious to finish off the American, or suffered from a lapse of judgment is not known, but Pladner shot in a palpably low hook with his right. Genaro doubled up in great pain and was counted out. The three judges, however, gave the verdict to Genaro on the foul.—Reuter.

Kid Johnson Knocked Out

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Manila Apr. 20.

In his last fight before returning to Seattle Willie Gordon, slashing, dark-skinned feather weight, retained his title as feather-weight champion of the Orient.

Before a big crowd in the Manila Fight Stadium, Gordon knocked out the former champion, Kid Johnson, in the third round of their twelve round bout.

It was a furious battle from the start. The Seattle boy having the better of the slugging match. Johnson was groggy when he came from his corner at the opening of the third round and went down before a rain of blows to take the count.

Apr. 23.

Willie Gordon will remain in Manila until May 31, he announced to-night, and has entered tentative agreements to engage in two more matches here. Gordon has not yet signed for any fights in Shanghai.—United Press.

Accident to Donald Duncan

Hongkong, Apr. 18.

Corporal Donald Duncan of the Royal Marines, who is attached to H. M. S. Kent, had his hand badly crushed in the ammunition hoist of one of the gun-turrets while the ship's company were at general quarters practising action routine. Corporal Duncan sustained serious fractures and had to be immediately removed to hospital. It is feared that he will not be able to box again.—Reuter.

HANKOW RACES

Champions Won by Tientsin: The Lucky Numbers

Hankow, Apr. 24.

The following is the result of the Hankow Champions, run this afternoon:—

Tientsin (Dupree)	1
401 (K. S. Tong)	2
Prince des Bois (S. W. Pan)	3

The following were the winning numbers in the Champions Sweepstakes:—1st prize, No. 3793; 2nd prize, No. 5469; 3rd prize, No. 4856. The first prize totals $12,000.—Reuter.

NEW MARATHON RECORD ESTABLISHED

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Boston, Apr. 19.

Johnny Miles, veteran distance runner, set a new record when he won the Boston Athletic Association Marathon Race from a fast field here this evening.

Miles' new time for the course of 26m. 385yd. is 2hr. 33min 8⅘sec.—United Press.

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BASEBALL IN AMERICA

Ruth's First Home Run: Tall Scoring in National Games: Present Standings in Major Leagues

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

New York, Apr. 18.

"Babe" Ruth justified his reputation on the local baseball lot this afternoon.

Coming to bat for the first time in the 1929 Big League season, Ruth slammed out a home-run, nearly knocking the ball out of the big Yankee Stadium. His victim was Pitcher Ruffing of the Boston Red Sox, who had to be replaced by Gaston after the heavy artillery which leads off the Yankee batting order had finished with him.

The stands went wild as the "Babe" raced round the bases for his first score of the year.

First Baseman Lot Gehrig, who follows Ruth in the Yankee batting order, repeated the Babe's performance, getting the second home run of the game off Gaston.

It was a Yankee day, the veterans of the world champion organization of last season showing all the brilliancy in offence which characterized their work last year.

The Yankees defeated the Red Sox 7 to 3, out-hitting and outplaying the Bostonians.

At Cleveland the Indians defeated the Detroit Tigers 8 to 4, evening yesterday's defeat.

At Washington the Philadelphia Athletics, expected by many to give the Yankees stiff competition for the American League pennant this year, defeated the Washington Senators 8 to 2. Two doubles by Miller and a pair of two-baggers by Hale, both of the Athletics, helped the Mackmen to their victory.

At St. Louis the Browns triumphed over the Chicago White Sox 4 to 1. Fast fielding won for the home team although they were outhit by the Chicago Club.

In the National League at Philadelphia the New York Giants trimmed the Phillies 11 to 9, while at Boston the Brooklyn Robins lost to the Braves 13 to 12.

At Chicago the Cubs, strong favourites in the National League pennant race, won from the Pittsburgh Pirates 11 to 1.

At Cincinnati the St. Louis Cardinals, last season's pennant winners, defeated the Cincinnati Reds 3 to 1, evening yesterday's defeat.

The game at Philadelphia between the Giants and the Phillies was notable for two home runs by O'Doul and one homer by Hurst, both of the Phillies. The Giants, however, offset the Quaker home run streak with a hectic ninth inning rally in which they put six runs across the plate. In this inning Benton of the Giants slammed out a four base hit. Two errors were chalked up against the Phillies in the inning aiding in the Giant scoring.

The National League game at Boston developed into a slugfest between the Braves and the Robins, the Robins pounding out a total of 19 hits and the Braves 12. Red Sukeforth of the Robins singled in the ninth inning and Swason doubled almost tying the score, but Critz flied to Douthit, ending the game before Swason could score. Critz had featured the eighth inning with a three bagger.

Following are the results of to-day's games:

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Teams	R	H	E
Boston	3	9	1
New York	7	8	0
Detroit	4	10	0
Cleveland	8	15	2
Philadelphia	8	11	0
Washington	8	7	0
Chicago	1	6	1
St. Louis	4	5	2

NATIONAL LEAGUE

New York	11	14	1
Philadelphia	9	11	3
Brooklyn	12	19	1
Boston	13	12	0
Pittsburgh	1	4	1
Chicago	11	13	1
St. Louis	3	9	0
Cincinnati	1	9	2

Boston's Sweeping Victory

Apr. 19.

Errorless baseball by the Boston Braves brought them a sweeping victory over the Brooklyn Dodgers in a doubleheader at Boston to-day, the winning run in the first game coming when Bissonette's error in the ninth inning allowed Herns to secure the winning tally for Brooklyn.

Two home runs featured to-day's play, both in the National circuit. Harper homered for the Braves and Hafey for the Cardinals. Hafey's four bagger came from a clean bingle over the centrefield scoreboard.

Détroit lost to Cleveland when Sorrell after holding the Indians scoreless for five innings weakened allowing a series of bunched hits. Cleveland won 7 to 4.

The New York Yankees won out over their old rivals, the Philadelphia Athletics to-day after the closest pichers' battle staged this season. The Athletics were nosed out by the odd run in three. They gathered four hits to the Yankees five. Both teams played tight and errorless baseball.

To-day's detailed results follow:

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Club	R.	H.	E.
New York	14	20	0
Philadelphia	5	9	4
St. Louis	9	12	2
Cincinnati	4	10	2
Brooklyn	5	6	2
Boston	6	10	1 (first game)
Brooklyn	1	3	6
Boston	5	9	0 (second game)

Pittsburg v. Chicago, postponed, rain.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Detroit	4	8	2
Cleveland	7	9	1
Philadelphia	1	4	0
New Yorn	2	5	0
Chicago	5	8	0
St. Louis	4	8	2
Boston	1	5	1
Washington	3	7	1

Saturday's Play

Apr. 20.

A long two base hit by Standaert of the Boston Red Sox enabled the visiting team to beat Washington 6 to 5 in the feature game of the Saturday Big League offerings.

The visitors had two men on bases in the ninth when Standaert came to bat. The score was tied and it looked like extra innings if the big Boston player failed to connect with the ball. Standaert swung at a wide one, and as the crowd was preparing for a tenth inning, poled out a magnificent double which scored Reganin and Narlesky, winning the game. Washington was able to put only one across in its half of the ninth.

The feature game in the National League was at Cincinnati, where the Reds lost to the strong Pittsburgh Pirates, 5 to 4.

It was a close game and the Reds had an excellent chance to win in the ninth inning, when, a man on third and another on first, Allen came to bat. The Reds were one run behind and Allen had just knocked a home run in the eigth inning. Cincinnati fans howled for another homer, but Allen, after getting on, was forced at second, ending the game.

Rain postponed a number of games in both the big league circuits. The weather was wet and cloudy over a large area of the eastern United States.

In the National League, at Philadelphia, the home team beat Brooklyn 5 to 2, while at Cincinnati the home team lost to Pittsburgh 5 to 4.

In the American League, at St. Louis, the Browns beat the Detroit Tigers 9 to 4 while at Washington the Senators lost to Boston 6 to 5.

St. Louis, with four games won and only one lost, was leading the American League at the end of today's play, while Boston with three games won and none lost was leading the National League.

To-day's detailed results follow:

National League

Club	R.	H.	E.
Brooklyn	2	10	0
Philadelphia	5	11	0
Pittsburgh	5	11	1
Cincinnati	4	9	3

Other games postponed, rain.

American League

Boston	6	8	2
Washington	5	5	1
Detroit	4	10	3
St. Louis	9	11	0

Other games postponed, rain.

Tigers' Batting Orgy

Apr. 21.

Rainy weather again hampered play in the big leagues this afternoon and only two games were played in each of the major circuits, while two of these had to be called before the end of the full nine innings because of downpour.

At New York the Yankees lost their first game, Philadelphia taking a hard contest 7 to 4. The game had to be called at the end of the fifth because of rain. The batting was nearly even the world champions getting five hits and Philadelphia six.

At St. Louis the Detroit Tigers had the better of a batting orgy defeating the Browns 16 to 9. The Tigers garnered 20 safe ones off the St. Louis pitchers while the Browns made 14 hits.

Other games in the American League were postponed because of rain.

In the National League, at Chicago, the Cubs blanked St. Louis Cardinals, last year's League champions, 4 to 0. The Cubs got eight hits and played errorless baseball while the Cardinals got only three hits and were credited with one error.

At Brooklyn the Dodgers suffered their fifth straight defeat Philadelphia downing the home team 4 to 1 in a game which had to be called in the seventh because of rain. The visitors got seven hits and played errorless baseball while the Dodgers were credited with only three hits and with two errors.

Cleveland held the leadership of the American League at the end of today's play with three victories and one defeat, while St. Louis was second with four wins and two defeats.

In the National League the New York Giants were leading with two victories and no defeats while the Chicago Cubs were second with three victories and one defeat.

To-day's results follow:

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Club	R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia	7	6	1
New York	4	5	1*
Detroit	16	20	0
St. Louis	9	14	1

Other games were postponed because of rain.

* Called in the fifth. rain.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

St. Louis	0	3	1
Chicago	4	8	0
Philadelphia	4	7	0
Brooklyn	1	3	2*

Other games were postponed because of rain.

* Called in the seventh because of rain.

White Sox' Ten Run Victory

Apr. 22.

Rainy weather again necessitated the postponment of a pair of games in both the National and American Leagues to-day.

In the American League the Boston-Washington and the Philadelphia-New York games were postponed, the former because of cold weather and the latter because of rain while in the National League the Brooklyn-Philadelphia and the New York-Boston games were called off for the same reasons.

In the American League St. Louis lost to Detroit on the Brown's home field when Ogden forgot the rules and made a false motion which cost the game, the Tigers winning 1 to 0.

The Chicago White Sox beat Cleveland 10 to 0 on the latter's ground hammering out 15 hits to seven for the home team. Pitcher Thomas was in excellent form throughout, while the Chicago batters showed an uncanny ability to hit when hits meant runs. Chicago made scores in every inning except the sixth, seventh and ninth. Chicago played errorless baseball while four bobbles were checked up against the Indians.

Six Runs in an Innings

In the National League, at Cincinnati, the Reds, playing on their home ground, defeated the Pittsburgh Pirates 9 to 4. The Reds garnered 15 safe ones off the Pirate meundsmen, while Pittsburgh got only six. The official scorer credited each team with two errors. The break in the game came in the seventh inning when Bartell fumbled Critz's grounder which seemed made to order for a double play. Hill and Kremer were pounded for four consecutive singles and the home team got six runs in the innings taking the lead.

Rogers Hornsby, former St. Louis Cardinal star now playing with the Chicago Cubs, aided the Chicago team to defeat the Cards at Chicago, banging out a home run which won the game for the home team 3 to 0. Chicago got 10 hits to five for the Cards. Each team made one error.

To-day's results follow:

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Club	R.	H.	E.
Detroit	1	4	1
St. Louis	0	5	1
Chicago	10	15	0
Cleveland	0	7	4

Boston v. Washington, postponed, cold weather.

Philadelphia v. New York, postponed, rain.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Pittsburgh	4	6	2
Cincinnati	9	15	2

Brooklyn v. Philadelphia, postponed, rain.

New York v. Boston, postponed, rain.

St. Louis	0	5	1
Chicago	3	10	1

Big Scoring by St. Louis

Apr. 23.

Cleveland defeated the Chicago White Sox on the Cleveland home grounds this afternoon, 5 to 4, sweeping into first position in the American League pennant race as the New York Yankees, playing at Boston, lost to the Boston Club 4 to 2.

In the National League the Boston Club and the New York Giants both lost, Boston going into first place in the percentage column because of the greater number of games played. Boston lost to the Brooklyn Dodgers this afternoon, on the Dodgers field, 3 to 2, while in Manhattan the Giants went down before the Philadelphia club 3 to 1.

The Yankees and Boston played a hard game in the American League, Morris holding the Yankee batsmen to six hits while his teammates garnered eight safe ones of Miller Huggins's pitching staff.

Cleveland beat Chicago 5 to 4 when Sewell of the Cleveland club sacrificed in the ninth inning, putting the winning run across.

Detroit lost to St. Louis 11 to 5, despite two home runs by Gehringer and McManus. The Browns were hitting everything the Tiger pitchers offered. Blue got two home runs for the St. Louis club.

In the National League Bressler and Frederick both got home runs for the Brooklyn team, defeating Boston 3 to 2 in an 11 inning contest.

The St. Louis Cardinals beat Chicago 9 to 6 on the Cubs home field, the Cardinals bunching hits in the eighth inning to make five runs.

The game between the New York Giants and Philadelphia here was the hardest contest of the day running 11 innings. O'Doul of the Phillies broke up the game when he knocked a home run in the 11th inning, scoring a team mate ahead of himself.

Cincinnati and Pittsburgh in the National League had no games for to-day. Cincinnati opens at St. Louis for four games beginning tomorrow.

To-day's results follow:

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Club	R.	H.	E.
New York	2	6	0
Boston	4	8	1
Chicago	4	7	1
Cleveland	5	10	3
Washington	4	10	0
Philadelphia	3	7	1
Detroit	5	11	2
St. Louis	11	12	0

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Philadelphia	3	10	3
New York	1	7	0
Boston	2	6	0
Brooklyn	3	12	3
St. Louis	9	16	1
Chicago	6	15	0

Plenty of Runs

Apr. 24.

The Philadelphia Athletics bunched their hits in Washington today and hammered the Senators' pitchers for 11 safe ones, nearly all in the fourth, fifth and sixth innings, winning handily by 9 to 4.

Fox was credited with a home run, a triple and two doubles.

The Detroit Tigers beat Cleveland, which was leading the American League at the end of yesterday's play, in a hotly contested game, 7 to 6. The visiting team scored five runs in the second inning Heilman contributing to the heavy scoring with a home run when the bases were full.

The New York Yankees, aided by timely hitting and superb pitching by Hoyt, beat Boston 9 to 3 on the latter team's home grounds. The Yanks scored three runs in the ninth inning and made 16 hits off the Boston pitchers. Boston got only six safe ones off Hoyt.

In the National League the Giants swept into first position, beating Philadelphia here 9 to 2. The Giants got five scores in the fourth inning when Ott and Jackson both drove out home runs. The Giants were credited with 13 hits to 8 for the Mackmen. Each team made one error.

The Pittsburgh Pirates, playing on their home grounds, beat the Chicago Cubs 7 to 6 in a 13 inning game. The Pirates scored four runs in the third inning but the Cubs tied it in the eighth. Pittsburgh was credited with 10 hits and Chicago 9, while the Pirates made two errors to none for the visitors.

In the Boston-Brooklyn game both teams got a home run Harper slamming out a four base hit for the visitors while Herman did the same for the Dodgers. Brooklyn won 5 to 3 getting a total of 10 hits to seven for Boston. The home team played errorless ball while Boston made three bobbles.

The St. Louis-Chicago game in the American League was postponed because of rain and the Cincinnati-St. Louis game in the National League for the same reason.

To-day's results follow:

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Club	R	H	E
New York	9	16	2
Boston	3	6	1
Washington	4	11	2
Philadelphia	9	11	0
Cleveland	6	14	2
Detroit	7	13	1

St. Louis v. Chicago postponed rain.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Philadelphia	2	8	1
New York	9	13	1
Chicago	4	9	0
Pittsburgh	5	10	2
Boston	3	7	3
Brooklyn	5	10	0

Cincinnati v. St. Louis postponed rain.

Standings of the teams at the end of to-day's play was:

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Club	Won	Lost	Pct.
St. Louis	5	3	.625
New York	3	2	.600
Cleveland	4	3	.571
Philadelphia	3	3	.500
Washington	3	3	.500
Detroit	4	6	.444
Boston	2	3	.400
Chicago	2	4	.333

NATIONAL LEAGUE

New York	3	1	.750
Boston	3	2	.600
Chicago	4	3	.571
St. Louis	4	3	.571
Philadelphia	3	3	.500
Pittsburgh	3	3	.500
Cincinnati	2	4	.333
Brooklyn	2	5	.286

—United Press.

Local Baseball

The U. S. S. Pittsburgh ball tossers defeated the combined nine from the Service and Headquarters of the U. S. Marine Corps by 13 runs to one on April 21 at the Pioneer Field in a seven inning contest. Bland of the winners pitched an excellent game and he was well supported by his comrades. The leatherneck had to use three pitchers. Baldridge started off for the Marines and was replaced by Price in the fourth canto, after giving away five runs. Price was knocked out of the box in the fifth frame when the sailors had had a merry time in travelling round the bags. Then June who had been playing on the receiving end was instituted with two downs.

Worthington of the Pittsburgh had the honour of being the first man to clout a homer of the season, and Ledlaw made two triples and a single in four times at bat. Bland, the Pittsburgh moundsman, was credited with seven strike-outs in five innings and Voyles fanned one in the sixth stanza.

The scores by inning:—

Marines	0010000.....1.
Pittsburgh	221260x.....13.

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KIANGWAN RACES

Disastrous Effect of Greyhound Competition

The afternoon of April 20 at Kiangwan was thoroughly depressing. It was not the fault of the executive, which now is very little behind the experts of the senior course so far as racing management is concerned. It was not the fault of the weather, even though the course was somewhat sticky from the overnight rain and there was a strong cross wind. It was not the fault of the Chinese police, who, somebody having invented something new about motor car licences, thoroughly disorganised all traffic by explaining in a different manner to each chauffeur and each passenger what it was all about. It was not even the fault of the bevy of little Chinese ladies who, after all these months of freedom, suddenly have chosen to invade the privacy of the hardly-won press box and regard it as the ideal place to which to come to powder their tip-tilted noses, what time their escorts shut all the windows and form a solid phalanx through which it is impossible to see.

The fault goes to that breed which is the least intelligent of the canine species and has not sufficient sense to know that it is being fooled with a *papier-maché* hare. The Canidrome, for the first time since the practice of betting on dogs started in Shanghai, put up a challenge to the sport of kings and people, and there can be no denying that the dogs won. The attendance at Kiangwan was the smallest that has been seen on any local course for many years and there was a contagious dullness throughout the afternoon. It does seem a pity that, after claiming all the seven evenings of the week and some stray afternoons as well, the dogs have to spoil pony racing by going into open and professed competition, especially as, with pony racing, it is not necessary to ensure the attendance of people who love "sport" by giving away free tickets of admission at the pari-mutuel.

The results in detail follow:—

1.—The Novices Race
Seven furlongs

1.—Mrs. S. C. Chang's bay, Manchurian Plain, R. B. Ozorio, 144.
2.—Hope Kee's grey, Winning Post, S. Y. Sun, 141.
3.—Vong & Koo's bay, Kaka, F. W. Golding, 143.
Won by a head, one length.
Time, 1 min. 55⅘ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $21.20. Places, $11.30, $20.30, $25.40.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 269, 85, 294.
Unplaced starters:—Nos. 31, 416, 360, 474, 407, 38, 286, 171, 371, 518, 251, 315.

2.—The Peiping Handicap
Nine furlongs

1.—Ed. Sheng's ches., Leadership, J. Liou, 140.
2.—Admiral Co.'s bay, Herodom, C. Encarnacao, 151.
3.—Toeg's dun, Spearmint, A. N. Dallas, 162.
Won by a neck, a head.
Time, 2 min. 19⅘ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $36.60. Places, $9.80, $8.50, $6.80.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 371, 546, 514.
Unplaced starters:—Nos. 273, 454, 322, 526, 146, 213, 154.

3.—The "Y" Class Scramble Plate
A half-mile

1.—Toeg's bay, Pink Diamond, F. Noodt, 153.
2.—Auto's grey, Great Triumph, C. Encarnacao, 158.
3.—Le Moulloc's brown, Kalfalla, S. A. Judah, 152.
Won by one length, three quarters.
Time, 1 min. 00⅘ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $240.40 Places, $45.40, $8.60, $22.00.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 147, 84, 556.
Unplaced starters:—Nos. 209, 108, 377, 75, 680, 284, 563, 230, 737, 155.

4.—The Municipality Plate
One and a quarter miles

1.—C. L. Zee's grey, Tell-me-More, C. Encarnacao.
2.—Hong Fah Ziang's bay, The Tiger Hero, J. Liou, 160.
3.—Woo's grey, Fairy Pride, Wm. Hu, 152.
Won by two lengths, three.
Time, 2 min. 43⅘ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $21.00. Places, $6.30, $5.60, $8.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 638, 242, 295.
Unplaced starters:—Nos. 254, 118, 766, 34, 72, 734, 116, 191, 649, 704.

5.—The Temple Plate
One Mile

1.—Plane's grey, Aeroplane, C. Encarnacao, 165.
2.—Raymond's dun, Mixed Double, H. C. Pih, 162.
3.—Sokoloff's skew., Cuban Raw, N. A. Bott, 153.
Won by a half-length; one.
Time, 2 min. 09⅘ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $27.40. Places, $1[illegible] $10.90, $38.50.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 316, 286, 131.
Unplaced starters:—Nos. 215, 295, 24, 82, 289.

6.—The Nanking Handicap
Nine furlongs

1.—Admiral Co.'s bay, Princedom, C Encarnacao, 162.
2.—C. S. Mao's grey, Merry Chap, 146.
3.—Judah's ches., Meadowgreen, S. A. Judah, 156.
Won by one and a half lengths, half.
Time, 2 min. 24 sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $22.10. Places, $9.10, $15.10, $10.80.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 91, 135, 299.
Unplaced starters:—Nos. 689, 343, 163, 750, 414, 706, 108, 846.

7.—The Canton Handicap
One and a quarter miles

1.—Leaf's grey, Armed Guard, A. N. Dallas, 163.
2.—H. F. Lee's dun, Virgo, W. N. Wells-Henderson, 160.
3.—Hokung's bay, Home Run, T. Y Tung, 146.
Won by one and a half lengths, half.
Time, 2 min. 55⅘ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $12.20. Places, $6.70, $6.90, $9.60.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 230, 758, 4.
Unplaced starters:—Nos. 574, 927, 846, 751, 591.

8.—The Century Plate
Six furlongs

1.—J. H. Tam's grey, Fei Ying, Y. S. Chang, 162.
2.—Five Stars's grey, Star Anise, V. M. Haimovitch, 149.
3.—Sheng & Co.'s grey, Document, J. Liou, 144.
Won by one and a half lengths, half.
Time, 1 min. 32⅘ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $18.10. Places, $7.80, $8.50, $18.40.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 563, 55, 854.
Unplaced starters:—Nos. 174, 423, 510, 633, 380, 473, 556, 571, 844, 439, 870, 646, 491.

9.—The Moulton Selling Plate
One-mile

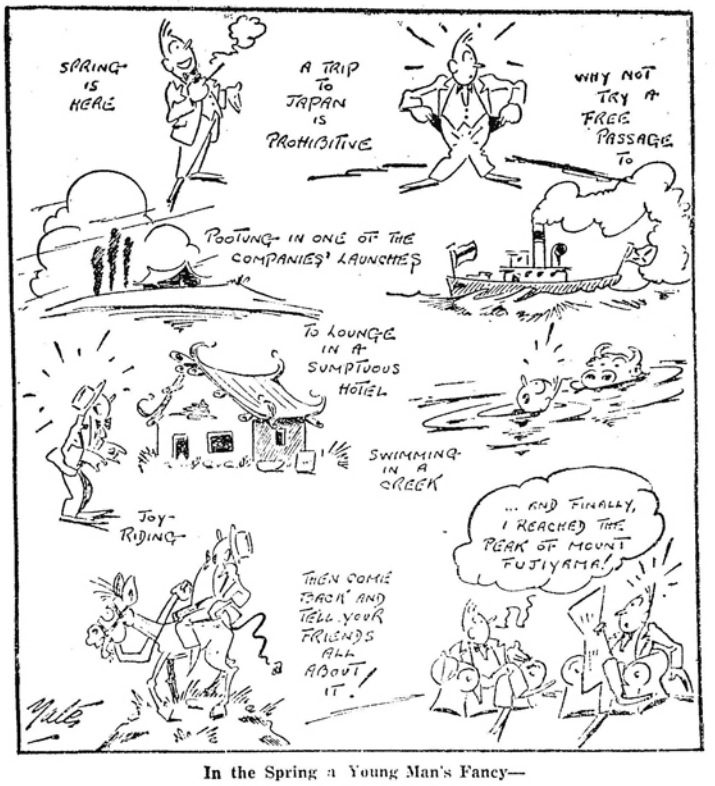
1.—Haimkoo's grey, The Warbler, V. M. Haimovitch, 147.
2.—Vong & Koo's ches., Journalist, Z. L. Koo, 147.
3.—Springfield's dun, Education, N. A. Bott, 145.
Won by three-quarters, one and a half.
Time, 2 min. 05⅘ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $27.20. Places, $11.40, $23.50, 40.50.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 621, 376, 730.
Unplaced starters:—Nos. 675, 721, 357, 497, 650, 397, 263, 624, 874, 62, 762.

10—The New Sub-Griffins Selling Plate
One-mile

1.—Tang & Co.'s gery, Shanghai, H. Huang, 155.
2.—S. C. Chang's ches., Hodge Podge, C. Encarnacao, 150.
3.—Y. S. Mao's bay, Tomtom, V. M. Haimovitch, 150.
Won by one length, half.
Time, 2 min. 07⅘ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $56.20. Places, $11.80, $8.90, $8.70.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 186, 924, 880.
Unplaced starters:—Nos. 659, 957, 676, 612, 262, 455, 653.

11.—The Bubbling Well Plate
One and a half miles

1.—Dallas & Tam's ches., Hurry On, A. N. Dallas, 160.
2.—Plane's bay, Hydroplane, C. Encarnacao, 148.
3.—Mrs. Z. I. Yang's brown, Black Diamond II, S. A. Judah, 150.
Won by three lengths, two.
Time, 3 min. 30 ⅘ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $9.60. Places, $5.80, $7.10.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 477, 297, 441.
Unplaced starters:—Nos. 594, 245.



In the Spring a Young Man's Fancy—

C. J. C. RACES

There not being any competition by the long dogs, the Chinese Jockey Club on April 21 were able to rejoice over another big attendance at their course. It was beautiful weather, with the course in fine condition and some good racing resulted, despite all the work the I.R.C. and C.J.C. ponies have had lately.

The results in detail follow:—

1.—The Great Bear Lake Plate
A half-mile

1.—Euyang's bay, Prince Walbert III, H. C. Pih, 162.
2.—Z. Y. H's. ches., Tien Day Shan, R. B. Ozorio, 159.
3.—Trio's grey, Pop Corn, L. P. Quincey, 139.
Won by two lengths; four.
Time, 57⅘ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $8.90. Places, $6.60, $21.50, $14.80.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 60, 478, 284.
Unplaced starters:—Nos. 196, 208, 226, 331, 468, 186, 109, 228, 106, 75, 404, 236, 1, 88.

2.—The Kosgol Lake Plate
One and a quarter miles

1.—S. L. Chang's ches., The Wellknown Horse, Y. S. Chang, 147.
2.—Sub Co.'s roan, Sea Breeze II, F. Noodt, 157.
3.—Foot's ches., Swiftfoot, H. Huang, 147.
Won by three lengths; four.
Time, 2 min. 41⅘ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $11.30. Places, $5.40, $8.30, $5.50.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 15, 548, 491.
Unplaced starters:—Nos. 296, 313, 549.

3.—The Superior Lake Plate
Seven furlongs

1.—Toeg's dun, Gordon, F. Noodt, 158.
1.—Ed Cheng's bay, Ownership II, J. Liou, 152.
3.—Hong Fah Ziang's grey, Pronounceable, Y. S. Chang, 155.
A dead-heat for first; one length.
Time, 1 min. 47⅘ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $17.40 and $21.60. Places, $12.60, $14.30, $18.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 392, 18, 20.
Unplaced starters:—Nos. 383, 595, 517, 146, 22, 329, 112, 572, 574.

4.—The Michigan Lake Plate
Seven furlongs

1.—Sheng & Co.'s grey, Attachment II, J. Liou, 152.
2.—S. S. Co.'s dun, Gaillardia, C. Encarnacao, 157.
3.—Woo's bay, Fairy Knight, Y. S. Chang, 152.
Won by a short head; one length.
Time, 1 min. 48⅘ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $39.80. Places, $10.70, $17.70, $8.80.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 434, 28, 348.
Unplaced starters:—Nos. 81, 716, 209, 535, 292, 196, 130, 456, 616, 703, 695.

5.—The Ubea Lake Selling Race
Six furlongs

1.—M.S.P's. brown, Jelly Star, H. Huang, 155.
2.—Yellow's bay, North Sea, R. N. Harris, 146.
3.—Fah Kee's bay, Old Diamond, T. Y. Tung, 147.
Won by a half-length; three-quarters.
Time, 1 min. 31⅘ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $24.10. Places, $10.60, $30.70, $8.20.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 560, 65, 58.
Unplaced starters:—Nos. 444, 589, 305, 259, 224, 132, 154, 605, 716, 606, 468.

6.—The Titicaca Lake Handicap
Nine furlongs.

1.—Fah Kee's grey, Interruptive, H. Collaco, 152.
2.—Providence's bay, Jurisprudence, Y. S. Chang, 157.
3.—S. C. Chang's roan, Very Nice, C. Encarnacao, 152.
Won by a half-length; a short head.
Time, 2 min. 22⅘ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $15.40. Places, $7.30, $14, $16.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 357, 259, 540.
Unplaced starters:—Nos. 206, 770, 517, 629, 67, 274, 320, 456, 391, 308, 592 731.

7.—The Huron Lake Handicap, "A" Class
One mile

1.—Five Stars' bay, Quotation Mark, V. M. Haimovitch, 146.
2.—Fah Kee's bay, Sportsmen Y Union, H. Collaco, 160.
3.—C. S. Mao's grey, Merry Chap, Wm. Hu, 145.
Won by one length; the same.
Time, 2 min. 06⅘ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $28.60. Places, $12.50, $11.20.
Cash sweep Nos. 133, 534, 308.
Unplaced starters:—Nos. 467, 593.

8.—The Huron Lake Handicap, "B" Class
One mile

1.—We Seven's grey, U.7, C. Encarnacao, 148.
2.—Chow & Co's. grey, Clatha, F. Noodt, 145.
3.—C. S. Mao's bay, Jack of Diamonds, Y. S. Chang, 147.
Won by one length; three-quarters.
Time, 2 min. 07⅘ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $14.10. Places, $6.30, $8.20, $7.70.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 160, 173, 10.
Unplaced starters:—Nos. 3, 790, 830, 889, 660, 271.

9.—The Huron Lake Handicap, "C" Class
One mile

1.—S. L. Chang's cream, The Tin Horse, N. Deitz, 135.
2.—Mao and Lok's grey, The Hopeful Bird, Y. S. Chang, 154.
3.—Admiral Co's. grey, Christendom, C. Encarnacao, 148.
Won by a half-length; three-quarters.
Time, 2 min. 04⅘ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $232.20. Places, $46, $11.60, $13.60.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 826, 609, 469.
Unplaced starters:—Nos. 218, 536, 783, 680, 244, 606, 682, 726, 786, 52, 114.

10.—The Baikal Lake Plate
Eleven furlongs

1.—H. F. Lee's dun, Virgo, W. N. Wells-Henderson, 155.
2.—Sun's grey, Keystone, L. P. Quincey, 142.
3.—S. C. Chang's bay, Manchurian Plain, C. Encarnacao, 155.
Won by a neck; four lengths.
Time, 2 min. 59⅘ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $9.20. Places, $5.10, $5.30, $6.10.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 499, 481, 75.
Unplaced starters:—Nos. 24, 546, 669, 609, 826, 651, 759.

11.—The Great Salt Lake Plate
Nine furlongs

1.—S. N. Pan's ches., Hollyhock, L. K. Woo, 150.
2.—Sub Co's. ches., Sub-Astral, H. C. Pih, 155.
3.—Willhu's grey, Bill Merchant, Wm. Hu, 142.
Won by a half-length; the same.
Time, 2 min. 27⅘ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $629.12. Places, $263.60, $22.50, $28.80.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 363, 604, 660.
Unplaced starters:—Nos. 615, 35, 181, 411, 813, 291, 7, 541, 809.

12.—The Tchad Lake Plate
One and a quarter miles

1.—Waung's grey, Charming Ostent, T. Y. Tung, 155.
2.—Plane's bay, Hydroplane, C. Encarnacao, 148.
3.—Woo's skew., Prince Walbert II, Wm. Hu, 155.
Won by a neck; three-quarters.
Time, 2 min. 38⅘ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $58.50. Places, $8.70, $5.70, $5.60.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 519, 817, 329.
Unplaced starters:—Nos. 19, 875, 578.

FOOTBALL AT HOME

London, Apr. 18.

ENGLISH LEAGUE—THIRD DIVISION
(Southern Section)

Newport 1, Plymouth 0.

Apr. 20.

1ST DIVISION

Aston Villa 4, Huddersfield T. 1.
Barnley 3, Bolton W. 1.
Bury 1, Manchester City 2.
Cardiff City 1, Portsmouth 1.
Leeds U. 0, Blackburn R. 1.
Leicester City 4, Everton 1.
Liverpool 5, Sunderland 2.
Manchester U. 4, Arsenal 1.
Newcastle U. 2, Sheffield W. 1.
Sheffield U. 3, Birmingham 2.
West Ham U. 2, Derby County 2.

2ND DIVISION

Hull City 1, Blackpool 3.
Middlesbro' 1, Nottingham F. 0.
Millwall 1, Bradford 3.
Notts County 1, Grimsby T. 2.
Oldham A. 3, West Brom A. 0.
Port Vale 0, Swansea Town 0.
Preston N.E. 2, Bristol City 2.
Reading 1, Barnsley 0.
Southampton 2, Clapton O. 0.
Tottenham H. 4, Chelsea 1.
Whampton W. 4, Stoke City 0.

3RD DIVISION
(Southern Section)

Bristol R. 3, Charlton A. 0.
Crystal Palace 3, Southend U. 2.
Fulham 2, Coventry City 2.
Gillingham v. Brentford unplayed
Newport County 1, Exeter City 1.
Plymouth Argyle 2, Luton Town 0.
Queen's Park R. 4, Northampton T. 1.
Swindon Town 2, Merthyr T. 1.
Torquay U. 4, B'mouth & B. A. 1.
Walsall 1, Brighton & H. A. 2.
Watford 2, Norwich City 2.

3RD DIVISION
(Northern Section)

Ashington 0, Stockport County 1.
Accrington S. 2, Southport 0.
Bradford C. 3, Darlington 0.
Carlise U. 2, New Brighton 1.
Crewe Alexandra 3, Barrow 1.
Halifax T. 0, South Shields 2.
Hartlepools U. 0, Rochdale 2.
Lincoln City 5, Nelson 1.
Rotherham U. 2, Wrexhan. 1.
Tranmere R. 1, Doncaster R. 1.
Wigan Boro' 5, Chesterfield 1.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE—1ST DIVISION

Aberdeen 2, Rangers 2.
Airdrieonians 2, Clyde 2.
Ayr United 1, St. Johnstone 2.
Celtic 3, Falkirk 0.
Hamilton A. 0, Cowdenbeath 0.
Hibernians 3, St. Mirren 5.
Motherwell 1, Dundee 1.
Partick Thistle 2, Hearts 0.
Queen's Park 8, Third Lanark 3.
Raith Rovers 5, Kilmarnock 3.

The Amateur Cup

At Highbury this afternoon, Ilford beat Leyton, the holders, by 3 goals to 1 in the final of the Amateur Cup.

Apr. 22.

LEAGUE 1ST DIVISION

Arsenal 2, Everton 0.

2ND DIVISION

Hull City 1, Millwall 0.

3RD DIVISION
(Southern Section)

Norwich City 3, Rangers 1.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE—1ST DIVISION

St. Mirren 2, Dundee 2.

Apr. 24.

LEAGUE 3RD DIVISION
(Southern Section)

Bournemouth & B. U. 2, Crystal Palace 0.
Gillingham 0, Watford 0.
Swinden Town 1, Torquay 1.

3RD DIVISION
(Northern Section)

Darlington 2, Halifax Town 0.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE—1ST DIVISION

Partick Thistle 1, Rangers 1.
Raith Rovers 1, Queen's Park 1.
Kilmarnock 1, Ayr United 2.

—Reuter.

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COMMERCE AND FINANCE

MONEY AND EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, APRIL 26.

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank

BAR SILVER	25⅝

DEMAND SELLING RATES

£1 at 2/5⁹⁄₁₆ = Tls.8.05 at 71.60 = $11.24
G$100 at 60¼ = Tls.165.97 at 71.60 = 231.80
Chi. dollars, per $100, selling Tls.72
Chi. dollars, per $100, buying Tls.71.60
Native interest per day on Tls.1,000 Tls..05
Copper cash per Tls.100, 418,000
New York on London G$4.85¼

OPENING SELLING RATES

LONDON—Tel. transfer	2/5⅝
Demand	2/5¹¹⁄₁₆
NEW YORK—Tel. transfer	G$60⅛
Demand	60¼
PARIS—Demand	Francs 1542
INDIA—Demand	Rupees 166
BATAVIA—Demand	Gulden 150
HONGKONG—Demand	Dollars 80
YOKOHAMA—Demand	Yen 74⅞
SINGAPORE—Demand	Dollars 93¼

OPENING BUYING RATES

LONDON—Demand	2/6⅜
4 months' sight credits	2/7½
4 months' sight docts	2/7⅝
6 months' sight credits	2/8¹⁄₁₆
6 months' sight docts	2/8³⁄₁₆
NEW YORK—Demand	G$61½
4 months' sight credits	63⅜
4 months' sight docts	63¼
PARIS—4 months' sight docts	Fcs. 1610

GOLD BAR:—Opening	Tls.362.20
Highest	363.80
Lowest	361.70
Closing	362.70

American Oriental Bank

BANK CLOSING RATES

SELLING DEMAND DRAFTS

U.S.	G$100.00	Mex.	$229.43
Stg.	£1.0.0	„	11.17
Fcs.	100.00	„	9.01
Yen	100.00	„	103.70

BUYING DEMAND DRAFTS

U.S.	G$100.00	Mex.	$224.92
Stg.	£1.0.0	„	10.92
Fcs.	100.00	„	8.68
Yen	100.00	„	101.74

Banque Belge Pour l'Etranger

Belgas 4.36	Tls.1
Belgas 3.11	$1

The Italian Bank for China

SELLING RATES

It. Lire	11.55	Tls.1
It. Lire	8.27	Mex. $1
Swiss Frs.	3.14	Tls.1

Subsidiary Coin Exchange

MEX. AND CHINESE DOLLARS:—	
Morning	100 = Tls.71.825
Afternoon	100 = Tls.71.925
KIANGNAN SILVER 20-CENTS:—	
Morning	500 = Tls.61.85
Afternoon	500 = Tls.61.85
CANTON SILVER 20-CENTS:—	
Morning	500 = Tls.58.775
Afternoon	500 = Tls.58.80
COPPERS:—	
Morning	417,000 coppers = Tls.100
Afternoon	417,000 coppers = Tls.100

SMALL CHANGE:—
6 silver 20-cents and 6 coppers = $1
299 coppers = $1
21 coppers = 10-cents silver
10 cts. silver and 5 coppers = 10 cts. big money
Mex. $1 = Tls..71825
Tls.1 = Mex. $1.392

Native Interest (Per Day)

Morning	Tls.0.12 per Tls.1,000
Afternoon	Tls..12 per Tls.1,000

Domestic Exchange

Peking	Tls.1,000 =	Shanghai	Tls.1,018
„	$ 1,000 =	„	$ 1,001
Tientsin	Tls.1,000 =	„	Tls.1,056
„	$ 1,000 =	„	$ 1,000
Hankow	Tls.1,000 =	„	Tls.1,026
„	$ 1,000 =	„	$ 1,005
Tsinanfu	$ 1,000 =	„	$ 1,010
Tsingtao	$ 1,000 =	„	$ 1,002
Chefoo	$ 1,000 =	„	$ 1,010
Foochow	$ 1,000 =	„	$ 1,017
Amoy	$ 1,000 =	„	$ 1,013
Mukden	$ 1,000 =	„	$ 1,018
Nanking	$ 1,000 =	„	$ 1,003
Hangchow	$ 1,000 =	„	$ 1,003

Exchange Market

Messrs. Lindsay, Macintyre & Drakeford report business done on April 26 as follows:—

INTER-BANK JUNE DELIVERY

	Highest	Lowest
£	2/6⁵⁄₁₆	2/6¼
U.S. G$	61¼	61⅜
Yen	73¹³⁄₁₆	74

MERCHANT CLOSING RATES

BANK SELLING

£ T.T.	2/6 del. April
G$ T.T.	60⅜ del. April
Fcs. T.T.	1550 del. April
Rs. T.T.	167¾ del. April

BANK BUYING

£ 4 m/s. l.c.	2/6¹³⁄₁₆ del. April
G$ 4 m/s. l.c.	62¼ del. April
Fcs. 4 m/s.	1592 del. April
Rs. 7 d/s.	170 del. April

BULLION

	Highest	Lowest
Gold Bars	363.80	361.70

BAR SILVER

	Ready	For'd
Lond. pence per std. oz.	25⅝	—
N.Y. cents per oz. troy	55¼	—
Bombay Rs. per 100 tolas	58.07	—

Bombay off-take 168 bars.
Market easy.

Customs April Exchange Rates

The following will be the Rates of Exchange to the end of April:—

	£1	Hk. Tls. 7.02
Gold	$1	Hk. Tls. 1.45
Hk. Tls.	1	French Francs 17.68
„	1	Yen 1.54
„	1	Hongkong $1.41
„	1	Singapore $1.22
„	1	Rupees 1.90
„	1	Reich Marks 2.91
„	1	Guilders 1.73
„	1	Italian Lire 13.20
„	1	Swiss Francs 3.59
„	1	Belgas 4.96
„	1	Swedish Kroner 2.59
„	1	Norwegian Kroner 2.59
„	1	Danish Kroner 2.59
„	1	Spanish Pesetas 4.59
„	1	Czecho-Slav. Kronen 23.32
„	1	Austrian Shillings 4.91
„	1	Mex. $1.55

WEEK'S EXCHANGE NOTES

At the close of business on the April 25, 1929 instant the stock of silver in Shanghai was Tls. 78,122,000 and $130,110,000.

These figures include Tls. 13,100,000 and $81,930,000 in Chinese banks in which there were 5,915 bars.

Bar Silver

Arrivals:—
712 bars from America

Shipments:—
462 bars to Tientsin
481 „ „ Yunnan
1,627 „ „ Nanking

2,573 bars

Sycee

No movements

Dollars

Arrivals:—
$700,000 from Nanking
200,000 „ Pengpu

$900,000

Shipments:—
$300,000 to Foochow
100,000 „ Kiukiang

$400,000

Silver

The latest quotations received were 25⅝ ready and forward, being ¹⁄₁₆d. lower in both positions than a week ago.

China bought and sold but was more generally a seller, the market was quiet with absence of support. India was not mentioned.

Exchange

The official rate for selling T.T. fell ⅛d. from 2/6 to 2/5⅞ on 22nd instant at which it remains.

The highest quotation reported for near interbank T.T. was 2/6⁵⁄₁₆, the lowest 2/6¼.

The Speculators present position is estimated at oversold in Yen 20 million and oversold in Sterling and Gold Dollars the equivalent of £200,000.

Selling T.T. 2/6 April, 2/6¹⁄₁₆ May, 2/6⅛ June. G.$60⅞ April, 60⁹⁄₁₆ May, 61⅛ June.

Buying 2/6¾ April/May 2/7 June, 2/7¼ July. G.$62⅜ April/May 62¾ June, 63 July.

THE SHANGHAI EXCHANGE MARKET

The Mysterious Yen: How will Sale of the S.M.C. Electricity Department Affect the Local Market?

The Position Discussed

In summarizing the main features of last week's market a well-known firm of London bullion brokers finds that "the silver market during the week was colourless and price fluctuations negligible," a view with which Shanghai concurs unconditionally. The tendency as such is still being dominated by the vagaries of the yen. During the greater part of the week the yen displayed distinct weakness for reasons which remain mysterious; in consequence thereof our local exchange market was kept steady. Only towards the close of the week quotations began to sag, principally because there was a sudden improvement in the value of Japanese currency. This was due to renewed surmises in connection with the problem of lifting the embargo against the export of gold. The Minister of Finance has promised the world that this measure would not be realized during the coming 30 days.

Some Features Of Silver

The following points are of momentary interest:

The local cash position continues to increase, funds held at present by banks here amounting to $130,000,000 and sycee taels and bars, valued at Tls 90,090,000, or altogether Tls. 183,000,000, an alarmingly high figure and one which tends to weaken silver prices. The interior of China sends more dollars to Shanghai than Shanghai is despatching inland.

The Indian Government has once more been selling silver on the London market. During the second half of March about 700 bars have been shipped from India to London, while yesterday a further shipment of altogether 1600 bars has been made. This is another effective measure for depressing the market. (one silver bar represents 1,000 taels in value).

The mint at Hangchow was closed yesterday, but the mint at Nanking has started work to-day. The reason for this transfer of activity is said to be the desire to give Nanking also a chance, which means to provide work for the skilled labour in Nanking's coinage plant. The maximum output of any one of these mints is $360,000 per day, but as there certainly is no crying need for further supplies of dollars, it is likely that only $240,000 per diem will be struck at Nanking.

Electricity Department And Exchange

A considerable amount of discussion has been going on recently regarding the effects which the acquisition of the Shanghai Municipal Electricity Department by the American and Foreign Power Corporation is going to have on silver and local rates of exchange. At first sight these appear to be obvious and decided, but closer observation will result in a modification of rashly adopted views. Let us analyse the position on the basis of available facts and without support lent by "inside information."

1. The purchase by a foreign corporation of the Shanghai Municipal Electricity Department for Tls. 81 million constitutes undoubtedly a factor for strengthening silver, representing as it does invisible exports.

2. However, for reasons given by the Municipality, payment is not required at once and is, in fact, to be spread over a lengthy period of at least five years. This point lessens the pressure to a considerable extent.

3. There are other factors tending to neutralise the situation to a certain extent, namely: *a.* the new corporation is almost certainly going to employ its surplus income (which is in silver currency) in part payment of its local liability (which is likewise in silver currency). Such surplus comprises not only net profits, but also depreciation of plant and buildings, items which, for argument's sake, may be taken here at a minimum of Tls. 5,000,000 per annum. *b.* The enormous requirements of the Electricity Works here which are not merely occurring every year but, as we are now at the beginning of a period of wide industrial activity, are bound to increase rapidly, have hitherto necessitated remittances of gold currency abroad, thereby weakening the local exchange market. These supplies, renewals as well as extensions, will most likely be purchased in the States in future and paid for there in gold currency, thus obviating the necessity for using silver. It will be seen that while *a.* is a factor for weaker silver, *b.* has a tendency in the other direction. Which of the two will be of more importance during the coming five years is difficult to foretell.

Upon closer scrutiny it will be found, however, that *b.* has merely a neutralizing and not a strengthening tendency. This becomes clear if one beholds that the stoppage of remittances of funds abroad is offset and neutralized by the fact that the buyers are absolved from bringing U. S. $ for a like amount here in part payment of the purchase price, a classical example of a set-off transaction involving invisible exports against actual imports.

4. There is little doubt that the new owners of the Shanghai Electricity Works will have the registered Head Offices in the United States, capital being in U. S. $. The question whether or not the Shanghai public will be invited to subscribe is somewhat premature and has apparently not yet been discussed or considered. For as long as the Council retains a lien on the property, it is not probable that a public company will be formed, all the interest being concentrated in the American and Foreign Power Corporation, respectively in its holding company, the Electric Bond and Corporation of New York.

5. The gist of the arguments advanced hitherto result in the conviction that the utmost amount of foreign currency coming on the Shanghai market during every one of the coming five years, might be about G.$12,000,000 per annum, a respectable figure, but easily digestible food for the Shanghai market. It will therefore be seen that while the transaction as such is bound to lend a certain amount of resistance to the silver market, it is not likely to produce extraordinary effects or commotions.

The Chinese Government's Exchange Requirements

For its loan service, during the second quarter of 1929, the Chinese Government has the following minimum requirements. The figures cited here refer to foreign loans which are sure to be met; there are other payments for capital and interest due in the course of the same period, but it is somewhat uncertain whether these will be met. As the chances are rather poor, those instalments are purposely being omitted here. It should also be pointed out that the payment for redemption of capital and interest of the 4 per cent. gold loan of 1895, has to be remitted not later than June 20. The probabilities are that, in view of the size of the amount involved, exchange will be fixed at various stages before the due date, so as not to unduly disturb the local exchange market.

The following items are due for payment (and exchange settlement) during the three months ending June 30, 1929.

	Date	April	May	June
		£	£	£
4% gold loan of 1895	20			790,356
5% „ „ „ 1896	20	79,254	79,254	79,254
4½% „ „ „ 1898	5	68,795	68,795	68,795
5% Reorgan of 1913	17	124,666	124,666	124,666
Peking-Mukden Railway ...	15	8,625	8,625	8,625
Shanghai-Nanking Railway ..	17	—	72,500	—
Shanghai-Hangchow Railway	17	—	93,750	—
Total		281,340	447,590	1,071,686
		Gold $	Gold $	Gold $
5% French loan of 1925 ...	30	232,500	232,500	232,500
5% Belgian loan of 1928....	30	54,400	54,500	54,400
Italian Boxer Indemnity ..	30	87,000	87,000	87,000
Total		373,900	373,900	373,900
		Yen	Yen	Yen
Kirin Changchun Railway	22	316,875	—	—
Szepingkai-Chenchiatung Rly.	17	203,500	—	—
Total		520,375	—	—

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Decidedly Bullish: Issues Reach New High Prices

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

New York, April 24.

Trading on the New York Stock Exchange continued decidedly bullish to-day, says the Dow Jones Financial News Agency in its daily review of trading following the close of business this afternoon.

Issues of 10 different stocks reached new high prices for the year. The evidence of heavy commercial transactions sustained the bull elements, indicating a buying market.

After irregularity during the morning session, caused by the fear of a large increase in the brokerage loans figures which will be published to-morrow, the market was enlivened at the beginning of the afternoon session.

The entire list of stocks gained, some issues going up five points or more. Chrysler motors usurped the leadership of the market, which had been held by General Motors during the morning session, while Calumet Arizona was up six points as result of the action of the directors in placing this stock on a $10 dividend annual basis. The old dividend rate was $6.

The rubbers spurted forward on the strength of the increase in the commodity price. Spot rubber was up to 20.20 to-day compared to 19.50 yesterday on the rubber exchange.

Goodyear rubber and United States rubber led the list while Goodrich rubber finished the day at 85⅞ths, up 1¼th compared to Wednesday's close.

Radios Lag

Interest lagged in the radios, American Can, Nickel and some other stocks. American Can closed at 137¼th compared to 140⅝th yesterday. Radio Corporation of America was off 1⅜th to close at 101⅝ths. General Electric also was sluggish, closing at 240, off 1¼th.

In the late trading nearly a dozen stocks went to new highs for 1929. During the morning session General Motors retained the leadership of the market, starting with the sale of a block of 7,000 shares at 88, a new high for the current movement of the stock, which closed yesterday afternoon at 87⅞ths. Profit-taking reduced the stock's gains in the afternoon session, however, and it closed at 86¼th, off 1¼th compared to yesterday's last price.

The market during the morning session was narrow and sprinkled with losses. Simms Petroleum led an advance in the oils despite reports of the Petroleum Institute showing an increase of 56,000 barrels daily in domestic production. There was an initial sale of 16,000 shares of Simms.

Statistics Favour Steadiness

All the early news except the increased oil production figures and the possibility of an increase in the weekly brokerage loans figures favoured steadiness. Car-loading figures, an index to manufacturing activity, showed an increase for the year compared to figures of 1928.

United States Steel Corporation common, in line with the bullish market, closed at 187, up ⅞ths. Bethlehem Steel, however, was off ⅞ths to close at 114¼th.

The oils closed generally lower. Shell Union was off ⅛th to finish at 29⅞ths. Philipps Petroleum was off ⅝ths, closing at 42½. Standard of New Jersey was up a quarter to close at 58⅞ths while Standard of New York was off ⅛th, to finish at 43½. Texas Corporation common was off ⅛th closing at 67. Vacuum oil was off a quarter to close at 127¼th.

Call Money was unchanged over yesterday at 8 per cent, while the volume of business was somewhat lighter, shares sold to-day totalling 4,067,200 compared to 4,131,930 yesterday.

Pennsylvania railway was higher to-day on the strength of optimistic reports from the meeting of its board of directors in Philadelphia. The stock closed at 81¼th compared to 78¼th yesterday.

Chrysler automobiles finished the day up 2 at 95½.—United Press.

CENTRAL BANK OF CHINA AT HANKOW OPENED

Hankow, Apr. 24.

The Hankow branch of the Central Bank of China will be officially opened for business to-morrow, in the old offices of the Russo-Asiatic Bank.

It is emphasized that the bank opening to-morrow has no connection whatsoever with the former Central Bank of Hankow, which at present is being liquidated by the Ministry of Finance.—Reuter.

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SHANGHAI MARKET REPORT

Markets Exhibit Erratic Features: Early Week Piece Goods Auction Disappointing but Thursday's Sale Displayed Distinctly Bright Tone: Yarn and Cotton Declined

Apr. 27.

Markets continue to be erratic and it is difficult to form an opinion as to the immediate future. For instance, the Kungping Piece Goods auction on Tuesday was a dismal affair with no particular market in evidence. Yet the Yuenfong auction on Thursday caused some spirited bidding with a brighter tone all round. The sale totalled 312 packages with Black Italians up 1½ mace, Greys advanced 1¾ mace, and Whites registered an increase of ¾ mace. As anticipated last week, there was a much stronger inquiry for Black Italians. Venetians, and Velvets were steady to firm. As regards Grey shirtings, the Japanese boycott assisted the sale as merchants who recently bought Japanese cargo on the strength of reports of the lifting of the embargo, find that they still are unable to ship to interior points with the result that dealers in these localities find themselves short of stocks. In addition there was an abundance of inquiry from Chekiang and local shops. Whites also met with better support and there were orders from most centres with the River ports prominent. Another satisfactory feature was the Korean market which seemed willing to raise prices a little. Clearances to this market are steadier and more regular of late but the present is the first occasion on which there has been any tendency for prices to advance. Deliveries have been better with Hankow, Tientsin, and local most prominent.

Kungping Report

Local Yarn, possibly in sympathy with American Cotton quotations, is easier and there is a decided inclination on the part of stock holders to press sales. Unfortunately up-country buyers display less interest. Their immediate requirements appear small and no doubt they expect to lose nothing by adopting a waiting policy. We have experienced a very dull week and have nothing of interest to report. [illegible] dealers are certainly not interested in forward purchases of any description. Another factor that no doubt contributes to the quieter tone this week is that merchants are squaring their March settlements and defer making purchases until fresh borrowings are arranged.

Tuesday's Auctions

This was a decidedly disappointing sale. The merchants were apathetic and as few brokers held buying orders they seemed indifferent to the course of prices and bidding commenced in most instances very low. Where the trade was interested, and this interest was confined to Greys and Whites, prices were steady to firm, but in most instances values eased slightly. No particular market was in evidence.

Cotton

On the local exchange there has been a drop of Tls. 7 per bale during the week for Yarn April delivery but forward dropped only Tls. 2. Cotton is down about Tls. 1 per picul. With favourable weather in America, Cotton declined about 70 points. During the next few days, large quantities of Indian cotton are expected to arrive in Shanghai. Clearances from the Mills have been fair and in most cases, the Mills are bare of stocks of Yarn.

In their weekly report on China Cotton and Yarn, Messrs. J. Spunt & Co. write:—

China Cotton

During the greater portion of the past week our market evinced an easier undertone, and prices during the early part of the week registered a decline of Tls. 1.00 per picul which is attributable, on the one hand, to necessitated liquidation on the part of Bulls, and on the other, to the bearish sentiment engendered by the declines in both American and Indian markets. At the close, however, there evolved a firmness in the rates, in sympathy with the shorts covering, which is intensified by the slight reaction in American and Indian markets.

Viewing the situation broadly, [illegible]ing in view the present reticence on the part of consumers, and the bearish sentiment prevalent in general, as well as heavy stocks of the staple stored locally, no considerable rise is to be anticipated in the domestic staple in the immediate future, unless the textile trade of foreign markets will show. more favourable activity than at present. However, we cannot encourage our friends to follow the Bears too far at the moment, and would favour making purchases in weak markets and selling on any spurt.

Yarn

Fluctuations in the yarn market during the past week have been nervous and erratic, but the tendency on the whole has been on the easy side. In all some 6,000 to 7,000 bales of local spinnings have been booked for export during the week under review. Regarding the future course of the market, a conservative policy appears to be desireable for the immediate future, and the situation continues to hinge on the action of the local professional operators and in our opinion, we believe that purchases on breaks are likely to lead to profitable results.

Silk

The silk market continues fairly active at steady prices. Some interest has already been shown in new silk and a number of transactions have taken place. There have been a satisfactory number of inquiries from Europe and America.

Advices from London state that prices have been very steady during the week under review, prominent interests absorbing contracts for near delivery, whilst offerings have been scarce. On balance, values are unchanged to three cents higher than a week ago.

According to advices from New York, the market is in a healthy condition, and reports from the trade indicate good possibilities of increased consumption. Manufacturers continue to fight higher prices, but owing to their having adopted a hand-to-mouth policy for so long, they are now compelled to be constantly in the market in order to satisfy their immediate requirements.

The statistics for March became available on April 5 in New York and are as follows:—

	Bales February 1929	March 1928
Imports:	48,163	43,278	50,520
Stocks:	45,218	46,993	40,186
Deliveries to mills:	49,873	46,228	52,011

These figures were more or less as expected and had no market influence.

The distant positions seem to be under the influence of bearish new crop expectations. It is thought however, that such talk is very premature, and that consumption will play a more prominent part in the trend of prices.

New York correspondents cable that important trade interests continue buying nears. There is an active demand for piece goods and hosiery.

Metals

Owing to the uncertain political outlook the local market is very dull. Buyers from the outports are very cautious and are only buying on a hand-to-mouth basis. Cargo imported during the recent revival in the metals market is now left in the hands of the local dealers and is steadily accumulating. Consequently market values have dropped considerably and are much below replacement cost and dealers are unwilling further to commit themselves. They even decline to make counter-offers on parcels offered. Further, the news of the reduction in freight rates also has served to weaken the market. The position thus occasioned is not expected to change until stocks are reduced to a normal level.

From London comes the news that the approaching General Election will probably tend to prolong the quieter tone now prevailing for rough metal. Standard Copper, however, continues to command most active interest, and the daily turnover has been good.

The premium for forward metal has narrowed considerably, and the main feature of interest at the moment centres around the prospect of heavy withdrawals of Rough Copper ex United Kingdom Warehouses for early shipment, presumably to America. Should such tactics be repeated, a tight position would soon occur in Standard metal.

The situation in America has quietened since the increase in the Copper Exporters' price to 24.37½ c.c.i.f. particularly as the advance synchronized with the break on Wall Steet, and consumers of Electro apparently feel some nervousness at buying further quantities when their needs are already sufficiently well covered for some months ahead. Consumption shows no falling away, and the March statistics will probably produce little relief to the tension concerning supplies of Electrolytic.

There is no reason to anticipate any marked reduction in the price of Electro for some time so that it seems safe to assume that Standard values should improve as the present difference between Standard and Electro is too great. At the same time, caution is advised at the present level.

Produce

Markets generally are dull with no features of interest. A few inquiries are coming forward but no article is in special demand.

AMERICAN MARKETS

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

New York, Apr. 24.

American commodities prices were higher Wednesday as traders regained their confidence in the prospects for prosperity following the disturbing reports circulated after the opening of the Special Session of the Congress in Washington.

Rubber prices, spot and futures, spurted forward spot rubber closing at 20.20 compared to 19.50 yesterday. Cotton was higher with spots up to 20.25 compared to 19.85 Tuesday. Domestic hard wheat on the Chicago Exchange was up to $1.14 7/8ths cents a bushel for May delivery an advance of 1¼th cents over Tuesday's closing. Sugar sold in smaller volume at 1.29/32nds for spots compared to 1.27/32nds Tuesday.

Exchange

Demand sterling was quoted at the close of banking hours to-day at $4.84 31/32 compared to $4.84.½ yesterday. U. S. bar silver closed at 55½ compared to 55⅞ yesterday.

The Copper Exchange (New York) did not report prices to-day but domestic copper was selling outside at 18 cents a pound unchanged with yesterday.

Cotton

The Cotton market (Chicago) close higher with the following quotations:

Month	Apr. 23	Apr. 24
Spots	19.85	20.25
May	19.72	19.98
July	19.13	19.42
October (Old)	19.31	19.60
October (New)	19.21	19.52
December	19.34	19.65
January	19.30	19.66
March	19.33	19.72

Wheat

Wheat, (Chicago) No. 520 hard, which is accepted as par closed higher with the following quotations:

Month	Apr. 23	Apr. 24
May	1.13½	1.14⅞
July	1.17½	1.18⅞
September	1.20¾	1.22¼

Sugar

The sugar market closed higher with the following quotations:

Month	Apr. 23	Apr. 24
Sales, tons	66,250	45,750
Spots	1.27/32	1.29/32
May	1.84	1.89
July	1.95	1.99
September	2.03	2.05
December	2.09	2.10
January	2.10	2.12
March	2.14	1.16

Rubber

The rubber market closed higher with the following quotations:

Month	Apr. 23	Apr. 24
Spots	19.50	20.20
April	19.55	20.20
May	19.60	20.30
June	19.80	20.60
July	20.10	20.80
August	20.30	21.10
September	20.40	21.20
October	20.60	21.30
November	20.70	21.40
December	20.70	21.50
January	20.90	21.70
February	21.00	21.80
March	21.00	22.00

United Press.

SHANGHAI SHARE MARKET

Review of the Week: Slump in Raw Rubber and Shares: Continued Good Demand for Industrials: Cottons are Easier

Reviewing the Shanghai share market for the week ending April 20, Messrs. A. W. Reynell & Co. write as follows:

Rubber

There appears to have been a well organized bear attack on the price of the raw material in America during the week. The result has been felt in London and Singapore and prices slumped all round. News from a reliable source states that the stocks which had previously accumulated in Malay due to the restriction scheme have been practically all shipped and that shipments in the near future are not expected to be so heavy. Stocks in England increased 1649 tons on the week and now stand at 35,025 tons. The stock forecast for this week is unchanged.

	April 13	April 20
London	10⅞	9¾
New York	21½	19⅞
Singapore	37½	34

Persistent selling for forward positions by bear operators has had the effect of driving down the prices of all rubber shares but there is practically no scrip changing hands for cash. Should rubber take a turn for the better bear operators may get caught as most of the scrip is held in very strong hands. Business has been reported as follows for September: Anglo-Javas Tls. 7.25; Chemors Tls. 1.38; Tebongs Tls. 1.90; Tanah Merahs Tls. 1.15.

Industrials and Shipping

Ewos. This stock remained steady until the latter part of the week when prices gradually sagged and closed 25 cands. down at Tls. 12.55 cash and Tls. 12.75 June. Shanghai Cottons dropped in sympathy and closed Tls. 2 down on the week at Tls. 72 cash and Tls. 74 June. Zoong Sings continue to be neglected and remain nominal at Tls. 8.65.

Shanghai Lands have improved Tls. 2 and closed in good demand at Tls. 142 with some small sellers at Tls. 143.

Shanghai Wharves. There was a slight drop in this stock on the announcement of a final dividend of Tls. 8.00 making Tls. 11 for the year. The highest touched last week was Tls. 180 cash and Tls. 183 June but the market closed with a firm undertone at Tls. 174 cash and Tls. 178 June.

Shanghai Docks. On various optimistic rumours Docks jamped fully Tls. 5.00 on Thursday and many hundreds of shares changed hands at Tls. 128 cash Tls. 130/131 June; profit taking caused a slight reaction on Friday but on Saturday a large business was done between Tls. 127 and Tls. 128 and later reacted to Tls. 125.50.

Trams have remained very steady at slightly lower prices but the undertone is firm and shares are in demand at Tls. 23.30. Telephones are being quietly asked for and the price has improved to Tls. 66.00. New Engineering Ordinary advanced steadily during the week from Tls. 5.00 to Tls. 5.75 cash with shares changing hands at Tls. 5.95 June. The market closed at Tls. 5.60 cash. The Preference issue has been in good demand and quotations have advanced from Tls. 4.85 (two weeks ago) to Tls. 5.05 business done. Shanghai Waterworks are wanted at Tls. 200 for Regd. and Tls. 205 Bearer, but no scrip is coming out.

Greyhounds

There has been a general all round improvement in shares under this heading. G.R.A.'s improved from $24, but closed easier at $23. Founders have sellers at $66. S.I.G.'s improved fully a point and closed at $14.10 cash buyers, with business done as high as $15.10 June. Champ de Course closed with buyers at $215 cash but dealing in this stock is very limited.

Debentures

There has been a considerable improvement in the quotations for all Municipal and Industrial Debentures. S.M.C. 6 per cent. are standing at Tls. 98.00; 7 per cent. at par and 8 per cent. at Tls. 102. F.M.C. Debentures have all advanced several points, especially in the 6½ per cent. issue.

FRIDAY, APRIL 26.

Debentures		Nom.	Buy.	Sell.
S. M. C.	6% 1909	T 99	99	—
"	6% 1910	99	99	—
"	6% 1911	99	98	—
"	6% 1912	96	98	—
"	6% 1913	98½	98	—
"	5½% 1913	91	93	—
"	5½% 1914	91	93	—
"	5½% 1915	91	93	—
"	6% 1916	99	98½	—
"	7% 1919	100	100	—
"	7% 1920	100	100	—
"	6% 1920	£96	97½	—
"	8% 1921	M$102	101	—
"	8% 1921	T102	101	—
"	7% 1922	100	100	—
"	6% 1923	99	98½	—
"	6% 1924	99	98½	—
"	6% 1925	99	98½	—
"	6% 1926	99	98½	—
"	7% 1927	100	100	—
"	7% 1928	100	100	—
F.M.C.	6% 1911	88	—	—
"	5½% 1914	85	85	—
"	5½% 1916	85	85	—
"	8% 1921	100	100	—
"	6% 1923	86	86	88
"	7% 1924	95	95	—
"	6½% 1925	90	—	92½
"	6½% 1926	90	—	92½
"	7% 1928	95	—	98
Waterworks	8% 1921	105	105½	—
"	8% 1922	104	106½	—
"	7% 1922	100	100	—
"	6% 1925	95	—	—
S'hai. Gas	6% 1909	99½	99½	—
S'hai. Land	6% 1911	98	97	—
"	6% 1912	96	96	—
"	6% 1913	96	96	—
"	6% 1914	96	96	—
"	5½% 1916	84	84	—
"	6% 1922	91	91	—
"	6% 1925	91	91	—
"	6% 1926	91	91	—
A. French L.	6% 1911	96	97	—
"	6% 1924	90	90	—
Telephone	7% 1928	100	100	101
Lane C'ford	6% 1914	88	85	—
"	6% 1915	88	85	—
Hall & Holtz	7% 1914	95	94	—
Country C.	6% 1901	78	78	—
American C.	8% 1922	96	96	—
Race Club	6½% 1923	98	97	—
French C.	7%	78	78	—

Unless otherwise stated Quotations below are for transactions through London; delivery on arrival; payment on negotiation of drafts.

	Nom.	Buy.	Sell.
5% Gold $ Bonds 1925	$68	$67½	$68½
6% Gold $ Bonds 1928	$85½	$85½	$87½
Gold Loan 1913 British	£65½	£65½	66
French (stpd)	64	63½	—
" (unstpd)	65	63½	—
Belgian (stpd)	64½	64	—
" (unstpd)	64	63½	—
German (stpd)	64½	—	—
" (unstpd)	64	63½	—
Russian (stpd)	65	63	—
" (unstpd)	64	62	—

AMERICAN COTTON

Messrs. Anderson, Clayton & Co. quotations for week ending, April 26.

April shipment:
Middling, 7/8 inch

	Cts. per lb. c.i.f.	Tls. per pic. ex-wharf
April 20	22.00	49.50
" 22	21.75	49.05
" 23	21.55	48.70
" 24	21.52	48.45
" 25	21.78	49.10
" 26	21.31	48.15

Quotations dated April 26. April shipment:

	Cts. per lb. c.i.f.	Tls. per pic. ex-wharf
Strict Middling,	21.66	48.95
Middling,	21.31	48.15
Strict Low Middling,	20.51	46.40
Low Middling,	19.71	44.65

Market report dated New York, April 25.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK

General belief that the new crop is progressing favourably with continued slow demand for short staple cotton and mixed advices from cloth and yarn markets are causing liquidation.

PHILADELPHIA, April 24.—The Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Railway meeting here yesterday voted to increase the capital stock of the corporation by 2,000,000 shares which will be sold at $50 each. The old directors of the company were re-elected. The board to-day voted to place the common stock of the company on a $4 cash basis. The old dividend rate was $2.50 per share. The new quarterly dividend will be paid on May 31 for stock on record on that date.—United Press.

NOTICE

DR. P. S. KAWAGUCHI, D.C., PH.C.
CHIROPRACTOR,

begs to announce that he will return to Shanghai and will resume his practice about May. Any inquiry please call North 2964, Mr. Yano.

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Shanghai Share Report 29/17 for Week Ending April 26, 1929

J. P. BISSET & CO.

Prices of rubber, as recorded below, have fluctuated appreciably during the week opening with London 9 15/16d. and Singapore 33¼ cts. spot, improving to 10¼d. London and 34¾ cts. Singapore spot, but the market closes easier with London 9¾d. spot and advices received from Singapore this afternoon give the price of the raw material as 33 cts. Stocks of rubber in London and Liverpool were practically unchanged during the week and totalled 35,024 tons on the 22nd inst. The market in rubbar shares has been very quiet throughout the week only a few transactions being recorded, sellers being unwilling to part with shares at such low prices.

Cottons have been a steady market throughout the week, Ewos opening at Taels 12.45 cash and Taels 12.75 June, improving to Taels 12.90 June and closing Taels 12.55 cash and Taels 12.75 June business recorded to-day. Shanghai Cottons have been practically unchanged closing with business done at Taels 72½ cash and Taels 73.75 June.

Greyhounds have been an active market during the week particularly in S.I.G.S. which close firm at $16 cash and $16.50 June. G.R.A. have been steady and close with business done to-day at $24 June.

Industrials generally have been a firm market throughout the week with a considerable volume of business passing in Shanghai Docks, prices have ranged from Tls. 125.50 cash and Tls. 127½ June to Tls. 128 cash and Tls. 130.50 June at which figures business was recorded to-day. Shanghai Trams have been steady, the last price at which business was done being Tls. 23.75 cash and Tls. 24.20 June. Shanghai Lands have been in fair demand, improving from Tls. 142 to Tls. 145 at which figure there are buyers.

Debentures continue in firm demand, with business recorded in S.M.C. 8% 1921 at Tls. 102 cash; 7% 1922 at Tls. 100 and 6% 1923, 4,5 at Tls. 99 cash.

The following business has been recorded during the week:—

(†Stock Exchange Official; ‡Stock Exchange Unofficial; § Other Business Reported; A-April Settlement M-May Settlement; S-September Settlement).

APRIL	20th Cash	20th June	22nd Cash	22nd June	23rd Cash	23rd June	24th Cash	24th June	25th Cash	25th June	26th Cash	26th June
PLANTATIONS												
Anglo-Java .. Tls.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	§7.40	..
" .. "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	†7¼	..
Chemors .. "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	†1.45	..	..	..
Consolidated. "	§2.90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Padang .. "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	§0.40	..
S'hai Klebang "	..	..	..	..	..	..	§0.65	..	..	..	..	..
Semambus .. "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	§0.92½	..	..	..
Tanah Mereh.. "	..	..	..	§1.12½s	†1.10	§1.12½s	..	§1.20	§1.10	§1.12	..	..
" "	..	..	..	§1.13½s	..	§1.13s	..	§1.17½	..	..	..	..
Ziangbe .. "	†§6.50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" .. "	§6.40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MISC. STOCKS												
S'hai Dock .. Tls.	†126¼	‡128¾M	†126½	†126¼A	‡120	‡128	†126¾A	‡128	†126½	‡128	§‡127	‡130
" " .. "	†127	‡129	§126½	†128	..	§128½	§126½	§128¼	..	§129	‡128	§129
" " .. "	†127A	§130	§126¼	§128¼	..	§128¼	..	§128½	..	§125¾	†§127¼	§129¼
" " .. "	†127½A	§130¼	§126½	..	..	..	..	§129	..	..	..	§129¼
" " .. "	§127¼	§129	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	§127½	§130
" " .. "	§127	§129¼	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	§128	§130¼
" " .. "	§127¼A	§128¼	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	§130¼
" " .. "	§128A	§128¼	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	§129.70
" " .. "	§126½A	§125	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	§129.30
" " .. "	§125¾A	§127¼	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" " .. "	§125½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
S'hai Trams "B" "	..	..	..	..	§23.30	†23.50	†23.90	†24.15	†23.75	†24.20	§23.90	†23.95
" " "	..	..	..	..	‡23.25	..	†23.75	‡24.35	..	..	..	..
" " "	..	..	..	..	..	..	§23.42½	§24.25	..	..	..	..
" " "	..	..	..	..	..	..	§23.50	§24.10	..	..	..	..
" " "	..	..	..	..	..	..	§23.80	§24.20	..	..	..	..
Omnibus .. "	..	..	†14.77	..	§14.70	†14.85	§14.75	..	†14.80	..	§†14.85	..
" .. "	..	..	..	..	§14.75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Telephone .. "	§66½	..	§66½	§69s	†§67	..	†67½	..	†67½	..	†67½	..
" .. "	..	..	§67	..	§66¾	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" .. "	..	..	§67½	..	‡66½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
S. & H. Wharf "	..	..	..	..	‡175	..	..	..	†177	..	..	..
" "	..	..	..	..	§177	..	..	..	‡176	..	..	..
S'hai Land .. "	§142	..	§142	..	‡142	..	‡143	..	†14[illegible]	..	§‡145	..
" .. "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	§145	..	..	..
S'hai Tug (Ord.) "	†60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	†61	..
S'hai Tug (Pref.) "	†50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	‡50	..	..	..
Fittings "	..	..	§1.17½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Eng. (Ord.) "	..	§5.80	..	..	..	§5.80	..	..	..	..	§5.65	‡5½
New Eng. (Pref.) "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	§5.05	..
New Eng. (Pref.) "	..	..	§5.05	..	†5.05	..	§5.05	..	..	..	†5.10	..
S'hai Loan .. "	..	..	..	..	†4.10	..	§4.10	..	†4½	..	..	..
" .. "	..	..	..	..	†4.15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Exploration .. "	..	..	..	..	..	..	§2.40	..	..	..	..	..
Langkats (S) "	..	..	..	..	..	..	§6½	..	..	..	†14	..
Culty Dairy .. "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	‡1225	..
H. & S. Bank H$	†1230	..	..	..	†1240	..	..	..	§1335	..	..	..
M$	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
H. & S. Hotels H$	‡9.10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Union Insce... "	..	..	..	..	‡376	..	..	..	..	..	‡378	..
Dairy Farm .. "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	†20	..	..	..
5% G$ Loan 1925 G$	..	..	§68	..	..	..	..	..	‡86	..	..	..
6% G$ Loan 1928 "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
GREYHOUNDS												
G.R.A. (Ord.) M$	‡§23	..	..	§23.50	§22½	§23.60	†23	§24	‡23½	..	§23	†24
" " "	..	..	..	§24s	..	§23.90	..	..	§23.20	..	..	..
" " "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	§23.25	..	..	..
G.R.A. (Found) "	..	..	..	..	§6½	..	..	..	§6.5	..	..	..
S.I. G'hound "	..	..	..	§15	†15	†§15.4	§15.15	†15½	§15.60	‡†16	§16	†16.30
" .. "	..	..	..	..	§14.85	§15½	..	§15.60	§15.65	§16.10	..	§16½
" .. "	..	..	..	..	..	§15.30	..	§15.65	§15.70	§16.15	..	..
" .. "	..	..	..	..	..	§15½	..	§15.70	§15.75	§16.20	..	..
" .. "	..	..	..	..	..	§15.55	..	§15.75	§15.80	§16.40	..	..
" .. "	..	..	..	..	..	§15.60	..	§15.85	§16	§16.50	..	..
" .. "	..	..	..	..	..	§15.35	..	§15.95	§16.10	..	..	..
" .. "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	§16	..	..	..	..
Fr. Race Course (C$) "	..	..	..	..	..	§235S	..	..	..	..	..	..
COTTONS												
Ewos (Ord.) .. Tls.	..	†12.70	§12½	‡§12.70	†12.65	†12.80	..	†12½	§12.60	§12.75	§‡12.55	§12½
" .. "	..	§12.75	§12.47½	§12.65	§12.72½	§12½	..	§12½	..	§12.70	..	..
" .. "	..	..	§12.45	§12.67½	..	‡12.80	..	§12.80	..	§12.67½	..	..
" .. "	..	..	..	§12.60	..	§12.90	..	..	..	..	..	..
S. Cotton (Old) "	..	†73A	§72	..	..	§74	..	..	..	§74	†72½	§73½
" " "	..	‡73¼M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
DEBENTURES												
S.M.C. 6%, 1910 Tls.	..	..	..	..	†99	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
S.M.C. 6%, 1911/2 "	..	..	..	..	†‡99	..	..	..	†99	..	..	..
S.M.C. 5½%, 1913/4 "	..	..	..	..	..	..	‡92½	..	..	..	..	..
S.M.C. 6%, 1916 "	†98½	..	..	..	†99	..	..	..	†99	..	..	..
S.M.C. 7%, 1919 "	§100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
S.M.C. 6%, 1920 £	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	†99	..
S.M.C. 8%, 1921 Tls.	..	..	..	..	†102	..	†102	..	‡102	..	†102	..
S.M.O. 8%, 1921 $	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	†101	..	..	..
S.M.C. 7%, 1922 Tls.	†100	..	..	..	..	..	§100	..	‡†100	..	‡100	..
S.M.C. 6%, 1923 6 "	†98¼	..	§‡98½	..	†‡98½	..	§‡98½	..	†99	..	†99	..
S.M.C. 6%, 192.6 "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	‡98½	..	§98½	..
S.M.C. 7%, 1927/8 "	..	..	..	..	†100	..	§100	..	‡§100	..	..	..
F.M.C. 6½%, 1925/6 "	†91	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	†91	..
F.M.C. 7%, 1928 "	..	..	..	..	..	..	§96½	..	§96½	..	..	..
Tel. 7%, 1928 "	..	..	..	..	†100	..	†98	..	†100	..	‡100	..
RaceClub 6½% 1923 "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

THE WEEK'S RUBBER PRICES

	Apr. 19	Apr. 20	Apr. 22
London Spot	9 15/16 d	9¾d	10d
May/June	10d	9 15/16 d	10 1/16 d
July/Sept.	10¼d	10¼d	10¼d
July/Dec.	10⅜d	10⅜d	10⅜d
Market	Steadier	Quiet	Steady
Singapore Spot	33½	HOLIDAY	33½
May/June	34¼		34
July/Sept.	34¾		34½
July/Dec.	35		35
Market	Quiet		Steady

	Apr. 23	Apr. 24	Apr. 25
London Spot	10d	10¼d	9¾d.
May/June	10¼d	10¼d	9 15/16d.
July/Sept.	10⅜d	10⅜d	10d.
July/Dec.	10⅝d	10½d	10¼d.
Market	Steadier	Dull	Easy
Singapore Spot	33¾	34¾	33⅞
May/June	34½	35	34.
July/Sept.	35	35¾	34½
July/Dec.	35½	36¼	35
Market	Steady	Opened firm closed easier	Easier

London and Liverpool Stocks:—On April 22, stocks were reported 35,024 tons a decrease of 1 ton on last week's figure.

Singapore Auctions:—Catalogued 659 tons; sold 413 tons.

Shanghai Share Report 29/17 for Week Ending April 26, 1929

Chinese Government Bonds and Railways are steady and the following are the latest prices cabled to us:—

Chinese Govt. 5% Reorg. Gold Loan 1913—Brit I.	£64. 17. 6	Middle Price
Chinese Govt. 5% Reorg. Gold Loan 1913—F.I.	£64. 5. 0	" " Cum B.I.R.S.
Chinese Govt. 5% Hukuang Rly. L. P. N. Y.	£43. 7. 6	Sellers " "
Chinese Govt. 5% S'hai-N'king Rly.	£63. 7. 6	" " "
Chinese Engineering & Mining Co., "Bearer"	£3. 5. 0	Middle Price
British-American Tobacco Co., "B."	£6. 12. 6	Sellers
Shanghai Electric Construction Co. "B"	£3. 0. 0	Buyers
Chartered Bank of I. A. & C.	£19. 7. 6	Middle Price
Mexican Eagle Oil Co. Ord.	£0. 13. 7½	Buyers

Companies' Notices, Meetings, etc.

The Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ltd.—"Directors" report recommends to increase of Capital to £700,000. Issue of 100,000 fully paid shares as free bonus ratio one in every five shares, also a final dividend of 7½ per cent. free of income tax making 12½ per cent. for the year.

The Taiping Rubber Estates Ltd.—The 16th Annual General Meeting will be held at No. 48 Szechuen [illegible] (3rd. Floor) Shanghai, on Saturday, April 27, at 11.30 a.m.

The Transfer Books will be closed from April 20 to 27, 1929, both days inclusive.

The Kapayang Rubber Estates, Co., Ltd.—The Annual General Meeting will be held at No. 10 Ca[illegible] Road, Shanghai, on Tuesday, April 30, 1929, at noon.

The Transfer Books will be closed from April 26 to 30, 1929, both days inclusive.

The Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd.—The Annual General Meeting will be held at No. 27 The Bund, Shanghai, on Thursday, May 9, 1929, at 11 a.m.

To pay a final dividend of Tls. 8 per share.

The Transfer Books will be closed from April 27 to May 9, 1929, both days inclusive.

The Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.—The
1/5/1913 6% (15th Issue) Debentures
1/11/1913 6% (17th Issue) Debentures
The Register of Transfers of Debentures will be closed for the above Issues from April 23 to 30, 1929, both days inclusive.

DEBENTURES.

LOANS			Nominal (Quotations on April 26)	Buyers	Sellers	Last business recorded		Loan Amount outstanding	Interest payable at end of
			Tls.	Tls.	Tls.		Tls.	Tls.	
S.M.O.	6%'09 (20)	Tls.	99	99	..	22-2-29	99	300,000	June-Dec.
"	6%'10 (")	"	99	99	..	23-4-29	99	313,800	do.
"	6%'11 (10/30)	"	99	98	..	22-1-29	99	350,000	do.
"	6%'12 (")	"	93	98	..	25-1-29	99	340,000	do.
"	6%'13	"	98½	98	..	19-4-29	98½	756,300	do.
"	5½%'13 (10/50)	"	91	93	..	24-1-29	92½	500,000	do.
"	5½%'14 (10/30)	"	91	93	..	24-1-29	92½	900,000	do.
"	6½%'15 (")	"	91	93	..	11-4-29	99	800,000	do.
"	6%'16 (")	"	99	98½	..	25-4-29	99	1,400,000	do.
"	7%'19 (10)	"	100	100	..	20-1-29	100	1,793,300	do.
"	7%'20 (")	"	100	100	..	19-4-29	100	2,240,000	do.
"	8%'20 (10/30)	£	96	97½	..	26-4-29	99	750,000	do.
"	8%'21 (")	M$	102	101	..	15-2-29	102	1,000,000	do.
"	8%'21 (")	Tls.	102	101	..	26-4-29	102	5,096,400	do
"	7%'22 (")	"	100	100	..	26-4-29	100	8,000,000	do.
"	6%'23 (")	"	99	98½	..	26-4-29	99	4,920,000	do.
"	6%'24 (")	"	99	98½	..	26-4-29	99	5,000,000	do.
"	6%'25 (")	"	99	98½	..	26-1-29	99	2,000,000	do.
"	6%'26 (")	"	99	98½	..	26-4-29	99	1,860,000	do.
"	7%'27 (10)	"	100	100	..	25-4-29	100	1,750,000	do.
"	7%'28 (5/10)	"	100	100	..	25-1-29	100	1,600,000	do.
F.M.O.	6%'11 (10/30)	"	88	..	..	4-5-28	91	324,400	May-Nov.
"	6½%'14 (")	"	85	85	..	22-10-28	80	457,500	June-Dec.
"	6½%'16 (")	"	85	85	..	5-3-21	90	329,300	do.
"	8%'21 (")	"	100	100	..	23-3-29	106	2,000,000	do.
"	8%'23 (")	"	86	86	88	19-1-29	84½	800,000	May-Nov.
"	7%'24 (10/30)		95	95	..	21-3-29	95	800,000	Mar.-Sept.

LOANS		Nominal (Quotations on April 26)	Buyers	Sellers	Last business recorded		Loan Amount outstanding	Interest payable at end of
		Tls.	Tls.	Tls.		Tls.	Tls.	
F.M.O.	6½%'25 (10/30)	90	..	92½	26-4-29	91	2,000,000	Apr.-Oct.
"	6½%'26 (")	90	..	92½	26-4-29	91	1,000,000	Jan.-July
"	7%'28 (10)	95	..	98	25-4-29	96½	500,000	Apr.-Oct.
Waterworks	8%'21 (10/30)	105	107½	..	27-2-29	105½	2,000,000	June-Dec.
"	8%'22 (")	104	103½	..	27-2-29	105½	500,000	do.
"	7%'22 (")	100	100	..	16-2-29	100	1,000,000	do.
"	6%'25 (")	95	..	..	26-1-29	92	500,000	do.
Gas	6%'09 (5/20)	99½	99½	..	25-3-26	95	731,500	Dec.-June
S'hai Land	6%'11 (")	98	97	..	12-4-29	97	750,000	Various (3
"	6%'12 (")	96	96	..	23-10-28	94½	250,000	June-Dec.
"	6%'13 (")	96	96	..	18-3-29	95	750,000	Various (3)
"	6%'14 (")	96	96	..	4-10-28	94½	250,000	June-Dec.
"	6½%'16 (5/25)	84	84	..	14-12-27	81	237,600	do.
"	6%'22 (")	91	91	..	21-12-28	89	1,250,000	Various (2)
"	6%'25 (")	91	91	..	4-1-29	90	500,000	do.
"	6%'26	91	91	..	27-3-29	90	500,000	Mar.-Sept.
A. Fr. Land	6%'11 (5/20)	96	97	..	25-7-28	95	300,000	June-Dec.
"	6%'24 (")	90	90	..	16-1-29	89½	440,500	do.
Telephone	7%'28 (5/10)	100	100	101	26-4-29	100	1,500,000	do.
Lane C'ford	6%'14 (5/20)	88	85	..	14-1-29	88	130,000	do.
"	6%'15 (")	88	85	..	14-1-29	88	110,000	Mar.-Sept.
Hall & Holtz	7%'11 (")	95	94	..	21-2-28	96	284,282	Jan.-July
Country Club	6%'01 (Perpl)	78	78	..	25-7-28	77	139,000	Mar.-Sept.
Am. Club	8%'22 (10/20)	96	96	..	22-3-29	95	750,000	August
Race Club	6½%'23 (26)	98	97	..	19-4-29	95	1,200,000	Feb.-Aug.
French Club	7%	78	78	..	19-3-29	78	..	..

In addition to prices quoted above buyer pays interest accrued since last half-yearly payment.

RUBBER OUTPUT STATISTICS.

Company	Paid up Capital	Output last fin. year: Year ended	Quantity (lb.)	Production costs	Output from end of last fin. year to 31-7-28	1928 Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	1929 Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
	Tls.				lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Alma	830,000	30-9-28	276,870 (c)	-/8.12d.	..	..	..	43,900	41,500	43,000	43,100	32,000	30,900
Amherst (New)	104,962	31-10-27	266,772 (bf)	-/11.32d.	188,174	..	17,000	18,048	26,725	31,500	26,548	17,685	24,093
Anglo-Dutch	1,575,000	31-12-28	842,727 (c)	-/6.41d.	..	..	..	..	..	..	115,000	110,000	109,000
Anglo-Java	2,093,011	31-12-28	2,278,341 (d)	-/5.26d.	..	..	..	..	..	..	257,000	263,000	253,000
Ayer Tawah	335,499	30-9-28	546,699 (c)	2.70c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	80,157	67,538	49,048
Batu Anam	400,000	31-12-28	313,300 (c)	-/7.37d.	..	..	..	..	..	..	38,200	31,000	58,000
Bukit	408,650	31-3-28	321,482 (c)	-/10.67d.	121,560	42,700	36,000	44,900	46,100	47,100	58,300	32,400	37,300
Bute	300,000	31-12-28	229,000 (c)	-/8.23d.	..	..	..	..	..	..	35,000	27,000	26,000
Chemor United	360,000	31-12-28	388,817 (c)	-/7.86d.	..	..	..	..	..	..	18,400	40,700	46,200
Chempedak	232,177	31-10-28	154,300 (c)	-/9.84d.	..	..	..	..	17,700	20,000	19,700	12,000	14,500
Cheng	274,875	30-6-28	149,000 (c)	-11.65d.	26,000	26,000	23,500	24,500	25,503	24,800	33,000	23,000	21,000
Consolidated (1914)	241,250	31-12-28	731,500 (c)	-/6.24d.	..	..	..	..	..	..	107,500	98,350	93,800
Dominion	166,745	31-12-28	431,406 (c)	-/8.59d.	..	..	..	..	..	..	55,957	42,191	50,117
Gula-Kalumpong	£ 665,000	31-12-27	1,[illegible]6,000		632,000	160,000	130,000	170,000	160,000	175,000	200,000	135,000	135,000
[illegible] Consolidated	Tls. 350,113	31-12-28	937,317 (d)	-/4.20d.	..	..	..	..	..	..	82,500	85,000	85,700
Kapayang	148,000	31-12-27	141,907 (d)	35.74c.	83,824	15,278	15,083	16,421	15,462	16,906	17,627	11,829	1[illegible],690
K[illegible] (1921)	292,500	30-6-28	259,085 (c)	1/1.04d.	33,234	42,634	37,403	42,130	41,272	43,714	53,711	45,367	44,183
K[illegible] E[illegible]	473,000	31-12-28	862,890 (d)	-/4.45d.	..	..	..	..	..	..	83,000	78,000	83,000
L[illegible]t	1,825,000	31-10-28	1,047,903 (a)	-/7d.	..	..	..	..	89,219	95,660	80,022	77,648	70,529
Padang	500,000	30-4-28	241,859 (c)	-/10.91d.	60,160	22,600	23,600	23,910	24,050	27,200	29,550	12,820	17,520
Pengkalan (1921)	150,000	31-3-28	197,500 (b)	32.27c.	59,300	20,000	19,000	22,000	24,000	24,000	23,000	17,000	16,000
Permata	226,585	31-10-28	99,389 (b)	-8.97d.	..	..	..	..	13,166	11,703	11,872	7,453	..
Repah	450,000	31-12-28	440,006 (c)	-/8.57d.	..	..	..	..	..	..	77,300	49,800	64,200
Sambanga	411,000	30-9-28	236,845	(Not given)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Semambu	300,000	31-12-28	242,000 (c)	-/9.42d.	..	..	..	..	..	..	28,000	21,000	18,000
Senawang (1921) Ord. / Pref.	285,000 / 38,943	31-1-29	531,023 (c)	-/5.76d.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43,000	48,300
Shanghai Kedah	300,000	30-9-28	311,586 (c)	-/8.25d.	..	..	..	60,210	55,775	60,100	66,150	45,687	56,015
Shanghai Kelantan (1925)	350,000	31-12-28	179,700 (c)	-/10d.	..	..	..	..	..	..	17,700	19,200	..
S'hai-Klebang	313,613	31-12-28	174,800 (c)	-/7.05d.	..	..	..	..	..	..	25,100	21,500	20,390
S'hai Malay (ord. / pref.)	300,000 / 273,800	31-12-28	398,941 (c)	-/7.95d.	..	..	..	..	..	..	70,200	58,200	56,100
S'hai Pahang	200,000	30-6-28	238,759 (c)	-/10.12d.	21,185	20,500	19,800	20,500	22,200	26,600	30,415	23,800	24,500
S'hai Seremban	325,000	31-12-28	169,151 (c)	-/8.30d.	..	..	..	..	..	..	32,700	21,500	23,400
S'hai Sumatra	384,780	31-10-28	704,819 (eg)	-/8d.	..	..	..	..	57,261	56,710	60,060	54,900	49,866
Sua-Manggis	270,000	31-12-28	182,500	(Not given)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sungala	150,000	31-3-28	98,623 (b)	-/1.05d.	14,655	14,024	11,616	15,100	15,560	18,095	22,168	12,836	15,015
Sungei Duri	340,000	30-6-28	279,207 (c)	-/8.97d.	31,500	40,000	36,000	43,000	39,000	41,000	42,868	36,290	36,000
Taiping	200,000	31-12-28	71,575 (b)	37.95c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,913	10,298	..
Tanah Merah (1916)	1,300,000	31-3-28	943,602 (c)	-/8.70d.	334,472	87,109	93,224	105,435	112,585	107,855	130,118	98,753	99,941
Tebong	710,000	31-1-29	936,000 (c)	-/6.75d.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	125,000	130,000
Ziangbe	1,030,943	31-12-28	1,167,496 (d)	-/4.64d.	..	..	..	..	..	..	119,000	113,000	107,000

(a) Restriction estimated output present financial year. (b) All in Cost. (c) F. O. B. including duty and Shanghai Expenses. (d) F. O. B. est.; (e) Estate Cost. (f) Excluding Debenture Interest. (g) Estimated. (h) No tapping due to wintering. (i) Reduced output due to wintering.

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CLOSING SHARE QUOTATIONS, APRIL 26, 1929.

STOCK		Last business done or nominal	Buyers	Sellers	Authorized Capital (Shares)	Issued Capital (Shares)	Paid up Value	Fin. year ended	Last Dividend, etc.	Paid or due
BANKS.										
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corpn.	£	134	—	—						
	M$	1340	..	1330	400,000	160,000	H$125	Dec.	Final £3 & Bonus £2 (Mkg. £8, 1928) subject to deduction I/T .. —	25-2-29
Chartered Bank of I. A. & C. London —	£	19⅞	19¼	19½	600,000	600,000	£5	Dec.	Final 7/- & Bonus 6/3d (Mkg. £0/3d 1928) Free of I/T	Pending
INSURANCE.										
Union In. Society of Canton Ld. —	H $	377	378	380	200,000	135,000	£4	Dec.	Final 16s. & Bonus 5s. (mkg. 45s.) for 1926. Interim 24s. %, 1927 — ..	25-5-23
Yangtsze Insurance Association Ld. ..	M $	50	—	..	250,000	150,000	M$10	Dec.	M$3.25, 1927 .. .. .. —	28-6-28
Far Eastern Insurance Co., Ld. ..	T	22	..	..	50,000	36,000	T20	Dec.	T1.40, 1927	28-6-28
Canton Insurance Office Ld. —	H $	695	695	—	10,000	10,000	H$100	Dec.	Final H$22 (mkg. H$40) for 1926. Interim H$18 % 1927	17-5-28
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ld. —	H $	760	..	..	8,000	8,000	H$50	Dec.	H$43, 1927	26-3-29
China Fire Insurance Co., Ld. —	H $	215	290	..	20,000	20,000	H$20	Dec.	H$9 and Bonus H$5 for 1926, Interim H$2% 1927 .. .. .. —	25-5-29
Assurance Franco-Asiatique — —	F	350	..	—	14,000	14,000	F500	Dec.	None. Floated 1918 — — —	— —
Asia Life Insurance Co., Ld. — —	G $	300	—	—	6,000	1,000	G$100	Dec.	Incorporated 1921 — — —	— —
SHIPPING.										
Indo-China S. N. Co., Ld. — 6% cum. pref.	H $	52.50	..	—	120,000	49,589	£5	Dec.	Pref. 6/-d at Exchg. 2/4¼d. 1923, London Divd. less I/T. Def. Ord., nil	7-5-24
Indo-China S. N. Co., Ld. — def. ord. ..	H $	92	..	—	120,000	49,589	£5	..		
Shell T'sport & Training Co., Ld. — ord. (Bearer)	£	97/6	..	—	30,000,000	19,654,274	£1	Dec.	Interim 2/- free of I/T, 1928 (Coupon 52)	5-1-29
Shell T'sport & Training Co., Ld. — 5% cum. 1st pref.	£	..	—	..	300,000	200,000	£10			
Shell T'sport & Training Co., Ld. — 7% cum. 2nd pref.	£	..	..	..	10,000,000	6,000,000	£1			
Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co., Ld. — ordinary	T	61	60	61	40,000	26,000	T25	Dec.	Ord. T5, 1928 — — — —	11-3-29
Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co., Ld. — 7% pref.	T	50	50	..	10,000	10,000	T50		Pref. T3.50, 1928 — — —	11-3-29
Hongkong Tug & Lighter Co., Ld. —	H $	2.40	..		200,000	97,380	H$6	Mar.	Incorporated, 1924 — — —	— —
DOCKS AND WHARVES.										
S'hai Dock & Engineering Co., Ld. —	T	128	126.50	127	55,700	55,200	T75	Apr.	T7.50, 1927-28 .. .. — —	27-7-28
Hongkong & W'pao Dock Co., Ld. —	H $	40½	..	37	200,000	67,640	H$50	Dec.	Final H$2 (mkg. H$4, 1924) —	30-3-25
New Eng. & Shipbuilding Works, Ld. — ordinary ..	T	5.40	5.45	..	500,000	210,000	T5	Dec.	Ord. T0.40, 1928 .. — —	14-3-29
New Eng. & Shipbuilding Works, Ld. — 8% cum. pref.	T	5.10	5.05	..	500,000	300,000	T5	Dec.	Pref. T0.40, 1928 — — —	14-3-29
Shanghai & H'kew Wharf Co., Ld. —	T	177	177	179	40,000	36,000	T100	Dec.	Final T8 (Mkg T.11. 1928) — —	Pending
H'kong & K'loon W. & G. Co., Ld. —	H $	126½	123	..	80,000	80,000	H$50	Dec.	H$8, 1928 — — — —	7-3-29
MINING.										
Chinese Eng. & Mining Co., Ld. "Bearer"	T	26	..	—	2,000,000	1,400,000	£1	June	Final 3/- free of I/T (mkg. 5/- 1927-28) (Coupon 33) —	18-12-28
London	£	66/10½	63/9	66/3	—	—	—			
Chosen Syndicate Ld. "Bearer" —	T	7.60	—	—	500,000	496,500	£1	June	Int. Div. No.1. 3d. Final Nil. — —	10-1-28
LANDS AND HOTELS.										
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ld. ..	T	143.50	143.50	146	117,000	117,000	T50	Dec.	Final T3 & Bonus T3 (mkg. T9, 1928)	27-3-29
H'kong Land Invest. & Agcy. Co., Ld.	H $	62	62	62¾	400,000	240,000	H$25	Dec.	Final H$2 (mkg. H$4, 1928) .. —	5-2-29
Humphreys Est. & Finance Co., Ld. ..	H $	14.50	14.35	..	150,000	150,000	H$10	Dec.	H$0.80 and Bonus H$0.20, 1928 —	8-2-29
Weihaiwei L. & B. Co., Ld.	T	..	—	—	3,674	3,674	T20	Dec.	T1.20, 1928 .. .. — —	8-3-29
Anglo-French Land Invest. Co., Ld. ..	T	150	—	—	18,000	13,000	T100	Feb.	Final T6 (mkg. T10, 1928-29) — —	22-3-29
Fonciere et Immobiliere de Chine ..	T	103	—	—	6,000	6,000	T100	Dec.	8%, 1928.. — — — —	27-2-29
West End Estates, Ltd.	T	4.50	—	—	500,000	191,450	T10	Dec.	7%, 1926.. .. .. — —	23-4-27
Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels, Ltd. ..	H $	8.80	8.60	..	1,000,000	796,357	H$10	Dec.	Final H$0.60 (mkg. H$1.20, 1924) —	8-4-25
Asia Realty Co., Fed. Inc., U.S.A. ..	M $	100	—	—	8,576	8,576	M$100	Dec.	8%, 1928 .. .. — —	18-2-29
Raven Trust Co., Inc. — ord.	G $	10	—	—	100,000	32,540	G$10	Dec.	Ord. 100%, stock div., 1925 —	20-2-28
Raven Trust Co., Inc. — pref.	G $	10	—	—	—	32,035	G$10		Pref. 7% (57 quarterly divid.) —	1-4-29
PLANTATIONS.										
Alma Estates, Ld. — — —	T	7.60	7¼	—	70,000	70,000	£1 (T9)	Sept.	Final T0.25 (mkg. T0.70, 1926-27) —	29-12-27
New Amherst Rubber Estate, Ld. —	T	0.32½	0.25	..	500,000	104,962	T1	Oct.	T0.15, 1925/6 .. .. .. —	12-5-26
Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations, Ld..	T	3.85	3.70	4.10	400,000	350,000	10s. (T4½)	Dec.	Divid. T0.15, 1927 .. .. —	12-3-28
Anglo-Java Estates, Ld.	T	7.50	7.40	7.60	500,000	496,000	10s.	Dec.	Divd. T0.25, 1928 .. .. —	15-3-29
Ayer Tawah Rub. Plantation Co., Ld.	T	3	3½	4	500,000	500,000	T1	Sept.	Int. T0.10, 1928-29	4-4-29
Batu Anam (Johore) Rub. Ests., Ld. ..	T	0.80	0.70	..	400,000	400,000	T1	Dec.	Final T0.15 (mkg. T0.25, 1926) —	11-4-27
Bukit Toh Alang Rubber Ests., Ld. ..	T	1.70	1.65	1.70	500,000	490,380	T1	Mar.	Final T0.20 (mkg. T0.30, 1926-27) ..	7-7-27
Bute Plantations (1913), Ld.	T	0.80	0.75	..	500,000	300,000	T1	Dec.	Divd. T0.05, 1927	3-4-28
Chemor United Rubber Co., Ld. —	T	1.45	1.40	1.45	400,000	400,000	2s. (T0.90)	Dec.	Divd. T0.08, 1928	18-4-29
Chempedak Rub. & G'bier Est., Ld. ..	T	7.50	..	7.75	35,000	27,305	£1	Oct.	Final T0.75 (mkg. T1.25, 1926-27) —	16-1-28
Cheng Rubber Estates, Ld.	T	0.95	0.72½	..	675,000	274,875	T1	June	Final T0.08 (mkg. T0.18, 1926-27) —	15-9.27
Consolidated Rub. Estates (1914), Ld.	T	3	2.85	3	500,000	375,000	2s. (T0.75)	Dec.	Divd. T0.20, 1928 .. .. —	10-4-29
Dominion Rubber Co., Ld.	T	4.30	..	4	350,000	166,745	T1	Dec.	Divd. T0.10, 1928	5-4-29
Gula Kalumpong R.E., Ltd. .. .. .. — old fully pd.	T	11.55	10.75	..	750,000	665,000	£1	Dec.	Divd. 1/6d. 1928 less I/T 4/ in £ (Coupon No. 29) .. .. —	11-4-29
Gula Kalumpong R.E., Ltd. .. .. .. — new fully pd.	T	11.05	10.25	..						
Java-Cons. Rub. & Coffee Est., Ld. ..	T	2	..	..	850,000	750,000	2/-	Dec.	Divd. T0.10, 1928 .. .. —	18-3-29
Kah Glidik Coffee Estates, Ld. ..	T	7.90	..	8	100,000	100,000	T5	Dec.	T1, 1926 — .. .. —	19-4-27
Kapayang Rubber Estates Co., Ld. ..	T	12	..	..	15,000	14,800	T10	Dec.	Divd. T1, 1927	14-12-27
Kota Bahroe Rub. Ests. (1921), Ld...	T	0.90	0.70	..	390,000	390,000	T0.75	June	Final T0.15 (mkg. T0.22, 1926-27) ..	3-10-27
Kroewoek Java Plantations, Ld. ..	T	2	..	..	700,000	550,000	2/-(T0.86)	Dec.	Divd. T0.15, 1928	20-3-29
Padang Rubber Co., Ld.	T	0.50	0.40	0.47½	500,000	500,000	T1	Apr.	Div. T0.10, 1926-27	24-8-27
Pengkalan Durian Estate (1921), Ld...	T	1.27½	1	..	150,000	150,000	T1	Mar.	Divd. T0.10, 1927-28	24-11-27
Permata Rubber Estate, Ld.	T	3½	..	..	50,000	45,317	T5	Oct.	Final T0.40, (mkg. T0.65 [illegible]6-27) —	2-2-28
Repah Rubber & Tapioca Ests., Ld. —	T	1.15	0.85	1.15	500,000	450,000	T1	Dec.	Div. T0.05, 1927 .. .. —	1-11-27
Samagaga Rubber Co., Ld. — —	T	0.90	0.75	0.85	600,000	411,000	T1	Sept.	Final T0.07 (mkg. T0.13, 1926-27) —	20-12-27
Semambu Rubber Ests., Ld. — —	T	0.90	0.85	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	T1	Dec.	Divd. T0.05, 1928 .. .. —	18-4-29
Senawang Rub. Ests., Co. (1921), Ld. — ordinary —	T	1.70	1.60	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	T1	Jan.	Div. T0.10, 1928-29 — — —	22-4-29
Senawang Rub. Ests., Co. (1921), Ld. — 12% cum. pref.	T	—	..	..	100,000	33,943	T1			
Shanghai Kedah Plantations, Ld. ..	T	2	1.60	1.75	400,000	300,000	T1	Sept.	Final T0.20 (mkg. T0.30, 1926-27) —	22-12-27
S'hai Kelantan Rub. Est. (1925), Ld.	T	0.85	0.55	—	350,000	350,000	T1	Dec.	Divd. T0.05, 1927 .. — —	8-10-28
S'hai Klebang Rubber Estate, Ld. —	T	0.61	0.55	..	315,000	313,613	T1	Dec.	Divd. T0.04, 1928 .. .. —	12-4-28
S'hai Malay Rub. Est., Ld. — ord.	T	6.50	..	—	30,000	30,000	T10	Dec.	Final T0.10 (mkg. T0.40, [illegible]27) ..	16-4-28
S'hai Malay Rub. Est., Ld. — 8% cum. part. pref.	T	10	9	—	30,000	27,380	T10	Dec.	T8%, 1928	9-4-29
S'hai Pahang Rubber Estate, Ld. ..	T	1.15	..	..	200,000	200,000	T1	June	Final T0.15 (mkg. T0.22, 1926-27) —	16-9-27
S'hai Seremban Rub. Estates, Ld. ..	T	0.60	0.55	..	325,000	325,000	T1	Dec.	Divd. T0.03, 1928 .. .. —	12-4-29
S'hai-Sumatra Rubber Ests., Ld. ..	T	8.90	8.25	..	120,000	76,956	T5	Oct.	Divd. T0.60 1927/8	25.3-29
Sua Manggis Rubber Co., Ld... ..	T	0.94	0.70	0.75	280,000	270,000	T1	Dec.	Divd. T0.06, 1928 .. .. —	5-4-29
Sungala Rubber Estate, Ld.	T	1.25	..	..	150,000	150,000	T1	Mar.	Final 7% (mkg. 15%, 1927 28) —	25-6-28
Sungei Duri Rubber Estates, Ld. ..	T	11	10	..	40,000	40,000	£1 (T8.50)	June	Final T1.50 (mkg. T2, 1926-27) ..	28-9-27
Taiping Rubber Estates, Ld.	T	0.65	0.40	..	200,000	200,000	T1	Dec.	Final T0.10 (mkg. T0.15, 1926) —	30-4-27
Tanah Merah Estates (1910), Ld. ..	T	1.10	1.05	1.10	1,500,000	1,300,000	T1	Mar.	Divd. T0.05. 1927-28 .. .. —	12-6-28
Tebong Rubber Estate, Ld. — ..	T	1.70	1.70	1.90	750,000	710,000	T1	Jan.	Div. T0.15, 1928-29 .. .. —	25-4-29
Tiangha Rubber Co., Ld. — —	T	6½	6.30	..	300,000	250,000	10s. at 2/5½	Dec.	Divd. T0.40, 1928 .. .. —	21-3-29
COTTONS, ETC.										
Ewo Cotton Mills, Ld — ordinary ..	T	12.55	12.50	12.70	1,000,000	900,000	T5	Dec.	Ord. T0.60; 1928 — — —	14-3-29
do. — 8% cum. pref.	T	100	100	..	10,000	9,000	T100		Pref. T8, 1928 .. .. .. —	14-3-29
Shanghai Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld. — old	T	72½	72.50	—	80,000	80,000	T50	Apr.	T1.50, half year to 31-10-28 — ..	26-11-28
Shanghai Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld. — new	T	34	33	..	40,000	40,000	T25	Apr.	T0.75, half-year to 31-10-28 — ..	26-11-28
Soong Sing Cotton Mills, Ld. — —	T	8.70	8.55	8.80	200,000	150,000	T10	June	T0.60, 1925-26 — — .. —	7-10-26
INDUSTRIAL.										
British-American Tobacco Co., Ld. — ordinary Bear	£	126/3	..	£6⅝	25,500,000	23,480,767	£1	Sept.	4th Interim Ord. 1926-27, 0/10d. (mkg 3/4d.) free of I/T (Coupon No. 119)..	30-9-27
British-American Tobacco Co., Ld. — 5% cum. pref.		..	..	..	4,500,000	4,500,000	£1			
China Im. & Ex. Lumber Co., Ld. ..	T	350	..	..	5,000	5,000	T100	Feb.	T8, 1927-28 .. .. .. —	31-5-28
China Sugar Refining Co., Ld. ..	H $	1½	..	1	80,000	80,000	H$25	Dec.	H$40, 1928 .. .. .. —	31-3-24
Gordon & Co., Ld. .. — ..	T	25	..	..	6,000	4,757	T25	Feb.	T1.25, 1927-28 .. .. .. —	20-4-28
Green Island Cement Co., Ld. — com.		..	..	8½	..	..	..		.. ..	....
Green Island Cement Co., Ld. — old	H $	7.80	..	..	400,000	400,000	H$7.50	Dec.	H$0.80 on old shares, 1925 .. —	17-3-26
Green Island Cement Co., Ld. — new		1.30	1.40	..	400,000	400,000	H$1.00		H$0.10 666 on new shares, 1925 —	
Maatschappij, etc., In Langhat —	T	6.75	6	6.75	250,000	250,000	Fls. 10	Oct.	Divd. T0.50, 1926-27 .. — —	6-4-28
Shanghai Loan & Investment Co., Ld	T	4.25 (comb. T14.50)	4 (comb. T13.50)	4½ (comb. T15.50)	250,000	250,000	T5	Dec.	T0.75, 1926 — — — —	15-2-27
S'hai Exploration & Developt. Co., Ld.	T	2.60	2.40	2.70	600,000	397,251	T5	Dec.	— — — — — — — —	— —
Major Brothers, Ld. — .. —	T	5	..	..	6,000	5,500	T20	Dec.	.. .. — — — — ..	— —
Shanghai Gas Co., Ld.	T	56	..	56	50,000	24,000	T50	Dec.	Final T2, (Total T6, 1928)	4-4-29
S'hai Waterworks Co., Ld. — Regd £20	T	197.50	197½	..	40,236	40,236	£20	Dec.	Final Divd. £1:15:0 at Ex. 2/6½ Total) 45/-d, 1928) (Coupon No. 30) ..	26-3-29
S'hai Waterworks Co., Ld. — Bear £20	T	202.50	205	..						
do. — Regd. "B"	T	7.70	7.75	—	195,280	108,505	£1	Dec.	Final Divd. £0:1,2 at Ex. 2/6½ (Total 20d. 1928) (Coupon No. 3) .. —	26-3-20
do. — Bear. "B"	T	7.85	7.90	..						
S'hai Waterworks Fittings Co., Ld. —	T	1.17½	1.20	..	500,000	201,187	T1	Dec.	8%, 1928 — — — —	20-3-29
STORES.										
Hall & Holtz, Ld. — — —	M $	8	7	—	28,000	26,342	M$20	Feb.	M$ 0.60, 1927 — — — —	31-5-27
J. Llewellyn & Co., Ld. — —	M $	30	—	—	1,200	1,200	M$60	Dec.	$6, 1922 .. .. .. — —	12-5-23
S. Moutrie & Co., Ld. — — —	M $	78	..	—	10,000	8,195	M$50	Mar.	Interim $3, 1928-29	1-12-28
Weeks & Co., Ld. .. — —	M $	3	3	..	30,000	21,322	M$20	Feb.	$1.60, 1921-22	3-5-22
Lane, Crawford & Co., Ld. — —	M $	50	..	—	2,500	2,500	M$100	Feb.	$5, 1925-26 .. .. — —	5-6-26
Kelly & Walsh, Ld. — .. —	M $	13	—	—	33,750	33,750	M$10	Mar.	Interim M$0.60, 1928-29 — —	6-12-28
MISCELLANEOUS.										
Culty Dairy Co., Ld. .. — —	T	14	14	..	10,000	10,000	T10	June	T1, 1927/28	15-10-28
S'hai Electric Construction Co., Ld. "Bearer"	T	23.75	23.60	23.90	500,000	500,000	£1	Dec.	Final 7½% Free of I/T, (mkg. 12½% 1928 Coupon No. 37) — ..	Pending
S'hai Electric Construction Co., Ld. "Bearer" London	£	..	60/-	..	..	..				
China General Omnibus Co., Ld. ..	T	14.85	15	15.25	100,000	70,300	T10	Dec.	Divd. T0.60, 1928 — — —	21-2-29
S'hai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ld. ..	T	74	74	..	5,400	5,400	T50	Dec.	T4, 1926 .. — — — —	2-6-27
S'hai Mutual Telephone Co., Ld. ..	T	67.50	67.50	..	50,000	50,000	T50	Mar.	T3.75, 1927-28 — — — —	12-8-28
G'hound Racing A'n. (China) Ld. (Luna Park) — ord.	M $	23	23.30	..	44,000	44,000	M$10	Oct.	M$1.75, 1927-28 — — —	28-12-28
G'hound Racing A'n. (China) Ld. (Luna Park) — found.	M $	65	65	66	6,000	6,000	M$10	Oct.	M$6.50, 1927-28 — — —	28-12-28
S'hai International Greyhounds Ld. (The Stadium)	M $	14.80	15.95	..	50,000	48,000	M$10	Dec.	Divd. $0.75. 1928	3-4-29
Champ de Courses Francais (French Race Course) — ord.	M $	225	..	..	6,000	6,000	M$100	Dec.	— — —	— —
Champ de Courses Francais (French Race Course) — found.	M $	50	20	..	6,500	3,000	Free	Dec.	— — —	— —
do. (cum. founders)	M $	230	212.50	..	—	—				

For all Dollar shares quoted on the Shanghai Stock Exchange the Exchange rate is fixed at 73.

In order to ensure accuracy of the above details, Agents and Secretaries of Companies are requested to notify Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co., of any alterations and omissions

FORWARD SETTLEMENTS FOR 1929.

April 29, Monday — May 28, Tuesday — June 25, Tuesday — July 30, Tuesday — August 27, Tuesday
September 24, Tuesday — October 29, Tuesday — November 26, Tuesday — December 23, Monday

Companies' Notices, Meetings, etc.

The Chartered Bank of I. A. & C.—At the approaching meeting of Shareholders, the directors will recommend a dividend for the past half year at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum and a bonus of 6/3 per share free of income tax.

The Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.—Issue of New Shares.—It has been decided to offer (subject to the passing of a resolution to increase the capital of the Company at the forthcoming annual meeting of shareholders) to shareholders on the Register on March 8, 1929 and to holders of share warrants to bearer, 250,000 "C" shares of £1 each at par in the proportion of 5 "C" shares for each 1 "A" share and 1 "C" share for every 4 "B" shares held in the Company. 10/- per share will be payable on acceptance of the offer and the balance of 10/- per share on December 31, 1929.

Dividends on "C" shares will be limited to 8 per cent. per annum but, if in any year the net profit arising from the supply to Intra-Agreement Consumers is insufficient to pay the maximum dividend, the deficiency will be made up and payable out of the net profit of any succeeding year. "C" shares will NOT participate in any extra dividend or bonus payable out of profit arising from the supply of water to Shipping and Extra-Agreement Consumers.

These "C" shares will rank for dividend (in proportion to the amount paid up) from May 1, 1929; the maximum dividend in respect of the year 1929 will be 8/12 of 8 per cent. on 10/- per share or, in the event of the whole amount of £1 per share being paid on or before April 30, 1929 (which can be done if desired), on £1 per share.

Except as to the maximum rate of dividend and the non-participation in profits arising from the supply to Shipping and Extra-Agreement Consumers, "C" shares will rank part passu with the "A" and "B" shares in the capital of the Company.

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EXPORT TRADE OF CHINA

Different Commodities to be Subjected to Tests

The following statement has been issued by a new department of the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labour known as the Bureau of Inspection and Testing of Commercial Commodities:—

With a view to protecting the interests of domestic industry, stimulating international trade, and raising the standard of export commodities, the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labour is organizing at the different commercial centres Bureaux of Inspection and Testing of Commercial Commodities. The function of these bureaux is to inspect or test commercial commodities before they are exported, the kind of commodities subject to inspection to be determined from time to time by the Ministry. A definited standard will be set for each class of commodities subject to inspection to which the latter must attain before they can be certified for export. Certificates will be issued for goods up to standard and without these certificates no goods which are put under the list subject to inspection will be allowed to pass through the Customs.

The commodities to be inspected are tentatively classified as follows: —Cotton, raw silk, animals and animal products, hemp, tea, leather, hide and fur, rice, wheat and other cereal products, vegetable oils, etc.

Cotton Testing

The Shanghai Bureau is the first of these bureaux established. Its office is on the fourth floor of the Custom Building. Mr. P. W. Tsou, formerly Dean of the College of Agriculture of the National South-eastern University at Nanking (now the National Central University) has been appointed Commissioner of the Bureau. The first testing department organized by the bureau is the cotton testing department which started its official inspection of cotton on April 1. Mr. Y. T. Yeh, Master of Agriculture from Georgia University, specialized in cotton, is the head of the cotton testing department, and Mr. Y. P. Chen, a cotton merchant of high standing and long experience is the Sub-head. Besides, there are nine technicians, also specially trained in cotton work, assisting in the testing work.

The Apparatus Installed

The offices of the cotton testing department are situated on the third floor, 22 Kiukiang Road, where the other departments will be located when they are organized. Besides the necessary office rooms, the cotton testing department has been provided with two drying rooms, one balance room and one cotton sample room. The equipment of this department consists of 57 electric drying ovens, eight balances, 500 sampling tubes, two bale sewing machines, 120 thermometers and other accessories. Besides the work of testing the moisture content of commercial cotton, the department is also planning to carry on cotton research work, preparing cotton statistics, making of cotton standards, cotton exhibitions etc. In addition to the equipment already on hand, the Department is ordering from the U. S. Department of Agriculture cotton standards of all kinds, standard lengths of cotton fibre, and apparatus for testing the strength of cotton fibre and other apparatus for cotton testing work from other countries.

The cotton testing department has as one of its projects to standardize the qualities of Chinese cotton, to apply the quality and length standards of American cotton and to train students specially for cotton testing work. In the case of qualified students, the department may recommend to have them sent abroad to specialize in cotton standardization.

MARCH RUBBER OUTPUTS

	1929 March	Total Year to date
Henrietta	11,000	139,600
Sungei Matang	29,000	98,000
Laras Betatel	34,400	519,800
Behar	22,400	114,660
Kuala Pergau	35,000	35,000
Lenggeng	63,000	452,000
Fernanta	7,834	
Pengkalan	16,000	
Rampah Coconut	177,000*	677,000

* (Nuts).

LOSS OF THE CHIEF MAQUILLA

Naval Court's Report: Praise for Japanese Ship

The meritorious services tendered by the master, officers and crew of the Japanese steamship Yogen Maru in proceeding in heavy weather 160 miles to the assistance of the British steamship Chief Maquilla, off Hongkong, and standing by from 8.10 a.m. on November 30 until 11.30 a.m. on December 2 and rescuing the crew, are referred to in the report of the Naval Court held at Yokohama last December and recently issued by the Board of Trade in London.

"The master appears to have navigated his ship in a seamanlike and proper manner up to the time of the entry of the water into the engine-room," the report states, "but the Court consider that he should have taken more immediate steps to trace the cause of the entry of the water and that he failed to realize soon enough the gravity of the situation, but that otherwise he did all possible in the circumstances.

"She had a deck cargo of timber, which contributed to the increase of the list and added to the difficulty of handling the vessel in the heavy weather which she encountered, and the Court desire especially to direct the attention of the Board of Trade to the undesirability of permitting heavy and dangerous deck cargo to be carried.

"The Court deprecate the carrying of oil fuel in the deep tank for the ship's consumption during the voyage, as the drawing off of oil for daily consumption leaves many tons of slack tank, constituting a serious menace to the safety of the ship."

SHANGHAI SILK MARKET

Market Report for the Week Ending April 19

In their report dated April 19, on the Shanghai Silk Market, Messrs. William Little & Co., Ltd., write as follows:—

A fair business has been done this week in Steam Filatures, Ex. B. for America.

Cables from Japan quote Filature No. 1 Yen 1410.

New Style.—Sheep and Flag, 1, 2, Tls. 677½ av. Cicada, 1, Tls. 650 Independence Hall Ex. 1, 2, Tls. 69½ av. Gold Lion Globe/Silver Lion Globe, Ex. 1, 2, Tls. 735 av.

Tsatlee Filature.—Buffalo A. B. Tls. 670 av.

Steam Filatures.—Extra B. Good 20/22, Tls. 970. Extra B. Common 20/22, Tls. 940.

Tussah Filatures 8 COC.—Extra A. Tls. 360. Extra B. Tls. 350/45.

Settlements	1928-1929 piculs.	1927-1928 piculs.	1926-1927 piculs.
Europe, etc., White	9,000	11,900	7,000
Europe, etc., Yellow	10,000	9,000	10,300
America, etc., White	6,000	5,600	5,700
	25,000	26,500	23,000
Stk. in S'hai, White	100	500	300
Stk. in S'hai, Yellow	1,500	1,500	1,000
Vis. Supply for season to date	26,600	28,500	24,300
	Wild		
Stk. in S'hai, Tussah Filatures	500	100	100

DUNLOP'S REDUCED DIVIDEND

London, Apr. 20.

The Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., has reduced the dividend on its ordinary shares from 25 to 20 per cent., while the Trading Account has been credited with £1,500,000 from the reserves. The sum so credited is less than the company's losses consequent upon the recent removal of the Government restriction on the output of raw rubber.—Reuter.

SOUTH BRITISH INSCE. CO., LTD.

We are advised by the local branch of the South British Insurance Co., Ltd. that telegraphic information has been received from Head Office to the effect that an Interim dividend of 1/3d. per share has been declared.

NEW YORK, Apr. 18.—Bankers meeting after the close of the New York Stock Exchange this afternoon decided to retain the re-discount rate unchanged.—United Press

SOCONY TO FINANCE SYNTHETIC RUBBER

Co-operation with German Interests: Fuel Oil from Coal

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

New York, Apr. 23.

The Standard Oil Co. of New York is completing an agreement with the German dye stuffs trust, which has assets of more than $1,000,000,000, opening the way for the perfection of methods for the manufacture and marketing of synthetic rubber and also world-wide co-operation in the manufacturing of fuel oil from coal, according to unofficial advices from Berlin to-day.

The Berlin dispatches, quoting a statement in the Bergwerks "Zeitung," organ of the German Ruhr industrialists, says there will be general co-operation between the Socony interests and the German dye trust in solution of the synthetic rubber industry and in the production of oil from "brown" coal, or peat.—United Press.

CALIFORNIA WINES FOR CHINA

Proposal to Ship Grapes and Manufacture Wines

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

San Francisco, Apr. 22.

California wines, once sold in the markets of the Orient, may again find their place there if an experiment being tried by the growers of juice grapes succeeds.

The plan is not one of violating American prohibition laws but the more simple one of shipping the grapes to the Orient and the beverages to be made there.

The idea was brought about by a radically new method of packing and freezing the grapes in barrels for shipment, developed by the General Fruit Packing Corporation. This method was first tried last October and the grapes in the barrels were held in storage for six months. When opened recently the grapes were found as fresh as the day when they were packed, according to officials of the packing company.

Recent Shipments

With the methods found to be successful large shipments of the frozen grapes were recently shipped to Manila, Soerabaya, Batavia, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Importers in these cities will be invited to inspect the grapes with a view to the possibility of buying a part of the huge California crop to use in the manufacture of wines.

Through this plan the California producers are hoping to again dispose of a large part of their over-plentiful crop and again compete directly with Australia, which took the field in the Orient with the advent of American prohibition.

BRITISH FIRM'S BIG CONTRACT

Ten Million Gallon Filter for the Canton Waterworks

Hongkong, Apr. 18.

Messrs. the Jardine Engineering Corporation, Ltd., have been awarded a contract to supply the municipality of Canton with a Peterson rapid filtration plant capable of dealing with 10,000,000 gallons of water a day. The complete equipment will cost $225,000.—Reuter.

CONTINENTAL DYE TRADE AGREEMENT

Berlin, Apr. 20.

The negotiations which have been proceeding for some time between the German Dye Trust and leading chemical works in France and Switzerland have reached a successful conclusion, with the result that the chemical industry on the Continent has reached an understanding with regard to production, sale and the regulation of prices for the sale of its products.

The Continent of Europe has been divided up among the partners to the understanding, while apparently a free hand is given in regard to the American continent.—Reuter.

COMPANY MEETINGS

SENAWANG RUBBER ESTATES

The annual meeting of the Senawang Rubber Estates Co. (1921) Ltd., was held on April 22. Mr. E. T. Byrne presided, and was supported by Messrs. L. Kadoorie, A. K. Craddock and A. J. Welch, directors, and Mr. C. F. Shackleton, secretary, representing Messrs. J. A. Wattie & Co. The number of shares represented was 75,170.

In addressing the meeting the Chairman said:—

The report and accounts having been in your hands for the necessary period, I propose, with your permission, to take them as read.

The profit earned during the year was Tls. 55,110.98 as compared with Tls. 72,543.93 for last year, and in view of the fact that sales realized only 8.18d. per lb. as against 1/5.24d. per lb. in the corresponding period, the result is very gratifying. This satisfactory position has been reached by the facts that crops during the year were 531,023 lbs., or an increase of 142,772 lbs., and consequently costs showed a decrease from 8.74d. to 5.76d. per lb. The comparison of crops is misleading as during the year under review, the Restriction Ordinance was repealed, and so full tapping was the rule for the greater part of the financial year.

Capital expenditure for the year was Tls. 13,271.49 of which Tls. 4,100.07 was expended on the upkeep of immature areas and Tls. 6,371.05 on buildings, mainly for a new 24-roomed coolie line.

Tht Position a Year Ago

It will be remembered that last year the announcement of the termination of restriction was made prior to the accounts being circulated, and so your Board played for safety and did not declare a final dividend. Thus there was a sum of Tls. 50,463.15 brought into the present year's accounts and this added to the profit, makes a total of Tls. 101,500.97 now available for appropriation. In view of the present improved outlook a dividend of 20 candareens is now suggested, and this will be incorporated in the resolution which I shall shortly place before you. If this is approved, the company will have started the new year with a surplus of liquid assets of Tls. 54,030.96 which is an ample working capital.

Turning to estate matters a small area of about one acre was reclaimed in the 1917 plantings and was replanted with budgrafts. The 1926/27 plantings show a vigorous growth and are well above the average. Green cover plants are being encouraged, which, it is hoped, will have a beneficial result to the trees. Silt pits and contour drains are dug where necessary to save the topsoil, and the estate can be said to be in good order. There was a shortage of labour towards the end of the year, but, although this somewhat interfered with the weeding work, an improvement has since occurred. All buildings and machinery have been kept in a good state of repair and a good quality of sheet rubber is being turned out.

Estimate for 1929

I may mention that the estimate for 1929, which at present shows signs of being on the low side, is 500,000 lbs. and the cost per lb. will, it is hoped, be considerably less than for the year just passed.

I have nothing further to add, except to express the usual thanks to those in the Straits, but before putting the resolutions before you, I shall be pleased to answer any questions to the best of my ability.

There were no questions, and the following resolutions were duly carried:—

That the directors' report and statement of accounts for the year ended January 31, 1929, as presented, and the disposal of the balance at credit of profit and loss account, as recommended, be adopted and passed.—Proposed by Mr. E. T. Byrne and seconded by Mr. A. K. Craddock.

That Mr. E. T. Byrne be re-elected a director of the company.—Proposed by Mr. A. K. Craddock and seconded by Mr. C. J. L. Stewart.

That the appointment of Mr. L. Kadoorie as a director of the company be confirmed.—Proposed by Mr. Feng Kwoh-tung and seconded by Mr. C. S. Yang.

That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews be re-elected auditors to the company for the ensuing year.—Proposed by Mr. Quin-Cey Wu and seconded by Mr. Sze Hou-sung.

KALI GLIDIK COFFEE ESTATES

The sixth annual general meeting of shareholders in the Kali Glidik Coffee Estates, Ltd., took place in the offices of the secretaries and general managers, Messrs. J. A. Wattie & Co., Ltd., 10 Canton Road, on April 23, Mr. A. J. Welch being in the chair, supported by Messrs. Ellis Hayim and A. P. Nazer, directors. There was an attendance representing 24,226 shares.

In the course of his address the chairman said:—

Gentlemen,—The report and accounts having been in your hands for the prescribed period, I will, with your permission, follow the usual procedure and take them as read.

During the year a request was received for an option to purchase the Panawangan property, but although this was granted at an extraordinary meeting, held on September 21, your Directors regret that same was not exercised. You were duly advised of this by circular on November 5 last.

Additional Tea Planting

As regards the area under cultivation a further seven acres were planted up with tea on the Soepit Oerang Estate, and this, as well as the older areas, are in first class condition. The programme of gradually removing all inferior coffee trees and replacing where possible with selected seedlings is being continued both on Kali Glidik and Soepit Oerang. The full benefit of this cannot, of course, be obtained immediately, but the yield per acre should be very materially increased in future. A considerable improvement in transport facilities has been effected during the year and this will render the estates more easily accessible and also reduce the cost of carting the produce to the railhead.

The Cinchona areas are progressing well, and the alkaloid content of the bark was exceptionally high. The production for the year was all obtained from prunings and stumped trees, but even this was in excess of the restricted quantity allowed by the Dutch Cinchona ring. Steps are being taken to obtain an increased allowance.

All buildings have been upkept as far as compatible with their value, but as a large proportion are old, and the materials and design are in some cases uneconomical, a building programme is advisable when funds allow. In the meanwhile only vital repairs are undertaken.

The weather during the year was again not entirely satisfactory on Kali Glidik, but was better on Soepit Oerang. On the former Estate, there was no lengthy spell of sunshine during the period when most required, and this not only was detrimental to the ripening of the crop, but was unfavourable to the development of the 1929 crop. The drizzling rains and mists of September and October, when sunshine is most required also contributed to the spread of "the borer" by retarding the ripening of the berries, and so providing more scope for the breeding of the pest. Everything is being done to combat the beetle, which is so small as to be barely visible to the naked eye, but these efforts not only cause a considerable loss of partially ripe berries and a corresponding loss of crop, but also prove a heavy drain on our finances.

This Year's Prospects

As regards the prospects for 1929 the damp weather already referred to has had a very adverse effect upon the expected crop, as a large proportion of the blossom which opened at that time did not set. If sunny weather had been experienced during this vital time, the 1929 crop would doubtless have exceeded that for 1924 when 9230 piculs were obtained. The provisional estimates made

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in December indicated 8000 piculs from Kali Gilidik and Soepit Oerang, but a telegram has recently been received forecasting a crop of 6000 piculs only. This is a great disappointment to your Board, but it is somewhat mitigated by the fact prices for coffee show an improvement over those of the past year.

The Pananwangan area continues to develop, although not quite so rapidly as we could wish. All bad types of coffee bushes are being removed and replaced by good specimens. It is expected that the 1929 harvest will be 500 piculs which is not included in the estimate I here just referred to. The proceeds of this 500 piculs, plus revenue from the sale of green cover seeds is expected to nearly cover the expenditure for 1929.

Turning to the accounts, the Working Account showed a credit of F. 106,684.42 as against a debit of F. 12,306.40 in 1927. The Profit & Loss Account shows a loss of F. 15,153.94, but as this is after debiting F. 82,435.01, which is merely a transfer to the Shanghai Company, there is an actual profit of F. 67,281.07, after reserving F. 8,000.—for Dutch taxation and placing F. 24,508.—to Amortisation Reserve. Towards the end of 1927 the local agent at Dampit absconded, and unfortunately caused a net loss of F. 5,741.71. He was subsequently sentenced to a term of imprisonment, but there is little chance of obtaining any further restitution. Stops have been taken to guard against any recurrence, and as he was the trusted agent of the local tramway company, and hundreds of thousands in small money passed through his hands, no blame can be attached to the Java agents for continuing his services when the estates were purchased.

Capital expenditure during the year was F. 84,639.25, of which F. 82,711.33 was expended on the upkeep of immature areas.

With the loss brought forward from last year the balance sheet of the Dutch Company shows a total debit of F. 108,354.21.

Profits Carried Forward

The Profit & Loss Account of the Shanghai Company, after crediting fees received from the Dutch Company, shows a profit of Tls. 34,426.-67 and this added to the credit of Tls. 66,178.64 from last year makes the undivided profits Tls. 100,605.31. This considerably more than offsets the debit balance in the Dutch accounts, but in view of the further capital expenditure to be incurred and the large loan, your Board have decided to carry the balance forward to the next account.

Mr. Van den Berg returned to the Estate for a short time, but has now resigned for health reasons.

Mr. Petit, who was manager of Soepit Oerang, has decided to return to Holland after many years out East, and the two new managers are proving efficient substitutes. Our thanks are due to the estate staff, the Visiting Agent and the Java Agents for the good work done during the year under review, and it is no blame to them that the results are not better.

That concludes my remarks, but before formally putting the resolutions to the meeting, I shall be pleased to answer, to the best of my ability, may questions you may desire to ask.

There were no questions so the following resolutions, having formally been proposed and seconded, were carried unanimously:—

That the directors report and statement of accounts for the year ended December 31, 1928, as presented, be adopted and passed.—Proposed by Mr. A. J. Welch and seconded by Mr. Ellis Hayim.

That Mr. A. P. Nazer be re-elected a director of the company.—Proposed by Mr. H. Kadoorie and seconded by Mr. C. F. Shackleton.

That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews be re-elected auditors to the company.—Proposed by Mr. A. P. Nazer and seconded by Mr. A. J. Welch.

TEBONG RUBBER ESTATE

The annual meeting of the Tebong Rubber Estate, Ltd., was held on April 25 in the offices of the secretaries and general managers, Messrs. J. A. Wattie & Co., Ltd., 10 Canton Road, when Mr. A. J. Welch presided, supported by Sir Elly Kadoorie, Messrs. E. T. Byrne and W. Wakeford Cox, directors, and Mr. C. F. Shackleton, representing the secretaries and general managers. The number of shares represented was 83,351.

The chairman, in his annual address, said:—

Gentlemen,—The report and accounts having been in your hands for several days I will, with your permission, follow the usual habit and take them as read.

No further extensions to the planted area were made during the year, so the acreage under rubber remains at 3,808 acres. Of this area 3,591 acres are mature and 217 acres immature, but, owing to the incidence of restriction, an average area of 2,156 acres only was tapped during the year.

The Anticipated Output

The output from this area was 936,000 lb. or an increase of 157,000 lb. over that of the previous year. The estimated output for the current year is 1,367,000 lb., which represents 1.92 lb. of rubber for every tael of issued capital.

During the year, the boundaries of the estate were surveyed by the Government and we shall in due course be able to obtain a new and correct map of the property. It is most desirable to have an internal survey made, as soon as conditions warrant the expenditure, so that we can ascertain the exact areas of the gardens. Up to the moment the estate has never been properly surveyed, and the areas as stated in the report have only been computed by the manager from a survey by prismatic compass.

Weeding throughout the estate is in a very satisfactory condition; most of the old gardens are free from any weed growths except in places where, for the purpose of preventing loss of top soil from wash, fine grass is encouraged. The immature area is all under fine grass, or some species of cover crop.

The digging of contour drains continues as they have proved to be most beneficial to the health and yielding capacity of the trees.

Pests or diseases gave little trouble during the year. In a few causes trees were attacked by white ants, and, as is usual in all old estates, a fair number of the oldest trees were affected by root disease.

Labour was sufficient for requirements throughout the year, though at times, owing to bringing large areas into the tapping round, a temporary shortage of tappers occurred.

Health of the Labour Force

Never since this company was floated has the general health of the labour force been so good as it was during the year under review. This is largely due to the careful anti-malarial measures that have been in force for the past few years and I hope that this satisfactory condition will continue.

The standard of tapping is kept at a high level and the reserve of bark is now ample for all future requirements.

All buildings have been maintained in a good state of repair and the machinery has been thoroughly overhauled and renovated where necessary.

The large crops now being harvested daily will necessitate the purchase of another 150 h.p. internal combustion engine during the current year. The present engine is old and it is inadvisable to leave the estate entirely dependent upon it with no extra source of power in reserve.

I was on the estate for four days during February last and I found everything being conducted in an efficient and economical manner. I would like to take this opportunity of expressing our thanks to Mr. McKenzie, our manager, to Mr. Balfour, who acted for him for five months whilst he was away on special leave, to the rest of the estate staff, to Mr. Pinching, our technical adviser, and to Messrs. Kennedy, Burkill & Co., Ltd., our Straits agents, for the very efficient manner in which they have administered the affairs of the estate during a very trying period.

The Year's Profit

Turning now to the accounts, you will have noticed that the profit for the year was only Tls. 55,946.85, as compared with a profit last year of Tls. 165,122.63. This large difference is due to the fact that the average price realized for our product this year was only 8.47 pence per lb. as against 1/5.26 per lb. last year. The difference in profit would have been still greater had it not been for the facts that, as I have already pointed out, the crop was 157,000 lb. greater and the cost of production showed the very satisfactory reduction of 2.65 pence per lb.

Capital expenditure during the year amounted to Tls. 18,755.96. Of this sum, Tls. 3,864.39 were spent on the upkeep of the immature areas; Tls. 9,218.31 on erecting a dysentery ward, a creche and school and one set of permanent coolie lines; Tls. 2,532.59 were spent on reconditioning the machinery and Tls. 2,928.60 on the purchase of a motor lorry.

If you pass the appropriation of the balance standing to the credit of profit and loss account, as now recommended, the company will have started the current year with a surplus of liquid assets over Liabilities of Tls. 134,735 which is a very satisfactory position.

That concludes my remarks, gentlemen, but before I formally propose the adoption of the report and accounts, I shall be pleased to answer, to the best of my ability, any questions you may wish to ask.

The Resolutions

There were no questions and the following resolutions were formally proposed, seconded and passed:—

That the directors report and statement of accounts for the year ended January 31, 1929, as presented be adopted, and the appropriation of the balance standing to the credit of profit and loss account, as recommended, be approved of and passed.—Proposed by Mr. A. J. Welch and seconded by Sir Elly Kadoorie.

That the directors be authorized to donate the sum of Tls. 250 towards the supply of comforts to the foreign troops now in Shanghai.—Proposed by Mr. A. J. Welch and seconded by Mr. W. Wakeford Cox.

That the appointment of Sir Elly Kadoorie, K.B.E., as a director of the company be confirmed.—Proposed by Mr. C. J. L. Stewart and seconded by Mr. Feng Kwoh-tung.

That Mr. W. Wakeford Cox be re-elected a director of the company.—Proposed by Mr. Wong Sing-san and seconded by Mr. Yang Chia-shan.

That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews be re-elected auditors to the company.—Proposed by Mr. Feng Kwoh-tung and seconded by Mr. Wong Sing-san.

According to the census taken by the Civil Administration on March 31, the city of Dairen contained a population of 228,600 in 44,757 households, being an increase by 2,951 in 315 households over the preceding month. The above population comprised 85,010 Japanese, 952 Koreans, 152,221 Chinese, and 408 foreigners. Compared with a year before, an increase of 19,345 people was noted. At the present pace, remarks the "Manchuria Daily News," the reaching of the 250,000 people mark seems assured in the very near future.

Whilst orders have been issued by Nanking forbidding anti-Japanese movements, the Anti-Japanese Boycott Committee, now known as the National Salvation Society, is still searching for and confiscating "inferior goods" and urging the people to keep up the boycott. This has resulted in a further protest by the Japanese minister to the Waichiaopu who have instructed the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs to take up the matter in order to avoid friction and to maintain the friendly relations between the two countries which have just been restored.

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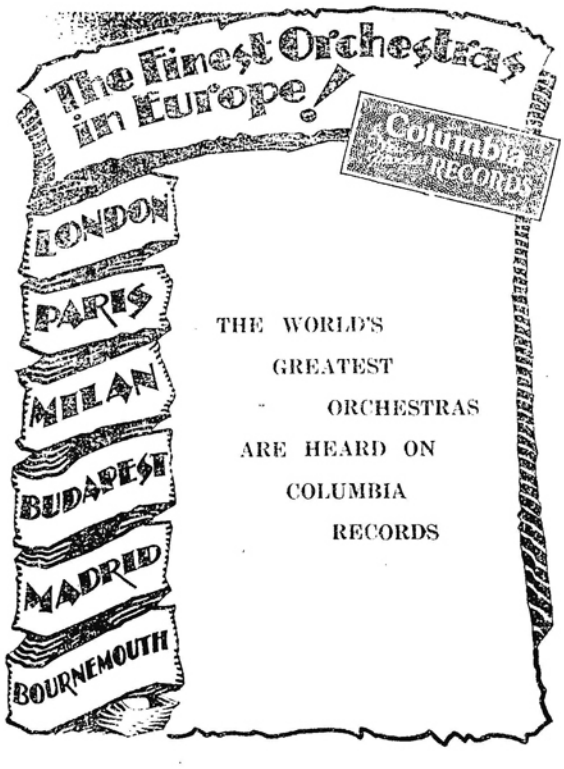
SHANGHAI



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CORRESPONDENCE

THE RATEPAYERS' MEETING

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News."

Sir,—The suggestion of counter-propaganda on the subject of the Provisional Court, made at the ratepayers' meeting, was an excellent one and, provided the Council has the right to appropriate public funds to such a purpose, I feel sure that it would have the wholehearted support of the majority of the ratepayers.

The chief difficulty would be in the selection of men to form the travelling delegation. Of necessity they would have to be "the pick of the bunch" and it is precisely such men who can ill spare the time from their private interests. Time and the comparatively small expense would mean nothing to a Chinese party and they could, as we know from our daily intercourse, tire you out in that direction. The travelling smooth-tongued Celestial is apt to be swallowed whole in America and Europe and leave no traces of indigestion, although our various commercial correspondents are to-day a great deal better informed than they used to be. Press propaganda in the various countries would probably do us more good than endless interviews with the Government officials. That the pen is mightier than the sword is well-known and Cabinets which fall foul of the Press are in for a bad time. It reminds me of an old countryman who had read something in the paper which he was told was not true. His reply was "Aw seed it i't papper so it mon be true." It is the same with even the more enlightened. If they see it in the paper it must be true. They believe it against their own inner concious-ness. Is the China Association in London doing all that it might in this connexion? Why not engage Mr. J. O. P. Bland on a decent salary to inaugurate and continue a press propaganda? And why not engage Mr. Simpson in a similar capacity but with a roving commission to cover America and Europe? Again, what about the redoubtable Mr. Rodney Gilbert? If there are any men with a knowledge of Chinese affairs able to meet the "insidious and unscrupulous" propaganda of the Chinese the foregoing three gentlemen are pre-eminent.

"Heaven helps those who help themselves." What are each of us doing to help? Do we not all come from every quarter of the globe and do we not know the leading papers published in our own little towns and cities? Cannot we do a little press propaganda in our own puny way?

I am, etc.,
Hold Fast.

Shanghai, April 18, 1929.

PESSIMISM

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News."

Sir,—In Monday's issue of your paper there appeared a very characteristic letter from your correspondent "F. D. Z." animadverting on the affairs of this very wicked world and the wicked people in it—particularly in this part of it.

With the greater part of what he says I am in perfect agreement. Indeed, I give him all his case as far as the manifold wickednesses of this poor old world are concerned. In fact I always read the lengthy communications of "F. D. Z." with a sympathetic interest and if I may be permitted to say so I think he must be a very good fellow. Nevertheless, I am of opinion that were he to submit a specimen of his caligraphy to Miss Yun, whose delightfully interesting delineations have entertained me vastly, I am confident that amongest the negative qualities which she would ascribe to him the two outstanding ones would be first and foremost a lack of a sense of humour and secondly a lack of a sense of proportion. That, however, is by the way.

Where I take issue with him is in his attitude—a typically Christian one—of not only deploring the wickedness of this world but in finding confidence and consolation in the thought of the inevitable Day of Judgment when Chinese officials and their shekels will be consigned for transmuting and melting purposes to the everlasting melting pot of fire and brimstone. "F. D. Z." then proceeds to say that were it not for this Judgment and the eternal life to come, life in this world would not be worth living. I admit that I should feel inclined to agree with "F. D. Z." if there were no such thing as a credit side, a fact which he seems to entirely overlook. After all, if this world be the work of the Creator, as of course "F. D. Z." believes it to be, it is surely a poor compliment to His workmanship that it should be worth an eternity of bliss for a man to pass through it decently. Nevertheless, admitting the long list of evils, I submit that the credit list is a much longer one and steadily increasing.

Is it not possible for "F. D. Z." to find some compensating advantage in the increasing beauties and amenities of present-day life? Has he had no contact with music, art, science, literature and a thousand other inestimable blessings? Where has he been all this time? Has he never seen a sunset or a sunrise? Are there no flowers, no children, no sky, nor moon nor stars? Then indeed life were not worth living. What an attitude to life is this! Yet I must admit that the attitude of "F. D. Z." is a very common and indeed the orthodox one. This "vale of tears!" Tears undoubtedly there are, but not so many as in the past and there will be less in the future. Science is slowly but surely overcoming pain and disease. What the next life will be like I don't know and neither does "F. D. Z." nor anyone else, but personally I would advise him to put it off as long as he possibly can. I'm putting all I have, on and into this one, "next life" or no "next life". I'm glad I've come and been, and I've no wish to go, and somehow I fancy that in his heart of hearts "F. D. Z." feels much the same.

I am, etc.,
Agnostic.

Shanghai, April 18, 1929.

This letter contains its own recommendation apart from the religious views implied rather than expressed. But we cannot allow a controversy over what Christianity teaches as regards either this world or the next.—Ed.

TICKS ON DOGS

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News."

Sir,—Will you kindly allow me a little space in your correspondence columns for the purpose of making inquiry from various dog owners as to whether any of them know of a sure remedy for ticks?

At the present moment my dogs are suffering badly from this pest, and although I have tried nearly everything possible—including preparations put up for me by the local vets, and also a widely advertised Continental lotion placed on the market last year—have not succeeded in entirely killing off the ticks and their eggs on my dogs or in their kennels.

My dogs are long haired animals, and I do not want to clip them as yet as I intend to exhibit them in the forthcoming Dog Show.

Any helpful suggestion would be greatly appreciated, and the writer will return personal thanks for same in due course.

I am, etc.,
Greatly Worried.

Shanghai, April 22, 1929.

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News."

Sir,—Replying to the writer "Greatly Worried" the most efficacious way to treat the tick pest is to rub the dogs thoroughly all over with a lotion made up of olive oil and paraffin of each equal parts, taking care that both are of good quality especially the paraffin.

If the ticks are not very numerous they should be touched with a camel-hair brush dipped in methylated spirit or a substitute such as turpentine.

The kennels should be thoroughly treated with a solution of hot Jeyes fluid including the floor and roof. Straw which harbours ticks should be entirely avoided as bedding. Dogs which are frequently exercised on herbage amidst which the ticks are awaiting are easily infected.

As the season for ticks is from the beginning of April to the end of September it is most desirable during this period to go over the dogs carefully say twice a week and when necessary apply the methylated spirit as indicated.

I am, etc.,
A. J. Richardson.

Shanghai, April 23, 1929.

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News."

Sir,—In reply to "Greatly Worried" may I say that I am an Irish Setter and am careful of my appearance as befits my sex. I have no ticks and I think the reason is because my master and I agree entirely on the following points:—(1) No Dog Coolie. My master brushes me himself every day and he has often told me that no one can ever brush me as well as he does. Perhaps he is right. (2) No rice straw for me to sleep on. I may have wood shavings if I like, but, being a lady and having already won two Championships I find that a nicely sprung easy chair suits me best. My master says that antitick lotions are unnecessary and would most likely irritate my skin. And he says that I need not have a bath with soap in it, like he does, because he knows that I prefer to swim in the creeks out in the country.

I am, etc.,
Patricia.

Shanghai, April 23, 1929.

MARGARET WILLIAMSON HOSPITAL

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News."

Sir,—Appeals are now being made for funds for the rebuilding of the Margaret Williamson Hospital. We all hope that the residents of Shanghai and the vicinity will give this most worthy hospital their usual generous support.

I have always been greatly interested in this institution and have watched its steady growth from one or two rooms in the native city forty-five years ago until it has reached its present wonderful sphere of influence and usefulness. A hospital for Chinese women at that time was almost an unheard-of innovation and I well remember a cartoon which came out in the Chinese newspapers representing the illustrious founder, Dr. Elizabeth Reifsnyder, dressed in long flowing foreign robes, with a little hat from which extended a long trailing feather, perched upon her head and huge spectacles upon her nose. She was standing beside the sleeping victim with one foot, which was encased in heavy brogues, upon the chest and in her right hand was a tremendous butcher's knife. It signified that the foreign lady doctor was ready to commence her work among the Chinese women. This was a few days before the opening of the new hospital in 1885. I believe I am one of the very few residents at present in Shanghai who had the privilege of attending the ceremony and can still see the look of triumph on Dr. Reifsnyder's face as she led her enthralled guests from room to room explaining to them the new methods of medicine and surgery. The hospital was then out in the open country with scarcely a building near it. It had, however a paupers' burial ground beside it and a "baby tower" not far away, both of which seemed to contrast very strongly with the work. As we were then living at the Arsenal we passed the Hospital every time we came into the Settlement. We used to see the long line of patients waiting for their turn in the free clinic or watch the stretchers on which were carried those who were too ill to walk. The doctors had a clinic of two to three hundred patients a day.

During the past years many women of high rank as well as the poorest members of the community, have been treated as in-patients and also at their own homes, and through this pioneer work hospitals for Chinese women have been established all over China. The buildings are now old and antiquated and in order to meet the ever-growing work, new buildings of an up-to-date standard are urgently required so as to make it worthy of the work which is daily being done within its wards and to meet the ever-increasing number of women who are anxious to obtain the benefits of such an institution. Maternity hospitals are a boon to the women of China as thousands of babies are now born under proper hygienic conditions, and, as a result, do not suffer from baby sore eyes, otherwise known as *ophthalmia neonatorum*, a dreaded disease which causes nearly half of the blindness in the world. The need for more women's hospitals is very keenly felt and several are needed in every large city. Over sixty-five per cent. of the present blindness in China and other countries is preventable and we sincerely hope that the people of China will give this mater their serious attention and establish "Prevention of Blind Societies" as is done in every other civilized country. Women hospitals form a nucleus for such activities and deserve our loyal support to assist them in their deeds of mercy.

I am, etc.,
Geo B. Fryer.

School for Chinese Blind,
Edinburgh Road,
Shanghai, April 24, 1929.

LYCEUM THEATRE

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News."

Sir,—It has been suggested to me that, in my previous letter protesting against the building of the new Lyceum Theatre in the French Concession, my reference to the latter as "Foreign Soil" in contradistinction to the International Settlement, which is of course not British, might be misconstrued. A few words of explanation will make my meaning clear.

The International Settlement is neutral ground and on it a British institution is, with certain reservations, under British law and retains to the full its national character which it would lose immediately it was transferred to the French Concession. Moreover the Lyceum Theatre has been a very outstanding feature of the International Settlement for over sixty years and for this reason alone every effort should be made to retain its successor in this Settlement.

I am, etc.,
R. J. Marshall.

Shanghai, April 24, 1929.

FEED THE BRUTE

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News."

Sir,—Have you never heard that "comparisons are odious?" Then why, oh why, did you have to make one so derogatory to your fellow-countrywomen on St. George's Day of all days? Pity the poor Englishwoman! I rarely lay down a newspaper or journal without the feeling that I, in common with all Englishwomen, ought to have been exterminated at birth for one reads over and over again that Englishwomen do not know how to cook, or keep their houses clean, or do their hair, or dress well, they have big teeth and big feet, they do not know how to love, they are cold and snobbish, they are a failure as business women or cinema actresses or dancers, etc., etc., etc. until one wonders if there is anything an Englishwoman *can* do! Apparently *every* American girl is smart and a good business woman, *every* German woman is clean, *every* Russian has wit and charm—only the poor Englishwoman has nothing, only big teeth and feet!

And on our patron saint's day when I thought for once there might be a few words of faint praise for us, written by an English editor in a British paper, all I find is the usual odious comparison. Fie upon you, Mr. Editor, for an ungallant countryman! Have you never had "high teas" in Yorkshire and Devonshire with home-made bread and "cookies"—have you never enjoyed roast beef in London, cooked to a turn, with Yorkshire pudding and the usual "trimmings?" To read your editorial, one would think that the usual symbolic picture of St. George should be changed—instead of killing the dragon with a sword he should be shown feeding it with a loaf of his wife's baking! I have had many good dinners in France—but I have also had some pretty bad ones there, and if one does get bad cooking in some English hotels, one also gets some excellent and wholesome cooking in the majority of middle-class homes.

In any case, Mr. Editor, couldn't you have found *one* nice thing to say about your countrywomen on St. George's Day instead of using your editorial column to tell the whole world how badly they cook?

Anyhow, in spite of the fact that they're such awful duds (?)—neither useful nor ornamental—I'm still extremely proud that I can sign myself,

One of Them.

Shanghai, April 23, 1929.

WHY SHE ?

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News."

Sir,—I have read with growing interest the various answers thus far given to the query "Why She?" in your esteemed newspaper but failed to note any explanations save that which implies feminine gender of a ship is due to direct psychological association between two subjects, one animate and the other mobile yet lifeless.

In my opinion, Sir, if I may treat it likewise academically personification of somewhat poetical order born of endearment is an answer much nearer to the mark. Grammar is not very poor in instances of similar description, *viz.*, a balloon, a cannon, the moon, the earth, the Church, cities, countries, and several others.

I am, etc.,
Foreign Student.

Shanghai, April 20, 1929.

CHINESE IN THE PARKS

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News."

Sir,—Now that the first year is drawing to a close, the municipal authorities are no doubt reviewing the position and considering whether some alteration is necessary in the terms and conditions under which Chinese are admitted to the municipal parks.

In the first place, it would appear imperative in order to keep out the coolie element that the price of admission should be raised to at least twenty cents silver and also that some charge should be made for children. It would also seem desirable that the price for season tickets should be increased to $3. for adults and $1 for children.

I have every confidence that the better-class Chinese, whom we all wish to continue using the parks, will agree to modifications in the regulations on the lines outlined above, and thus an end may be put to the present anomalous position whereby in admitting all and sundry we have made it impossible for children to use the parks without danger to their health.

I am, etc.,
Father.

Shanghai, April 24, 1929.

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MUNICIPAL GAZETTE NEWS

Council for 1929.

Appointment of Chinese Members.—The appointment of three Chinese members of Council and six Chinese members of the various Council Committees has been notified in terms of the appended correspondence:—

American Consulate General,
Shanghai, April 17, 1929.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you of the receipt of a communication dated April 16, 1929, from the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs for Kiangsu, stating that, at a meeting of the Chinese Ratepayers' Association held on April 10, 1929, the following gentlemen were elected to serve with the Shanghai Municipal Council for the ensuing year:—Messrs. Yuen Li Teng, Hsu Sin Loh, Yu Yah Ching, as Councillors, and Messrs. Ling Kong Hou, Chien Lung Chong, Chen Ting Jui, Li Foh Sung, Tsin Jun Ching and Pei Soong Sung as Committeemen.

The biographies of these gentlemen were also transmitted as an enclosure to the Commissioner's letter.

These are of some length and cannot be forwarded at this juncture as they are still in course of translation, but will be sent to you later on.

EDWIN S. CUNNINGHAM,
American Consul-General and Senior Consul.

S. FESSENDEN, Esq.,
Chairman,
Municipal Council.

Council Committees.

At the meeting of the Council held on Thursday, April 18, 1929, Mr. H. E. Arnhold was elected Chairman, Brig. Gen. E. B. Macnaghten was elected Vice-Chairman, and membership of the following Committees was arranged as under:—

Finance Committee.—Messrs. H. E. Arnhold, T. Funatsu, Hsu Sing Loh, Z. C. Zing and Chairmen of Watch and Works Committees.

Watch Committee.—Brig. Gen. E. B. Macnaghten, Messrs. V. G. Lyman, K. Fukushima and Yu Yah Ching.

Works Committee.—Messrs. A. D. Bell, C. H. French, P. W. Massey and L. T. Yuan.

Staff Committee.—Messrs. V. G. Lyman, G. W. Sheppard, P. W. Massey and Li Ming.

Public Utilities Committee.—Messrs. A. D. Bell, C. H. French, O. Okamoto, Tsuyee Pei, K. H. Ling and Brig. Gen. E. B. Macnaghten.

Health Committee.—Dr. E. L. Marsh, Dr. F. M. Neild, Brig.-Gen. E. B. Macnaghten, Messrs. C. H. French, C. Sakurazawa, Hsu Sing Loh and L. C. Chien.

The membership of the remaining Committees has not been completed but will be announced at a later date.

Fire Risks in Factories.

Consequent upon a report by the Chief Officer of the Fire Brigade on the dangerous panic which occurred at the silk filature at 25 Miller Road on March 25, the Council has approved measures for the institution of regular fire drills in all factories where any considerable number of persons are employed, and for effecting certain structural alterations for the reduction of the fire hazard.

Police Report for March.

Strength of the Force on March 31, 1929

Officers	18	
Foreigners	464	
Japanese	145	
Sikhs	796	
Chinese	2,601	
		4,024
Clerical and Teaching Staff	190	
Followers	329	
		519
	Total	4,543

Lack of Precautions in Transporting Money.—Instances frequently come to the notice of the Police of the absolute lack of precautions taken by Chinese in conveying money from one place to another, and frequent warnings in police reports seem to have no effect on those responsible. In a recent case a feeble Chinese watchman, aged 63 years, was held up in the Sinza district by an armed gang whilst transporting $1,500 in silver and notes in a riesha. The criminals escaped in a motor car which was waiting for the purpose. From enquiries made it was ascertained that this watchman was in the habit of conveying money in the above manner five or six times a month. In another case reported in the same district the victim, proceeding on foot, was held up and robbed of $1,600 in notes which he had collected a short time previously.

Attacks on Foreign Ladies.—Reports of two cases of attacks on Foreign ladies, attended by unusual circumstances were received during the month, the first happening on Bubbling Well Road near the Country Club at about 3.30 p.m., on March 23, and the second on Edinburgh Road near Great Western Road at about 10.30 p.m., on March 27. In both instances it is alleged that hypodermic syringes were used to inject some narcotic and that the victims were rendered unconscious to find themselves lying on vacant ground, the former in the French Concession and the latter adjacent to the scene of assault. Both cases show points of similarity in the methods employed and in neither instance is it sure that the victims were robbed. In the absence of marks of assault it is difficult to conceive the motive for the crime. In one case Chinese were alleged to be the perpetrators but in the other considerable doubt exists on the point.

It is gratifying to note that police whistles have been used in several cases by persons attacked or by witnesses of armed crimes and thus valuable property and possibly life has been saved and arrests made. Too much stress cannot be laid on the value of these simple methods of defence by members of the community and all would be well advised to purchase one and to use it freely when occasion demands.

Bank customers are again warned to be cautious when paying in or counting money in banks. Particular attention should be given to suspicious foreigners loitering near the desks of the bank cashier.

Murders.—During the month, investigations were made into five cases of murder, one of which occurred outside Settlement Limits. Brief details of each are as follows:—

At about 12.45 a.m., March 4, as the result of shots fired by a number of loafers in the vicinity of the Sun Sun Building, Probationary Sergeant Hales, who was patrolling Nanking Road, was attracted to the scene and coming in contact with the miscreants, was shot and fatally wounded. In addition to the foreign policeman, a private riesha coolie was also shot dead. Three arrests have been effected and from enquiries it has been ascertained that the shooting was an organized effort on the part of known gamblers and loafers to establish prestige over the watchmen of the Sun Sun Dancing Hall and was caused by a trifling squabble between the leader and a watchman a few days previously.

On March 7, the decapitated body of an Indian was found in a field off Keswick Road, the head being later discovered about 70 yards from the body. Examination showed that deceased was killed as the result of bullet wounds, the head being afterwards severed from the body with a chopper. Four Indians have since been taken into custody and charged with being concerned in the crime.

On March 16, an exchange shop proprietor was shot dead in his shop on Gordon Road in an attempt to frustrate armed robbers. As the robbers were leaving the shop, deceased's son pluckily grappled with the murderer and succeeded in effecting his capture.

On March 20, the body of a male Chinese with the throat cut and face disfigured by acid, was found in an empty house situated in the Gordon Road district. Death had apparently taken place some five or six days prior to the discovery of the body and up to the present all efforts to ascertain the identity of deceased have failed.

On March 21, a Chinese detective of the Kiangsu Provincial River Police was shot dead in an alleyway off Broadway. Deceased who had been employed in the aforementioned capacity for about six days, was a well known loafer. The motive for his killing has not yet been discovered.

Eight attempted murders were reported. Of this number five were committed by armed robbers, two by armed kidnappers and the other was the result of a dispute over a debt.

In regard to the above and cases of murder and attempted murder occurring prior to March 1, thirteen persons were taken into custody. Two were handed over to the Chinese Authorities and the remainder one under remand. These arrests were made in connection with the following cases:—

The shooting of Probationary Sergeant Hales and a private riesha coolie on March 4.

Murder of an Indian on March 6.

Murder of an exchange shop master on March 16.

Murder of a coolie who was shot in a teashop in the Harbin Road district on August 8, 1928, following a gambling dispute.

Murder of a Chinese Police Sergeant during a shooting affray on January 30, between members of the Chapei Police and armed desperadoes.

Attempted murder on March 29 in the Yangtszepoo district of a male Chinese by striking him on the head with an axe.

In addition to the above arrests, a Chinese who escaped from Bubbling Well Station cells on November 26, 1928, whilst awaiting trial on six counts of murder and attempted murder, was re-arrested.

Of the thirteen persons on remand at the end of last month, three were sentenced to imprisonment, two dismissed and eight are still under remand.

At the Court of Appeal on March 15, the judgment rendered in July 1928, against five persons (two of whom were sentenced to life imprisonment and three to 12 years in connection with one case of murder, one attempted murder and one armed robbery) was altered as follows:—two sentenced to death, one to 12 years' imprisonment and two dismissed.

Manslaughter.—One case occurred under this heading. This arose over a fight between two employees of the Telephone Company in which one of the combatants was knocked to the ground and killed. Deceased's assailant was arrested and sentenced to imprisonment.

Three persons on remand at the end of February were dealt with, one being sentenced to imprisonment and two were acquitted.

Suicides.—One British male, three Chinese females and two Chinese males committed suicide during the month.

Assault.—A serious case of assault and torture was reported in the Yangtszepoo district. The victim (a slave girl) was discovered by the police suffering from burns and severe bruises. The girl stated that she had been assaulted on numerous occasions during the past four years by her mistress, who had also tortured her by means of heated fire tongs applied to her face and body. Up to the present this woman has not been arrested.

Armed Abduction.—Four cases occurred in the Settlement during the month. One on March 4, at the corner of Hart and Bubbling Well Roads when a Chinese tobacco merchant in possession of a licensed pistol, which he failed to use, and his assistant were seized when about to enter the residence of the former and carried off in their own motor car. The car together with the afore-mentioned pistol was found abandoned on Markham Road. Five days later both complainants reported their release to the police and stated that their kidnapping was a case of mistaken identity, a doubtful story.

On March 14, a Chinese employed as a compradore at the B.A.T. Company was kidnapped by armed men on Avenue Road and taken away in a motor car.

On March 19, a male Chinese was set upon by two men on Yates Road; complainant resisted but was subsequently subdued and forced into a waiting motor car. The kidnappers with their victim were later observed by members of the Chapei Police to board a junk on the Soochow Creek at Jessfield. Shots were exchanged between both parties without effect, the kidnappers escaped after maliciously shooting complainant in the arm.

On March 20, a Chinese employed as a general agent, while proceeding along Weihaiwei Road in a public riesha was seized and carried off in a motor car.

One report of attempted armed kidnapping was received. This occurred on March 18, when a Chinese, employed in a local bank was held up outside his residence on Kweichow Road by two armed men who attempted to force him into a waiting motor car. Complainant resisted and in the ensuring struggle was shot in the arm, whereupon the kidnappers immediately decamped. The wounded man has since died as a result of the injury.

In addition to the above, a case of armed kidnapping which occurred at Kiangwan, O.O.L., was also investigated. The complainant (a compradore employed at a foreign store) was seized while riding in his private motor car on the Kiangwan Road. A few hours after the occurrence, a boat was observed aground in a creek near Hsiang Yin and Woosung Roads. This proved to contain the kidnappers who decamped on an alarm being raised by onlookers, leaving their victim behind.

In regard to cases of armed abduction which occurred prior to March 1, a child, age 2 years, who was carried off on December 2, 1928, by armed robbers from a Chinese dairy situated on Singapore Road, O.O.L., was on March 15, found abandoned in the French Concession.

Twenty persons were arrested in connection with armed kidnapping cases. Two were handed over to the Chinese Authorities, one to the French Police and seventeen are on remand.

Of the eighty-three persons on remand at the end of February, nine were sentenced to death, twelve to imprisonment, the charges against seven were withdrawn, ten were acquitted and forty-five are still on remand.

Five persons were arrested in connection with cases of abduction in which no arms were used. All are on remand.

Armed Robbery.—Reports of armed robbery received during the month totalled ninety, a decrease of two on the preceding month and a decrease of thirty-six on the number recorded during the corresponding month of 1928. Eighty-two cases occurred in shops, dwelling houses, etc., and eight on the highway. Twelve attempted armed robberies were also reported. Shots were fired by the robbers in nine instances with the result that a shop keeper was shot dead (particulars of this case are included under murders), and six persons wounded. Sixty-seven of the robberies occurred between the hours of 6 p.m., and 10 p.m., thirty cases taking place between the hours of 7 p.m., and 8 p.m.

In connection with the above reports and reports of armed robbery received prior to March 1, thirty-nine persons, five of whom were in possession of firearms, were arrested. Twenty were sentenced to imprisonment, one was handed over to the Chinese Authorities, the charge against another was withdrawn, two were acquitted and fifteen are on remand.

Forty persons, nine of whom were in possession of fire-arms, were arrested for being members of armed robber gangs. Three were sentenced to imprisonment and the remainder remanded. In addition to the above, two armed Chinese were shot dead while resisting arrest.

Of the one hundred and forty-seven persons on remand at the end of February, charged with armed robbery and being members of armed gangs, two were sentenced to death, thirty-three to imprisonment, the charges against three were withdrawn, two were released on bond, seven were acquitted and one hundred are still on remand.

A Chinese sentenced in January to fourteen years imprisonment for armed robbery, appealed, as a result the former judgment was quashed and accused acquitted.

Seven persons wanted for armed robberies committed in the French Concession and one for a similar case in Chinese controlled territory, were arrested in the Settlement and handed over to the authorities concerned.

Ten reports of unarmed robbery were received, two of these cases occurring at Chinese dwelling houses and the remainder on the highway. In connection with these cases and cases committed prior to March 1, eleven persons were arrested of whom six were sentenced to imprisonment, one acquitted and four are still under remand.

Four persons on remand at the end of February were dealt with, two were sentenced to imprisonment and the others released on bond.

Threatening Letter Cases.—One person was arrested in the Settlement and handed over to the Chinese Authorities for an offence of this nature committed in territory under their jurisdiction.

Nine persons on remand at the end of last month were disposed of, seven were sentenced to imprisonment and two dismissed for lack of evidence.

Executions.—Three persons arrested for armed kidnapping in the Settlement, were handed over to the Chinese Authorities and executed during the month.

Total Number of Reports of Property Stolen in the Settlement. 469 reports of property stolen were received during the month, representing an estimated loss of $169,-368.96. These comprise, 33 cases of burglary, 19 of house-breaking, 4 of godown-breaking, 26 of shop and office breaking, 5 of fraud, 3 of embezzlement, 3 of shop-lifting and 376 of larceny. Compared with the corresponding month of 1928, there is a decrease of 57 cases.

Investigations were made with successful results into 269 cases, included in which were 97 arrests for picking pockets and snatching, 66 of these being identified as old offenders. Property was recovered to the value of $39,633.34, and in addition, recoveries to the extent of $6,575.40 were made in regard to cases committed prior to March 1. Five cases reported as having occurred outside Settlement limits and one in which property was lost, were also successfully dealt with.

In connection with the circulation of the description of property stolen, the Press Section printed 38,350 circulars which were distributed among pawnshops, goldshops, second-hand shops, etc., 5,600 wanted notices were also printed by this section.

Trafficking in Firearms.—Fourteen Chinese were taken into custody for being in possession of firearms for an unlawful purpose—nine were sentenced to imprisonment and the remainder are on remand.

Of the ten persons on remand at the end of February, seven were sentenced to imprisonment, two fined and one is still under remand.

Crime Reported Beyond Settlement Limits.—There are no official records, but according to the Chinese Press, six cases of murder, three of armed abduction and twenty-eight cases of armed robbery and piracy occurred in Chinese controlled territory. In one case 60 armed robbers attacked a village West of Shanghai and defeating the Peace Maintenance Corps, seized several rifles, Mauser pistols and a quantity of ammunition. Four persons were executed for crimes committed outside Settlement limits.

Fire Brigade Report for March

The fires more particularly of note were:—

March 3, 8.32, Jardine's Eastern Wharf, Pootung, S.S. "Mirapore." Sections of Central and Hongkew Divisions.—This was an extremely obstinate fire, and apparently had been smouldering for some considerable time. The No. 3 hold, which contained a very large quantity of cotton, was well alight, and very shortly after arrival the No. 2 hold, which was also full of cotton, was found to be on fire. Every effort was made to locate the seat of the outbreak, with smoke helmets, but owing to the very dense smoke it was impossible, and flooding had to be resorted to. A store between the two holds, in a most inaccessible position, was also on fire, and it was not until a hole had been cut with an oxy-acetylene set that this was finally extinguished.

When these holds were eventually unloaded, a very large number of bales, even to the centre of the bottom layer, were found to be badly affected, thus showing combustion for a considerable time before breaking into flame. The Department was on duty at this fire for over 360 hours.

March 4, 20.00, 1259 Chaotung Road, Printing Works. Sections of Central Division.—Three top floors were well alight in a very congested area, the roofs collapsing after

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arrival. Several firemen had very narrow escapes, two being slightly injured.

March 21, 3.33, off Dixwell Road, Chapei. Cotton Waste Factories. Sections of Hongkew Division.—A large cotton waste factory was a mass of flame, another well alight, and three semi-foreign dwellings were just catching when the Division arrived and laid on, confining the fire to where it was found.

March 25, 12.54, Soy Lun Silk Filature, Miller Road. Sections of Hongkew and Central Divisions.—A box of matches carried in the clothing of a female employee exploded and a severe panic ensued, nearly 2,000 employees (mostly females) rushing towards the main staircase (the one by which they usually entered), although there were four staircases leading from the filature down to the ground.

The staircase in question was one of 32 steps, with 6 inch rises and 12 inch treads and 9 feet between the balustrades, and from what eventually happened it is apparent that some of the employees fell approximately half-way down this flight and caused a jam, the pressure breaking the balustrade away on the South-east side, which led to further confusion and injuries by persons falling down into the yard below.

When the Brigade arrived, they had to practically fight their way through the crowds to get to the mass of women and children who were heaped up on the stairs and in the yard below. As soon as possible, first aid was rendered and the more serious cases conveyed on stretchers in Departmental machines to St. Luke's Hospital. This Hospital is intended for men only, but on this, as on a previous occasion, when a panic and fire occurred about a year ago, they did all in their power to give temporary relief until the Departmental machines could convey the injured to other Hospitals in the Settlement intended for females.

Incidents of this nature only emphasize the necessity for proper factory inspections and fire drill, and as an illustration of the benefit of this a few women in one section of the room, who were relatives of firemen in the Hongkew Division, when the panic started shouted to those around to keep still, the result being, the whole of their section escaped injury.

Thirty-one were detained in the various Hospitals, three succumbing to their injuries, whilst many more received minor injuries.

THE Amalgamated Street Unions have passed a resolution requesting the Shanghai Municipal Council to abolish the additional two per cent. municipal rate.

FAMILIES of the victims of the May 30 incident have, says the Chinese press, asked the Government to name May 30 as one of the many anti-imperialistic days.

THE Greater Shanghai Health Bureau has issued a notice forbidding the people from eating dead animals or birds on the ground that these are disease carriers, and the eating of such is dangerous to the general health of the public.

THE "Shunpao" says that the Chapei Chamber of Commerce is mediating in the dispute which has arisen between the residents of Chapei and the Chapei Water & Electricity Works over the alleged excessive charges of the latter company.

THE local Gendarmerie Commissioner has issued a proclamation ordering the arrest of Chu Shen, a noted Anfu leader, who is alleged to have plotted in Peking for the overthrow of the National Government and who is believed to have come to Shanghai.

GEN. Chang Chun, Mayor of Greater Shanghai, has petitioned Nanking to take over the administration of the Whangpoo Conservancy Board and the shipping department of the Maritime Customs. In this connection, the Greater Shanghai Social Affairs Bureau has established a shipping office where all merchants are ordered to register their vessels.

LAW REPORTS

H. M. SUPREME COURT

AMOY BANKRUPTCY CASE

The examination in bankruptcy of Mr. F. B. Marshall, a partner in Tait & Co., of Amoy, was concluded on April 19 in H. M. Supreme Court before the Registrar, Mr. A. J. Martin. Mr. R. G. McDonald, representing the trustee in bankruptcy, stated that he had asked for an adjournment after the previous examination in order to allow any further questions to be asked by creditors. There were no further questions, and Mr. Marshall entered the witness box to reply to inquiries by the Registrar.

In answer to the Registrar, Mr. Marshall said that the petition in bankruptcy of Messrs. Tait & Co. was first filed in Amoy, he supposed by Mr. J. L. Bromfield, the active partner in Tait & Co. At first it was not a petition in bankruptcy, he believed, but a receiving order in bankruptcy was filed on October 16, 1928. He was not consulted at all about the petition, and Mr. Bromfield put it in as the sole partner in the firm and represented himself as such.

Mr. McDonald explained that on November 26, Mr. Bristow, the consular court judge, had made reference to the first order in which Mr. Bromfield was described as sole partner and amended it to include Mr. Marshall. The latter concurred under certain conditions. On December 15 Mr. W. D. Russell was appointed and approved trustee of the property of Mr. Bromfield and Mr. Marshall, who had been declared bankrupt on November 26.

The Registrar then declared the examination concluded, and in reply to Mr. Marshall said that he would be able to apply for his discharge. The presentation of the petition without communication with Mr. Marshall was, he said, quite irregular, and he expressed sympathy with Mr. Marshall who found himself in a position which was not due to his fault.

SUIT AGAINST COL. LOGAN

In H. M. Supreme Court on April 23, before Judge G. W. King, with whom sat Mr. L. C. Tai representing the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, Koo Ah-ne, represented by Mr. A. Covey, sued, *in forma pauperis*, Col. M. H. Logan for $2,280 as damages for the sinking the plaintiff's junk on the night of November 2 last. The junk was valued at $1,400 and the rest of the amount was made up from the loss of furniture, bricks the junk was carrying at the time it was sunk, and personal belongings. The plaintiff also asked for any further relief that the Court might think fit.

The defence, represented by Mr. R. G. McDonald, denied all the allegations made by the plaintiff, and held that the collision between the tug which was pulling the houseboat, both belonging to the defendant, and the junk, was the fault of the junkmaster, as no proper lights were shown, and furthermore the junk was negligently steered.

The owner of the junk, Koo Ah-nee, was the first witness called, and said that on the trip the collision occurred his son was in charge of the junk as he himself had stayed at home ill. The junk was bringing bricks to Shanghai. Two days after the accident witness went down to the river and saw the masts of of the junk sticking out of the water at Yukawei on the north bank. The ship had not been salved, but the masts no longer showed as they had been removed on account of passing of other ships.

Cross-examined the witness said that he had bought the junk from his uncle for $800 and had spent $600 on repairs. After further examination witness said he had conveyed land which he had inherited from his father to his uncle in exchange for the ship, the land being valued at $800. He admitted that his business was profitable.

Mr. McDonald at this point made an application that the plaintiff should be depauperized and should deposit $500 in Court as security.

Further cross examination followed and the witness said he made $180 per month on an average. He paid $4 a month each to four boatmen and gave them their food. Repairs and other expenses left him about $80 a month, and his family living expenses cost him $60, leaving a clear profit of $20 a month. He said he spent this money.

Judge King then made the order depauperizing the plaintiff and ordered that he should pay in security of $250, and Court fees. The case was then adjourned.

H. M. POLICE COURT

AN ARMS DEAL

An Indian who described himself as B. Bobby was charged on April 19 in H. M. Police Court before the Registrar, Mr. A. J. Martin, with dealing in arms and ammunition contrary to King's Regulations, 1919.

"What is your real name?" asked His Worship.

"Bobby," replied the accused. "B. Bobby".

"What does 'B' stand for?" asked the magistrate.

"B. is very convenient to sign my business—B. B.," replied the accused. "I am a business man."

"Then your name is Mr. Businessman Bobby?" queried the Bench.

The accused cordially agreed, saying that he had no other name.

A Deal in Haskell Road

The charge against him was outlined by Inspr. C. Powell of Hongkew Station, who explained to the court that the accused was arrested on April 16 at 36 Haskell Road. On April 14 the police had purchased from the accused one automatic pistol and 10 rounds of ammunition, and on April 16 had seized nine automatics and 500 rounds of ammunition from 36 Haskell Road, and arrested the accused with a Japanese who had already been sentenced by the Japanese consular court.

Prob. Sgt. A. Samson of the Hongkew Division described the arrest. Police had been informed that a deal in arms and ammunition was to be made on April 16 at 36 Haskell Road. On that day they saw the accused come out of the house, which was a Japanese hotel. Inside they found a Japanese with nine Mausers and 510 rounds of ammunition. They arrested the Japanese and outside the house arrested the accused, who after being cautioned stated: "The guns belong to the Japanese, I am only working for him." They then took him to Hongkew Station.

Bail Opposed by Police

Inspr. Powell asked for an adjournment and strongly opposed bail as he understood that the British Consular authorities were greatly interested in the accused. The accused was remanded in custody.

The hearing was concluded after an all day session on April 22, when the Registrar, Mr. A. J. Martin, imposed a sentence of three months hard labour and a fine of $500.

C.P.S. 718 described a meeting with a Japanese in a house in Tsungming Road on April 14, when he learned that this Japanese could introduce him to where he could buy 230 Mauser pistols. He arranged for Dr. Tsun Wei-wun, a friend of his who lives at 521 Hoong An Li alleyway, to act as interpreter, and with the Japanese, a Chinese named Tsang Ah-mau, and Dr. Tsun he went to the accused's house at 87 Nanzing Road, where he lived over a carpenter's shop. They had some conversation with the accused who took them out. They went to the Yunan Tea Shop in North Szechuen Road, where they learned from the accused that he had 230 Mausers for sale at $110 each. Accused refused to be beaten down in his price, as he said he had to pay $5 to a Japanese on each pistol sold. The accused agreed to sell one pistol as a sample, and witness paid $110 and received one of the accused's cards with the amount written on it and signed by the accused as a receipt.

Hotel Too Public

They then went to the accused's house where they had a long wait, and later accompanied the accused to the corner of Yuhang and Miller Roads, where the accused went into a Japanese bar at 38 Yuhang Road. He came out with a pistol (produced) and ten rounds of ammunition, which witness handed in to Hongkew Police Station.

On the following day he waited at the Hongkew Hotel while Dr. Tsun went to fetch the accused from his house. He wished to buy more pistols, but the accused objected that the hotel was too well patronized by the police, and witness then suggested that they go to his house. The accused objected also to the house, there being a riesha hong there and many people moving about. They then made an appointment for the next day.

The following morning he sent Dr. Tsun, Tsang Ah-mau, and the Japanese who had first spoken to him about the matter to the accused's house in a car. They brought the accused to his house and together they went to deliver the pistols in Haskell Road. On the way they stopped and the accused had some conversation with a Japanese who was waiting at the corner of Haining and Kansu Roads. They then went to 36 Haskell Road, a Japanese hotel. They went to a room, all except Tsang Ah-mau, who he told to go to the police station and fetch the detectives. After some discussion, during which the accused said that he would sell the pistols ten at a time, a Japanese who was with the accused produced two baskets (exhibited in court), one of which contained nine Mausers and the other 500 rounds of ammunition.

How Bobby Got His Name

The witness was then faced with the difficulty of getting out of the room and warning the police, as the door was locked and the key in the pocket of the accused. By stating that the baskets were not strong enough and that he had a box in the car, he persuaded the accused to open the door. As accused opened the door witness went halfway out, and inquired from Tsang Ah-mau, who had returned, whether the police were there. On being told they were, he seized the Japanese accomplice of the accused, while the police outside arrested the accused.

Corroborative testimony was given by Tsang Ah-mau and Dr. Tsun Wei-wun. Inspector Powell mentioned that the money which had been offered for the 10 pistols, $1,100, was all in counterfeit notes provided by Det. Inspr. McDermott.

The accused then gave his version of the transaction from the witness box. He said that his name was Bobby and that he had no other name. He was a Christian. Questioned by the Registrar, he affirmed that Bobby was his only name and that he had been called that since before he was seven years old.

He said that he had been approached by a Japanese early in the month who had suggested to him that if he could introduce some people who wanted to buy pistols, he would give him a commission. He was anxious to set up an Indian restaurant, but for some time refused to countenance the offers of this Japanese. A Chinese, Dr. Tsun, came to him with another Japanese and told him they knew of a general from Nanking who wished to buy pistols and ammunition and that this general had a permit from the Municipal Council and that there was no danger of being arrested. After some demur, during which he tried to introduce them to his Japanese acquaintance who was trying to sell the pistols, though the "general" and his friends wished to do business through him, the accused, he at last introduced them with the results already told the court.

Only Negotiating a Deal

He emphasized strongly that he did not own the pistols and had not seen them until the day of his arrest. He said he was simply introducing the Chinese to the Japanese who wished to sell the weapons.

In giving judgment, His Worship said that he was not convicting him because he did not believe that his name was Businessman Bobby, but on account of the evidence against him and his own statement, which showed that he had negotiated a sale of arms and ammunition. It was a very serious offence with crime so rampant in Shanghai. "It is people like you, Bobby, who facilitate crime." He, therefore, would impose the maximum, which he regarded as the minimum sentence in this case—three months hard labour and a fine of $500.

U. S. COURT FOR CHINA

WUCHANG 'PHONE EXCHANGE

In the United States Court for China on April 22, Judge Milton D. Purdy overruled a demurrer filed in the case of the Republic of China, plaintiff *v.* the Merchants Fire Assurance Corporation of New York and the Great American Insurance Company, joint defendants in an action involving insurance claims amounting to $135,000 Mex., arising out of the burning of the Chinese Government Telephone Administration Exchange buildings at Wuchang in 1926.

Mr. H. D. Rodger represented the plaintiff and Mr. C. S. Franklin and Mr. J. B. Davies, the defendants respectively.

In addressing the court Mr. Davies said that the fire occurred on February 22, 1926, and the buildings were partially destroyed. They had been insured by the defendant companies, and during the month of September, 1926, the forces of the Nationalist Government captured Wuchang and appropriated the property, but he was not of the opinion that they thereby automatically became the beneficiaries of the insurance due.

Capture Six Months After Fire

He called the court's attention to the fact that the capture took place six months after the fire, and that the incoming forces got only the partially burned buildings, and acquired no capital in the insurance policy. He held that the Nationalist Government was in no better position than if it had purchased the remains of the buildings and he asked the court, "If those named in the policy had been paid immediately following the fire would the incoming Nationalist forces be entitled to the money?"

Mr. Rodger for the plaintiff argued that the telephone company was a branch of the government and that as the Nationalist Government had acquired all right and title to the property of its predecessor in the interests of the people, it therefore was entitled to the value in the insurance policy. He further stated that the Nationalist Government had been fully recognized by Washington and therefore there could be no question but that it was the government in power in China.

Mr. Davies said that he did not argue that in the capture of Wuchang the Nationalist Government had acquired all rights to the land in Wuchang but he did take exception to the belief that in the said capture the government did acquire the rights to the insurance arising out of a fire that took place six months before they came into the town.

As stated the demurrer was overruled.

PROVISIONAL COURT

ATTEMPTED FRAUD ON A BANK

Hue Vung-tz, 29, described as a native police officer, was charged in the Provisional Court, on April 23, with attempting to obtain $72,600 from the American-Oriental Bank by means of false pretences.

Mr. Paul P. Y. Ru, assistant Police Prosecutor, said that accused went to the American Oriental Bank and presented a cheque made payable to himself and attempted to cash it.

Evidence of arrest was given by P.C.S. Bush who said that, in response to a telephone meassage from the bank, he went to the bank and the forged cheque was handed to him. Accused, questioned, said that he had been given the cheque in payment of a land deal. He later admitted filling it in himself and said that he had received the cheque from a lawyer named Van, whose account had been closed some months ago.

Mr. Andrew Farquharson, accountant of the American Oriental Bank, said that the cheque had been signed by an unknown person who had no account in the bank. The account originally stood in Mr. T. Y. Van's name but it had been closed. The

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PERSONAL NOTES

Inspr. George Hermitage, S.M.P., is retiring, and will leave Shanghai during the month of May.

Mr. H. E. D. Adams of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire has arrived in Shanghai, having been transferred from Tientsin.

The commander-in-chief of the Italian forces in the Far East is now, we are informed, Superior Captain G. Pini.

The engagement is announced of Mr. C. William to Sophie, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Foegal, both of Shanghai.

Mr. Wilfred Lamb, of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., is shortly going home on leave, after five years' service in Tientsin.

Transfers in the Customs service include that of Mr. R. L. Warren from Mukden to Tsingtao and of Mr. G. Boezi from Newchuang to Shanghai.

Word has been received of the transfer of Mr. R. A. Hall, Vice-Consul in H. M. Consulate-General, Hankow, to the Consulate-General at Nanking. Mr. Hall is to be relieved by Mr. Montgomery.

The results of the annual examination for St. George's Society scholarships are as follows:—Boys: Cyril James Wheeler, of the Public School for Boys. Girls: Muriel Watson, of the Cathedral School for Girls.

An interesting presentation was made by the staff of the Shanghai Provisional Court on April 22 to two of their comrades, Sgt. A. V. Stevens and Sgt. J. Montgomery, who since have sailed for Home on holiday.

Mr. G. Smidt of the Tientsin Native Customs at Tientsin has been transferred to Amoy, Mr. L. Coate to Swatow and Mr. S. Hill to Wuhu; Mr. R. J. Redd, Boat Officer, Tangku, to Hankow, and Mr. G. Copley, Tientsin, to Shanghai.

Because of illness resultant from injuries received to the son of Mr. S. C. Young, Assistant Commissioner of Police, during a football match at Home, the diagnosis of which demands the instant attendance of his parents, Mr. Young and family have sailed for Home.

Sergt. J. "Landlord" Furness, who has sailed on eight months' holiday, was the recipient, at Hongkew station, of a handsome dressing case, presented by "his comrades at Hongkew Police Station and honorary members of the Hongkew police canteen, 1929."

A new officer has been appointed in connection with Watch matters in Shanghai. Recently Capt. D. R. Wahl was made Superintendent of Gaols in Shanghai and Mr. R. Sims, Deputy Superintendent. It is now learned that Major J. W. Hood, D.S.O., M.C., has been appointed Assistant Superintendent. Major Hood came out here with the Border Regiment, and has been in Shanghai since retiring from the Army.

Launches of the Dollar Line were gaily decorated on April 19 to celebrate the return of Mr. and Mrs. J. Harold Dollar to Shanghai after an absence of two years. After a stay of a couple of weeks here, Mr. and Mrs. Dollar and their family will proceed to Hongkong and Manila, and then they will return to the United States. Mr. Dollar's visit is in connection with the business of the Dollar Co., of which he is vice-president.

Mr. J. G. Mancini has been promoted to the rank of Chevalier de la Legion d'Honneur and at the same time Conseiller du Commerce Exterieur. Mr. Mancini is well known here and has been for a long time managing director of L'Epargne Franco-Chinoise in Tientsin and Peking. He is now the senior partner of the legal firm of Mancini & Brault, with offices in Paris and New York, who are legal advisers of the French Chamber of Commerce of New York.

Mr. A. E. Pritchard of the Inspectorate-General of Customs has left Peking for home leave in England.

Capt. W. I. Eisler of Eisler, Reeves, Murphy & Tipple, Ltd., arrived in Tientsin last week on a business trip.

LAW REPORTS

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teller had handed over the cheque to the ledger keeper who found that there was no account in the name mentioned on the cheque. Accused accordingly was held and the police were informed. Accused must have intended to get cash because he was given a tally for the cheque.

Accused said that he was employed with the Yingching Bureau of Public Safety. The cheque had been given to him by one Yung who owed him $620 which he (witness) had lent three years ago. He could not read English so he took the cheque to the bank to see if it could be cashed. Yung was at present in Nanking.

Accused was sentenced to six months imprisonment.

SEQUEL TO A LOAN

A further hearing in the private criminal prosecution brought by Andersen, Meyer & Co. against a bank official and a former min manager that involves Tls. 500,000 was held before Judge Chen and the Senior Consul's Deputy, Mr. Meinhardt, at the Provisional Court on April 25.

Andersen, Meyer & Co. were represented by Mr. Y. L Wang and Dr. Y. L. Yao with Mr. C. S. Franklin watching proceedings as attorney-in-fact, while Messrs. Wong Peh-dong and Yue Hai-yuin appeared for the defendants.

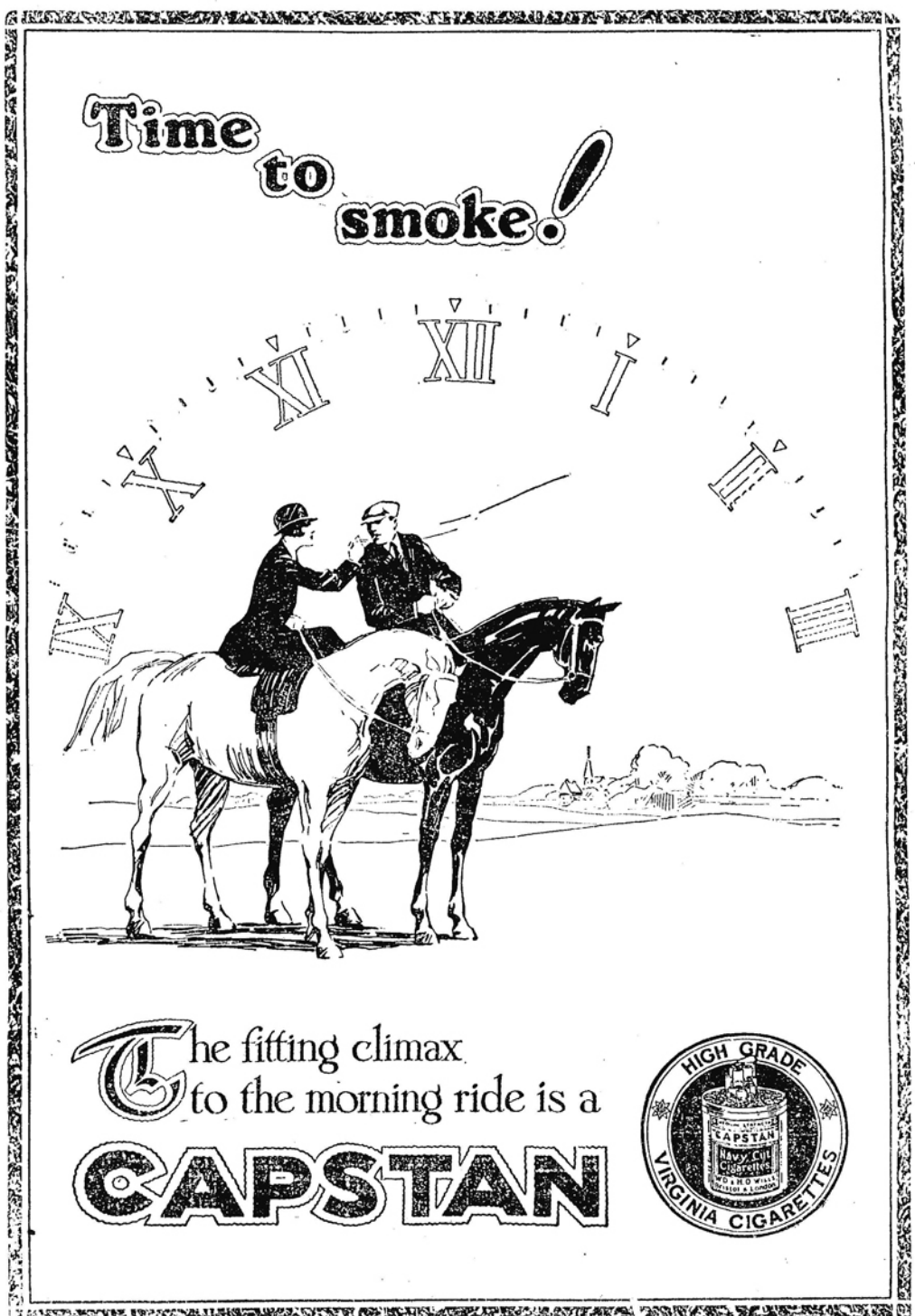
The case is one growing out of a considerable amount of machinery sold by the complainants in 1923 to the Heng Dah Cotton Mill which subsequently became involved in financial difficulties. The machinery was only partially paid for and with the embarrassment of the mill the discovery was made that the machinery had been mortgaged by the mill manager to the Heng Loong native bank of which the other accused was the manager.

The complainant then sought redress in the native courts in the sum of Tls. 500,000 but without success, the case being dragged through several courts and coming to no conclusion.

Counsel for Andersen, Meyer & Co. in a lengthy statement said that since the last hearing the books of the Heng Loong Bank had been gone into and it was the opinion of the complainant as a result that the bank manager had nothing to do with the alleged fraud. Previously they were under the impression that the accused bank manager was implicated but their opinion had changed following the investigation.

He told the court that the opinion had been that the machinery was mortgaged to the bank in an agreement entered into by both parties, but they had located the agreement referred and found that according to the books it was not a mortgage but a loan on the machinery and he was of the opinion that there was a discrepancy in the statements made by the missing accused in the native courts and the findings of the investigators in the bank accounts.

Mr. Wong said further that he had considerable proof of his statements and when asked by the court "Where" waved his hand over the crowded courtroom. He was prepared to bring a great number of witnesses if the court guarantee him that the missing man would not abscond before he could be brought into custody. The court stated that it would be prepared to hear full evidence in the case and after further argument the case was adjourned.



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FOREIGN TELEGRAMS

KING'S MESSAGE TO THE NATIONS

His Majesty's Thanks for the Expressions of Loyalty from His Subjects and the Solicitude of Other Nations: A Public Thanksgiving Forecast

London, Apr. 22.

His Majesty the King has addressed the following message to the nations:—

"Looking back on my long illness and recovery, my heart is full of thankfulness of a far deeper origin than a mere sense of relief. I have been brought back from the danger and weariness of the past months by the wonderful skill and devotion of my doctors, surgeons and nurses. Help came from another source, and strength, as, month after month, I learned of the widespread loving solicitude with which the Queen and I were surrounded.

"I am able to picture to myself the crowds of friends waiting and watching at my gates and think of the still greater number of those who, throughout the Empire, are remembering me with prayers and good wishes. The realization of this has been among the most vivid experiences of my life. It was an encouragement beyond description to feel that my constant and earnest desire had been granted—a desire to gain the confidence and affection of my people.

"My thoughts carried me even further. I cannot dwell on the generous sympathy shown me by unknown friends in many other countries without a new moving hope. I long to believe it possible that experiences such as mine may soon appear no longer exceptional: when the national anxieties of all the people of the world shall be felt as a common source of human sympathy, a common claim on human friendship.

"I am not yet able to bear the strain of public ceremony, but I look forward, on some appointed day, to joining my people at Home and Overseas in thanking God, not merely for my own recovery but for the new evidences of growing kindliness significant of the true nature of men and nations.

"In the meantime I hope this message may reach all those, even in the remotest corners of the world, from whom I have received words of sympathy and good-will."

Newspaper Tributes

Apr. 23.

The two chief items in to-day's news brighten the prospects of eventual real world peace. The King's message, synchronizing with St. George's Day, is warmly appreciated by the newspapers, which pay a tribute to the eloquent passage concerning "the true nature of men and nations."

Mr. Hugh Gibson's dramatic offer at Geneva yesterday is cordially welcomed as a sequel which will constitute an excellent test of this "true nature."—Reuter.

PRINCESS MARY'S BIRTHDAY

Loyal Helper of Her Mother During King's Sickness

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

London, Apr. 24.

Thirty-two years ago on April 25 King George and Queen Mary became the proud parents of their first and only daughter, Princess Mary.

To-day, as Viscountess Lascelles, wife of one of the wealthiest men in England, and mother of two small sons, George and Gerald, Princess Mary celebrates the thirty-second anniversary of her birthday.

Princess Mary sets an example to all English wives and mothers, for she spends the best part of her time in the company of her husband and children. She is intensely interested in all things connected with the home, and her country residence, Goldsborough Hall, is a model for any housewife. She is always thinking of improvements there, and recently started on a thorough renovation of the extensive gardens.

During the last six months or so, however, the Princess has not been able to give all her attention to these domestic activities. The illness of her father, King George, in its early stages necessitated repeated journeys to and from London and Yorkshire.

When the King's condition grew worse, Queen Mary felt, and the Princess was the first to agree, that the latter's presence at Buckingham Palace was advisable, if only as a companion to her mother who was put to great strain.

Repeatedly, throughout those anxious months, mother and daugher were seen out driving for a brief hour's recreation before returning to the sick-room, where, no doubt, the Princess found her experience in nursing useful in increasing the King's comfort.

Since then she has more than once visited Craigweil House, Bognor, where the King is regaining his strength. But soon she will return to Goldsborough Hall once more to supervise personally the bringing up of her two sons, both of whom are now nearing the school-age.—British United Press.

LONDON, Apr. 19:—Summer time begins at 2 a.m. next Sunday, April 21.—Reuter.

THE GUN EXPLOSION IN HONOLULU

Two More Deaths as Result of Disastrous Burst

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Honolulu, Apr. 20.

Two more United States Army soldiers died in a hospital here to-day as result of the explosion of a 155 millimetre gun at Fort Kamehamcha Thursday, bringing the total dead from the explosion to four with one missing and several others injured.

The two men who died to-day are Privates Roy Wood and Frederick Villaincourt, both of whom were badly burned and mangled in the explosion.

A military court of inquiry is proceeding with an investigation of the disaster.—United Press.

"AN AMERICAN TRAGEDY"

Boston's Book Censorship at Work Again

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Boston, Apr. 18.

Boston's book censorship measures again were called into play to-day, this time against Mr. Theodore Dreiser's widely discussed novel, "An American Tragedy."

A local jury convicted Mr. Donald Friede, a New York publisher, for selling the book in Boston, finding it to be an "obscene work."

The prosecutor, in asking for a conviction, asserted that the novel contained "matter tending to corrupt the morals of youth."—United Press.

THE OLIVE BRANCH IN AFGHANISTAN

Peshawar, Apr. 18.

In view of the heavy fighting General Nadir Khan has written to Habibullah (Bacha-i-Saquao), "as one Muslim brother to another," assuring him of full and honourable pardon if ex-King Amanullah or any other member of the Royal Family of Afghanistan is returned to the Throne, providing Habibullah "avoids involving the country in disaster or loss of life and property."—Reuter.

THE REPARATIONS CONFERENCE

Deadlock Pessimism is Somewhat Abated

Paris, Apr. 18.

It is officially reported that the German delegates at the Reparations Conference have declined to increase their offer to pay annuities of 1,650 million gold marks for 37 years. They will not, therefore, participate in the further meetings of the creditor nations.

The Committee of Experts on Reparations met for two hours this morning and three hours in the afternoon. The German delegates were courteous but adamant. They refused to pay another pfennig. Hence the deadlock.

There will be a plenary meeting to-morrow when, if there is no further hope of an agreement being entertained, the Committee will wind up its labours.

The failure of the Conference involves the continuance of the payment of annuities on the scale laid down in the Dawes Plan, which Germany declares she is unable fully to continue.—Reuter.

Note: Under Articles 248-263 of the Treaty of Versailles the German Government undertook to pay the cost of the Armies of Occupation from November 11, 1918, until they shall be withdrawn, the occupied area then extending to the Rhine (with "bridge-heads" on the right bank) from Eiten, on the Netherland's frontier, in the north, to the junction of the German-Lorraine frontiers, in the south. The amount of the reparations due by Germany under the Treaty was fixed in January, 1921, (by the Financial Council of the Allies at Brussels) at 132 milliards of gold marks (£6,600,000,000) payable in bonds, to be redeemed by annual payments of two milliard gold marks, together with a sum equivalent to 26 per cent. of German exports. Of the amounts thus payable the various shares from 1921-1929 were apportioned to France 52 ninety-second parts, Great Britain 22, Italy 10 and Belgium 8 ninety-seconds; from 1929-1932 the shares are varied to France 130 two hundred and thirtieth parts, Great Britain 55, Italy 25 and Belgium 20 two hundred and thirtieths; and for the succeeding 31 years France 156 two hundred and seventy-six parts, Great Britain 66, Italy 30 and Belgium 24 two hundred and seventy-six parts.

A new Reparations Scheme was agreed to by Germany and the Allies in August, 1924, providing for annual payments rising to 2,500 million gold marks, liable to increase according to an index of prosperity, the money to be supplied from (1) taxation, (2) railway bonds, and (3) bonds imposed on private industry. The total capital reparations liability was not refixed and the present conference of Experts was called for that purpose.

A German Alternative Refused

Apr. 18.

It is learned the German delegation will attend the plenary sitting of the Committee of Experts on Reparations to-morrow.

When presenting his counter-proposal at the meeting on Wednesday, the head of the German delegation, Dr. Schacht, demanded as a "*quid pro quo*" for yielding on the dual question of transfer and commercialization, either a reduction of the amount of the annuity or political compensation, such as suppression of the Dantzig "*corridor*," or the return to Germany of certain of her former colonies, by the loss of which, he asserted, Germany's well-being had been affected.

The representatives of the Creditor Powers unanimously decided that they were not able to enter into such discussions.—Reuter.

Berlin, Apr. 18.

The news from Paris concerning the outlook on the Reparations conference has caused consternation in official circles, but the gloom has been dispelled by the news that the German Delegation will continue the negotiations. The situation is regarded as very critical, but it is believed that a way out will be found in the Delegation's statement that Dr. Schacht is unable to increase the offer of German payments in his own responsibility, unless suggestions from the other side are offered, and it is thought that Dr. Schacht has alternative proposals.—Reuter.

Situation Slightly Improved

Paris, Apr. 19.

There is a slight improvement in the Reparations Conference position.

Dr. Schacht, the leader of the German experts, to-day privately conversed with the heads of the different delegations. It is believed he indicated that the last word had not been said. "We have delivered no ultimatum and we are as anxious as anyone for the Conference to succeed."

There will be a plenary meeting of the Reparations Conference on Monday.

Optimism is not yet justified, but yesterday's pessimism has been lessened.—Reuter.

Reaction in Wall Street

Washington, Apr. 20.

While the Reparations *impasse* in Paris has disappointed official circles, a stronger word must be used to describe the feelings of Wall Street, where the anticipations of a favourable outcome were recently reflected in the strength of the bond market in preparation for the flotation of German obligations which would be issued under the proposed new reparations plan. Simultaneously industrial concerns, notably those dealing in motors, had completed plans, for extended operations in Germany, which were largely dependent upon the settlement of the Reparations issue.—Reuter.

German Experts Given Free Hand

Berlin, Apr. 20.

Dr. Schacht and Dr. Voegler, the German experts on the Committee of Experts on Reparations, have been summoned from Paris for a conference with the Cabinet.

They will arrive here to-morrow morning, and will return to Paris in the evening.

Apr. 21.

Dr. Schacht and Dr. Voegler, the German experts on the Committee of Experts on Reparations, who were summoned from Paris yesterday, had a consultation with the Cabinet to-day, when they clearly stated that the memorandum presented to the Reparations Committee at Paris contained no political suggestions.

The Cabinet renewed their authority to the experts to exercise a free hand at the deliberations of the Reparations Conference.—Reuter.

Why She Cannot Pay

Paris, Apr. 22.

With reference to the message from Berlin saying that the German delegates on the Committee of Experts on Reparations, Dr. Schacht and Dr. Voegler informed the German Cabinet that the memorandum they recently presented to the Reparations Committee contained no political suggestions; the German memorandum in question states that, if Germany is to assume the payments enumerated in the plan submitted by Dr. Schacht without further increasing her Foreign debt, she should be permitted "to recreate overseas sources of raw-materials exclusively to herself."

The memorandum also refers to Germany's loss of territory on her Eastern frontier and says that the separation of a whole province from the rest of the Reich has so seriously affected the prosperity of the province in question that the Reich is obliged regularly to subsidize it. "Consequently," the memorandum continues, "it will be necessary to agree to measures with a view to combating these unfavourable conditions which are reducing Germany's capacity to pay."

The Diplomatic correspondent of the Havas News Agency comments that evidently the Germans wish to demand the full sovereignty of the Reich over the former German colonies and also the Danzig "corridor" and Upper Silesia.

Points Agreed On

Apr. 23.

A *communiqué* issued by the Committee of Experts on Reparations states that it has been unanimously decided to appoint a sub-committee, consisting of the head of each group, to draw up a report embodying the points already agreed.

Meanwhile it is anticipated that all the groups will continue their efforts to reach an agreement on the points on which an accord has not yet been reached.—Reuter.

Germany's Gold Reserve Dwindling

Paris, Apr. 24.

The Reichsbank discount rate has been raised from 6½ per cent. to 7½ per cent. This is a direct outcome of the situation arising from recent exports of gold and bills of exchange from Germany on such a large scale that the gold reserve of the Reichsbank threatens to fall to the legal minimum.

According to Paris newspapers, Mr. Parker Gilbert, the Agent-General for German Reparations, and members of the Committee of Experts on Reparations which is now in session here, have been urging Dr. Schacht, the head of the German Reparations delegation, who is President of the Reichsbank, to take urgent measures to remedy the flight of specie from Germany.

Previously French newspapers alleged that Dr. Schacht had deliberately maintained the Reichsbank discount rate at 6½ per cent. with the object of compromising the German exchange situation and thus hampering the machinery of the Dawes Plan, following publication of the optimistic report concerning Germany's economic position made by Mr. Parker Gilbert, the Agent-General for Reparations, earlier this year.

Apr. 25.

The Transfer Committee, which deals with the apportionment of the proceeds of German Reparations among the Creditor Powers, met yesterday under the chairmanship of Mr. S. Parker Gilbert, Agent General for Reparations.

It is believed that the meeting considered the situation of the Reichsbank. There have been exports of gold and bills of exchange from Germany during the past few weeks on such a large scale that the gold reserve of the Reichsbank is likely to fall to the legal minimum. This, no doubt, is directly connected with the present dead-lock of the Reparations Conference in Paris. Financial circles express the opinion that the anxiety aroused by that dead-lock has induced foreign banks to withdraw their deposits from Germany.

It is expected that the drawing up by a sub-committee, consisting of the heads of each group represented on the committee of Experts on Reparations, of a report embodying the points already agreed, will take three weeks.

The Paris correspondent of the "Financial Times" says that, during the course of the discussions which took place at the meetings of the Reparations Experts Committee during the past week, Sir Josiah Stamp and Sir Charles Addis, the British Delegates, were obliged to fight "tooth and nail" to defeat a strenuous attempt on the part of the French, Belgian and Italian Delegates to get allotted to their own respective shares the amount of reparation and compensation claimed by the British Dominions.—Reuter.

Sudden Death of Lord Revelstoke

Paris, Apr. 19.

Lord Revelstoke, the Chairman of the Sub-Committee appointed to discuss the German Reparations offer with Dr. Schacht, died suddenly to-day from a heart attack.

Lord Revelstoke was a Director of the Bank of England, a member of the famous banking family of Baring and a partner in Baring Bros. & Co., Ltd. He was 65 years of age.—Reuter.

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Apr. 19.

The death of Lord Revelstoke, British banker and one of the delegates to the abortive reparations conference, has caused widespread sorrow. He was discovered dead in bed in his hotel.

Lord Revelstoke on Thursday presided at a meeting of the special committee charged with an attempt to reconcile the German and Allied reparations offers and later went to bed early, apparently in good health.

When he did not arise this morning, hotel employees waited for some time and finally forced open the door after he had failed to answer repeated telephone calls.—British United Press.

GHASTLY ACCIDENT IN NEW YORK

Four Killed Through Collapse of Girders in New Building

New York, Apr. 20.

While crowds of people were streaming into lower Broadway to-day, several huge girders collapsed from the eleventh storey of the new Western Union Building, carrying away the scaffolding on which several men were working.

Four persons were killed instantly and possibly several are buried beneath the *débris*.—Reuter.

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U. S. NAVAL LIMITATION POLICY

Mr. Gibson's Statement Regarded as Placing America in More Favourable Light: What the Hoover Administration's Change Amounts To

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Geneva, Apr. 19.

The British attitude towards the work of the Preparatory Disarmament Committee was revealed to-day in a speech made by the head of the British delegation, Lord Cushendun.

He declared that Britain was not a Continental Power and, therefore, considered that any decision concerning the reduction of land forces should be taken by the military Powers.

He pointed out that there was considerable disagreement on the question of naval disarmament inside the Committee, but the leading naval Powers had attained a large measure of reduction and limitation. He urged the Committee to seek a reduction of land and air forces, pending a settlement concerning the naval issue, on which he expressed his confidence that an agreement could be reached.

He said that the British Government was very anxious to reach a settlement on the subject of naval disarmament, adding that "unless a satisfactory agreement is reached now we shall be the laughing stock of the world, which will doubtless please the Soviets."

He maintained the principles laid down by Lord Robert Cecil and himself and hoped that these would lead to satisfactory results.

Regarding air forces Britain would agree to any settlement which took into account her special position.—Reuter.

Soviet Scheme Postponed

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Geneva, Apr. 19.

The Preparatory Disarmament Commission of the League of Nations has adopted the report of its steering committtee which rendered an opinion that the Preparatory Commission should continue its preparation of its own draft project for disarmament and permit the government of the U.S.S.R. to submit its project to the disarmament conference to be summoned later.—United Press.

Litvinoff Huffed Again

Geneva, Apr. 20.

M. Litvinoff, the Soviet delegate, was the principal figure in another incident at to-day's meeting of the Disarmament Committee, which dealt with the subject of chemical warfare.

The chairman, M. Loudon (the Netherlands), asked if M. Litvinoff would like to participate. The latter retorted that he wanted to speak on the question of procedure, which he was unable to do yesterday.

The Chairman asked if the Committee agreed to hear the Soviet delegate. The latter then rose huffily and said that if the view of the Committee were required each time he wanted to address it, he would refuse to speak.

The Disarmament Committee subsequently adopted two of the four paragraphs of the Draft Convention on chemical warfare, dealing with the prohibition of asphyxiating and poisonous gases and bacteriological methods of warfare.

So far thirteen countries have ratified the protocol prohibiting the use of poisonous gas, the latest being Turkey.

Chinese Women's Support

Apr. 21.

The Women's International League of Peace to-day handed to General Chiang Tso-ping, the Chinese Minister to Germany, a resolution supporting his proposal for the abolition of military conscription.—Reuter.

U.S. Terms of Compromise

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Geneva, Apr. 22.

Terms upon which the United States will compromise in the reduction of naval armaments were laid before the Disarmament Commission here to-day by Mr. Hugh S. Gibson, chairman of the American delegation and Ambassador to Belgium.

He was addressing the Preparatory Disarmament Commission of the League of Nations.

Mr. Gibson's speech was the first public statement concerning the attitude of the Hoover administration toward naval disarmament.

The United States will accept as a compromise basis of discussion the French plan of total ship tonnage, Mr. Gibson told the Commission, with specified limited tonnage in each category of vessels, but with the right to increase the tonnage in certain categories by reducing the tonnage in others.

Mr. Gibson stated that the United States was anxious to arrive at an understanding whereby naval armaments may be decreased. "We are ready to agree to any reduction of naval armaments, however, drastic it may be, providing it does not leave any category of ships unrestricted," he said.

"In regards to naval tonnage, the American delegation has found no reason to recede from its original position that the best method of limiting armaments is by category," Mr. Gibson continued.

"However as some of the nations represented here are unable to accept that plan, we stand ready to endeavour to seek a basis of arbitration upon which the problem of naval disarmament may be solved to the satisfaction of every government."

"While we are not taking up the draft project on the final second reading, we are considering again the various points of that document."

"Hence I am desirous of making plain at this time the views of the United States towards disarmament, which will be agreeable to everyone. —United Press.

Washington, Apr. 22.

The statement by Mr. Hugh Gibson, chief of the American delegation to the session of the Preparatory Disarmament Commission of the League of Nations in Geneva, "has placed the United States in a more favourable light" with regard to the whole problem of world disarmament, Senator Borah, chairman of the foreign relations committee of the upper house of Congress, said in a statement made public this evening.

Senator Borah praised Mr. Gibson's address as a clear-cut enunciation of American policy with regard to the disarmament question and indicated his belief that it will do much to offset unfavourable criticism resulting from this country's naval programme.

The Gibson speech, delivered before this morning's session of the Disarmament Commission in Geneva, was prominently displayed in this afternoon's newspapers, editors interpreting it as the stand of the Hoover Administration on the naval limitations question which has been in the foreground of public discussion since the 15 cruiser bill was signed by President Coolidge.

An Interpretation

The American programme was interpreted as emphasizing these points:

1. That the Hoover administration is willing to modify the stand of the American delegation at the abortive Three Naval Conference which met in Geneva in 1927 at the instigation of President Coolidge. President Hoover, as a compromise, is willing to accept as a basis for discussion in the proposed world disarmament agreement, as regards naval vessels, the French thesis for limitation of naval craft by total tonnage, with a specified maximum tonnage limitation for each category of warcraft, but with the right to increase these tonnage maxima in certain categories provided there is a corresponding additional limitation in other categories.

2. That the United States will not consent to leave the total tonnage of submarines or any other category of naval vessels without a maximum total tonnage figure.

The announcement of the Japanese chief delegate that Japan will give the United States' compromise suggestions the most careful consideration was interpreted here to mean there is no grounds for fears that Japan might insist upon the construction of an unlimited number of small submarines for harbour and coast defence purposes.

Some naval critics saw the Gibson statement as designed to pave the way for new naval limitations conversations between the sea powers following the general elections to be held in England this summer.—United Press.

Friendly Co-operation

Washington, Apr. 22.

The attitude of the other big naval Powers, especially Great Britain, towards Mr. Gibson's proposals at Geneva to-day is eagerly awaited. The boldness of Mr. Gibson's speech has caused a tremendous stir throughout the country. Political wiseacres are predicting that President Hoover, with his unrivalled first-hand acquaintance of Europe's problems, intends pursuing towards Europe a policy of "veiled Wilsonism" and very friendly co-operation.—Reuter.

Impression at Geneva

Geneva, Apr. 23.

A hearty reception has been accorded to Mr. Hugh Gibson's speech here yesterday and a profound impression created in League circles. It is expected that the American proposals will now be examined by a committee of experts. —Reuter.

London Satisfied

London, Apr. 23.

The proposals made by Mr. Hugh Gibson, the head of the United States Delegation, at the meeting of the Preparatory Disarmament Committee in Geneva yesterday, have been received with very keen satisfaction in authoritative circles in London. It is felt that they will provide a new starting-point and give fresh impetus to the cause of naval disarmament.

It is regarded as very noteworthy that there has not been a single discordant note in the reception of the proposals by the press and public, but it is realized that the whole question is a very complex one and Mr. Gibson's proposals must be very fully explored by the British Government and its experts.

It is also expected that there will be further important exchanges of views between the delegations, at Geneva, representing the Powers which are particularly interested in naval disarmament.—Reuter.

Opposition in U. S.

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, Apr. 23.

Representative Fred A. Britten, Republican, of Illinois, the chairman of the committee on naval affairs of the House of Representatives, to-night denounced the American compromise disarmament programme as submitted to the Preparatory Disarmament Commission of the League of Nations in Geneva, on Monday, by Mr. Hugh Gibson, the chief of the American delegation to the Commission's meeting.

Rep. Britten said Mr. Gibson's statement of American policy constitutes a surrender of the principles of the United States as outlined at the last disarmament meeting. He described the Gibson statement, taken as the naval disarmament programme of President Hoover, as "another naval victory for British diplomacy."

The British government, Rep. Britten said, consistently has refused to agree to plans whereby America would be allowed to build the type of cruisers best adapted to the needs of the United States Navy.

"When we propose the limitation of warships by categories we are preparing the way for another disastrous international conference of naval limitations which easily may be more serious for our national defence than the Washington conference turned out to be," Rep. Britten asserted.

Strong Navy Sentiments

Voicing the sentiments of the strong navy group, for which the Chicago "Tribune" has been a leading newspaper advocate, the chairman of the house naval committee declared that any proposal for naval limitations which fails to give serious military value to the many British naval posts and bases scattered around the world, such as Singapore, Hongkong, etc., is manifestly unfair to these leading sea powers which do not possess such facilities.

"If Mr. Gibson is proposing the establishment of a value for fighting ships alone, ignoring the military value of fast merchant ships which can be converted into warships in time of war, he is overlooking America's opportunity and playing into the hands of the shrewd diplomats of the Old World to the tremendous disadvantage of this country," Mr. Britten said.

"Any agreement which might possibly be humiliating to America had better be left unsigned," he concluded.

Despite the naval chairman's statement, however, the general sentiment in Washington continued favourable to the Gibson plan, which was interpreted as the personal stand of President Hoover and constituting his final word on the matter of naval disarmament until some new limitations agreement is reached.

Secretary of State's explanation, that the Gibson programme is largely a clarification of the previous stand of this country, as made at the abortive Three Power Naval Conference in Geneva in 1927 and the various meetings of the League's Preparatory Disarmament Commission, is ridiculed by the big navy group, which sees the Hoover Administration as prepared to give away the position of naval parity with Britain established at the Washington Arms Conference.

The big navy adherents assert the Secretary of State's declaration that "there has been no fundamental change in American naval policy" is absurd, since the Gibson statement asserted without equivocation that this country is prepared to enter a compromise.—United Press.

Greater Elasticity

London, Apr. 24.

Questioned concerning the attitude of the Government towards the proposals made by the American delegate, Mr. Hugh Gibson, at Geneva on the 22nd, the Foreign Secretary, Sir Austen Chamberlain, in the House of Commons this afternoon, emphasized that the British Government, like the United States, desired not merely a limitation but actually a reduction of naval armaments. They themselves had made proposals for a general reduction in every class of vessels of war.

Sir Austen continued: "As between ourselves and the United States, the differences hitherto existing have not been concerned with these great principles nor the relative strengths of the respective navies, but they have dealt with the question of the determination of the categories into which warships should be divided. In this connection His Majesty's Government has noted with much interest the new criteria suggested by the American delegate at Geneva, and they attach the greatest importance to the possibilities opened by the greater elasticity given by Mr. Gibson's suggestion to the adjustment of an agreed naval strength to the different circumstances of the two Powers. Finally, I desire to express our warm appreciation of the cordial and conciliatory spirit shown by the American delegates and to give an assurance that the American suggestions will be considered in the same spirit, and with the most earnest wish to reach a complete understanding."

Com. Kenworthy's Criticism

Commander the Rt. Hon. J. M. Kenworthy, Labour M.P. for Hull, suggested that there was nothing definite with regard to acceptance of the American proposals in Sir Austen Chamberlain's reply and asked whether this offer was to be treated differently from the similar offer made by America last September.

Sir Austen replied: "I do not understand Commander Kenworthy's motive in endeavouring to diminish the effect or the substantial importance of my statement."

Commander Kenworthy replied: "It was exactly on the proposal of categories that a general agreement could not be reached in 1927. My motive is to see that we make no further blunders."

The Foreign Secretary said: "Commander Kenworthy has not defined the points of difference between us. I have done so in my answer and thus hope I have reduced it to proper propositions."

Sir Austen's Promise

Captain G. M. Garro-Jones, Liberal M.P. for South Hackney, asked whether the statement made by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs implied abandonment of the policy laid down in the Anglo-French Pact, leaving submarines under 600 tons unrestricted.

In his reply Sir Austen Chamberlain emphasized that there was never an Anglo-French Pact. He said that, in the Anglo-French suggested basis of discussion in connection with disarmament, His Majesty's Government always favoured restriction of every class. "We only varied the position in the hope that, by conceding something, we might secure progress."

Captain Garro-Jones asked for an assurance that Britain would not concede on a vital subject like the limitation of submarines in any further negotiations which might be undertaken.

Sir Austen replied: "If we can agree with the Americans that limitation and reduction of every class of warship should be secured, His Majesty's Government will not be wanting."

The Speaker ruled out a supplementary question asked by Colonel the Rt. Hon. J. C. Wedgwood, Labour M.P. for Newcastle-under-Lyme, suggesting that a settlement was impossible until the question of the seizure of private property at sea had been settled with America.

A New Suggestion

Apr. 25.

A solution of the cruiser problem confronting Great Britain and the United States is suggested in a letter published in the "Morning Post" to-day, the correspondent proposing that Britain accept parity with the United States in every class of warship, while Australia, Canada, India, New Zealand and South Africa be separately allotted cruiser forces reasonably adequate to protect their coasts and commerce.—Reuter.

Chemical Warfare Provisions

Geneva, Apr. 24.

The Preparatory Disarmament Committee sat in private session for three hours this morning. Finally it agreed on the chapter on chemical warfare in the draft Convention on Disarmament, with an addition proposed by the Belgian Delegation, prohibiting such warfare under conditions of reciprocity between States.

The Committee also adopted a motion moved by the Russian Delegate, M. Litvinoff, in favour of encouraging Powers who have not yet signed the Protocol of 1925 abolishing chemical warfare, to do so. So far, thirteen States have signed the Protocol.

German Proposal Inopportune

Apr. 24.

At this morning's session of the Preparatory Committee for the Disarmament Conference, Germany, Russia, China, Holland and Sweden voted in favour of a proposal made by the German delegate, Count Bernstorff, to abolish aerial warfare.

The French delegate, M. Massigli, moving the rejection of the proposal, expressed the opinion that time was not yet ripe for a total suppression of aerial warfare, but he agreed that the problem must be solved ultimately.

Mr. Risden, a United States delegate, agreed with the views of the French representative and suggested that the subject might be settled at a future International Convention.

Lord Cushendun, the head of the British Delegation, stated that the German proposal was outside the scope of the Committee. He recalled the fact that the Hague Convention of 1907 decreed the abolition of aerial bombardment.

Count Bernstorff declared that the German Government would return to the subject at the Disarmament Conference.—Reuter

GENERAL ELECTION ON MAY 30

Parliament to be Dissolved in a Fortnight

London, Apr. 24.

In the House of Commons to-day the Premier, Mr. Baldwin, announced that Parliament would be dissolved on May 10, nominations must be filed on May 20, and the General Election would take place on May 30.—Reuter.

HELSINGFORS, Apr. 19.—The President of Finland has dissolved the Diet owing to its refusal to vote the necessary credits to increase the salaries of Government employees. New elections will take place on July 1.—Reuter.

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ATTEMPT TO MAKE DIPLOMATS DRY

Senator's Proposal to Amend U.S. Constitution Removing Right to Import Liquors

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, Apr. 18.

The Senate got down to work to-day after yesterday's routine business and began active preparation for debate on the legislative programme of the special session of the Congress which was convened on Monday.

One of the first measures proposed was an amendment to the Constitution of the United States which would take from foreign diplomatic representatives in this country their right to import alcoholic liquors. The measure was put forward by Senator Coleman L. Blease, Democrat, of Columbia, S. Car., and is so worded that it would forbid diplomats to use liquor while in the United States. Leaders of the Republican majority indicated that it had little chance of being adopted.

Another resolution introduced in the Upper House by Senator Blease would request foreign governments to send to America only representative willing to abide by the Constitution of the United States with regard to the drinking of alcoholic liquors. This resolution, also, was not regarded seriously by the Republican majority.

Senator Blease also introduced a resolution requesting President Hoover to enforce the prohibition laws of the country "to the strictest degree" upon the vessels of the American merchant marine. This resolution apparently was aimed at the giant trans-Atlantic liner Leviathan which recently passed from government to private operation and which serves liquor while outside the territorial waters of the United States.

Curtis Wilbur as Judge

President Hoover again submitted to the Senate the nomination of Mr. Curtis Wilbur, former Secretary of the Navy, to be the judge of the Federal Court of Appeals for the Ninth District, California. This nomination was submitted to the Senate at its last session by President Coolidge but was not acted on, having been lost in the final jam of business during the closing of the session just before President Hoover was inaugurated.

Senatorial approval of the nomination is expected shortly, as Mr. Wilbur has the support of the Republican majority.

The Indian Affairs Committee of the Upper House approved the President's appointment of Mr. Rhoades to be Commissioner for Indian Affairs succeeding Commissioner Burkem, resigned. The decision was unanimous.

Senator Charles McNary of Salem, Oregon, long a spokesman for the farmers and one of the authors of the ill-fated McNary-Haughen bill for farm relief, then introduced the new farm relief bill into the Upper House, including the debenture plan which would give the farmer as a bounty one half the tariff duty collected upon his exported farm products.

Two Separate Measures

The Senate farm relief bill is somewhat different from that introduced yesterday into the House of Representatives, and it will be necessary to co-ordinate the two measures before the law finally is framed.

The Senate bill provides for a Federal Farm Board of 12 members, whereas the House measure provides for only six members. It generally follows the recommendations of President Hoover as outlined in his message to the Congress on Tuesday. The Federal Farm Board would administer the huge revolving fund of money created to make loans for co-operative marketing associations and provides for a Stabilization Corporation, with a capital stock of $325,000,000, to furnish funds for the purchasing of crop surpluses and providing storage facilities and insurance upon the crops until such time as the public demand justifies releasing them on the markets.

It was indicated that the farm relief programme may require long debate, and that final adoption of the revised measure which will emerge from the bills introduced in the House and the Senate cannot be expected for more than a month.

Senator's Attack on Hoover

Apr. 24.

The first defection in the ranks of the Hoover stalwarts in the upper house of Congress came today when Senator Smith W. Brookhart, Republican, of Washington, Iowa, attacked the President bitterly in connection with the farm relief programme.

Senator Brookhart flatly accused the President of breaking his campaign pledges to the farm population of the nation and recalled with regret that he had supported the Hoover candidacy vigorously prior to Mr. Hoover's nomination for the presidency by the party, and during the Hoover campaign for election last fall.

The Iowa senator said he made more than 200 speeches on Mr. Hoover's behalf during the presidential campaign, believing the candidate, if elected, would solve the long-standing question of farm relief. This, the President now has shown, he does not intend to do.

Not Unexpected

Flying in the face of the traditions of party allegiance Senator Brookhart, in a long speech on the Senate floor, urged the upper house to disregard the President's wishes and "pass a real farm relief bill" over a possible presidential veto.

Mr. Hoover has not kept faith with the farmers, Senator Brokhart said, urging the Congress to enact legislation which would "place agriculture on a parity with the other industries of the nation."

There is a wide difference between Mr. Hoover's campaign speeches and his message to the Congress a week ago, Senator Brookhart said.

The break between the Iowa senator and the President was not unexpected as Brookhart indicated weeks ago that he was prepared to lead another minority fight for what is known as the "cost-of-production" principle. He planned to try to insert in the farm relief legislation a provision authorizing the government to compute the average cost of production for each farm product and bid that cost, plus a fair profit, for the farmers' surplus corps. This, he said, would automatically raise the price of all farm products to the government level.

A Prolonged Session

It was such schemes as this which the President denounced as a subsidy to agriculture in his statement this week declaring himself opposed to the debentures plan, which give the farmers as a bonus one half the amount of import duties charged in foreign countries on American agricultural products.

With the break between Brookhart and the President now in the open there was considerable gossip as to the attitude of the other agricultural congressmen, including Senator McNary of Oregon, the chairman of the senate committee on agriculture, Senator Capper of Kansas and the farm bloc members of the House of Representatives including Rep. Haughen of Iowa, the chairman of the House agriculture committee.

One effect of the break, it was conceded, will be to make passage of a satisfactory farm relief bill even more difficult, which may prolong the present special session of the Congress.—United Press.

HIGH FEELING IN SPAIN

Closing of Valencia University Expected

Paris, Apr. 21.

Messages from Valencia, the capital of the Province of Valencia, in Spain, state that a crowd of students to-day surrounded a group of twenty British tourists and explained their hostility against the Government.

Feeling against the Dictator, General Primo de Rivera, is being strongly displayed and the closing of the University of Valencia is momentarily expected.—Reuter.

LAW ENFORCEMENT IN AMERICA

Pres. Hoover's Telling Speech on Prevalence of Crime

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

New York, Apr. 22.

President Hoover, in the first speech he has made before a private gathering since he assumed the presidency, to-day urged the press of the nation unreservedly to assist the government in all its efforts towards enforcement of the law.

Law enforcement is the most vital question before the people of the United States, the President said.

Mr. Hoover's speech was delivered to newspaper proprietors and editors attending the annual luncheon here of the Associated Press. His address was confined to the question of law enforcement and was brief and direct. He asked the newspapermen to give him their full support in his efforts to induce popular respect for the laws of the land and to enforce these laws.

"The solution of this problem," the President said, "is more vital for the preservation of our institutions than any other question before us.

"If the law can be upheld only by enforcement officers then our scheme of government is at an end. No individual has a right to determine what law shall be obeyed. No individual has a right to determine what law shall not be enforced.

"If a law is wrong, then its right enforcement is the surest guarantee of its repeal. If a law is right then its enforcement is the quickest method of compelling respect for it."

Mr. Hoover reiterated his stand that it is the duty of every official in the government service to use all his proper powers to enforce the laws. Equally it is the duty of every citizen to obey the laws, no matter how onerous he may consider them.

The Duty of the Press

Regarding the attitude of the press towards law enforcement the President said:

"I do not believe that flippancy is a legitimate device to be used in discussions of crime."

The President said that it is common knowledge in this country that a "scandalously small percentage" of those who violate the laws within the borders of the United States are punished.

The situation, he asserted, is such that it has become a very real menace to American institutions.

Murders apparently can be committed in many communities of the nation with impunity, the President remarked, declaring there are at least 50 times as many robberies in the United States daily, in proportion to the population, as there are in Britain.

Regarding prohibition the President said that "this is but one sector of the invasion of lawlessness" in the national life. It is wrong to attribute all crimes to the prohibition laws, just as it would be wrong to attribute them to any other one cause. The thing that is needed is general respect for all the laws and a rigid enforcement programme.

Mr. Hoover's address was much shorter than had been expected and contained no reference to foreign affairs, in contrast to the address made by President Coolidge before the United Press luncheon two years ago, in which Mr. Coolidge devoted himself almost exclusively to the function of the press with regard to foreign relations.—United Press.

Comparison With Britain

President Hoover declared that life and property in the United States were less safe than in any country in the world. There were, he continued, 9,000 murders a year in the Union. Arrests were made only in half the cases, and in less than one-sixth of the cases the slayers were convicted. Compared with Great Britain, taking into account the difference in population, there were twenty times as many murders in the United States and at least fifty times as many robberies.

President Hoover admitted that prohibition had increased the volume of crime, but declared that, out of the total number of felonies last year, under eight per cent. involved the Eighteenth Amendment.

There were two immediate problems confronting the Government, he added, namely, to investigate the existing agencies for enforcement of the law and to re-organize the system of its enforcement.—Reuter.

CUSTOMS RAID ON ILE DE FRANCE

Alcoholic Liquors Found: Captain at Loss to Explain

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

New York, Apr. 19.

Agents of the United States customs service to-day raided the steamship Ile de France and seized a quantity of alcoholic liquors the presence of which the captain was unable to explain aboard his vessel.

The captain said the ship was searched thoroughly, in accord with the American laws, before entering the harbour and that the regulations with regard to liquors had been fully complied with according to information supplied him by his officers.

Liquor on the Leviathan

April. 20.

The big American passenger liner, Leviathan sailed from Cherbourg for New York to-day with liquor notices posted announcing alcoholic drinks will be served in the dining saloons only, according to dispatches here.

The notices were in accord with the recent ruling that liquors may be served aboard American ships outside the territorial waters of the United States.

Passengers were stocked with ample private supplies for drinking in places other than the dining saloons.—United Press.

Failure of Jones Act

Washington, Apr. 19.

The widely discussed Jones law which provides severe punishment for habitual violations of the prohibition laws received a severe setback here to-day.

In the first case tried under the new law Anthony G. Sager, accused of being an habitual bootlegger, was acquitted by a jury. The Prosecutor, on completion of the case, announced it will be useless to try additional defendants under the law in the District of Columbia.—United Press.

HUGE FOREST FIRES IN SPAIN

Conflagrations on Mt. El Dualle Becoming Catastrophic

Madrid, Apr. 19.

The forest fires on Mt. El Dualle, which have spread to the neighbouring mountains and villages, have assumed catastrophic proportions.

Farms are being swallowed up by the blazing inferno, which thwarts all attempts to check it.

The inhabitants in the path of the fire are retreating in haste, leaving behind their belongings.

Traffic on the Northern Railway and other provincial lines is at a standstill owing to the flames invading the track, while telegraphic communications have been cut off.

Up to the present there has been no loss of life.—Reuter.

San Sebastian, Spain, Apr. 20.

The forest fires on Mount Dualle, in the Pyrenées, mentioned yesterday, have been brought under control, except in the vicinity of the town of Irun, on the Franco-Spanish frontier, where they are still raging destructively.

The heat of the conflagrations in the neighbourhood of San Sebastian can be felt in this town, although the fires are ten miles away.—Reuter.

THE Hague, Apr. 18.—The Second Chamber, by 48 votes to 43, to-day adopted a bill granting a bonus to the Dutch beet-sugar industry for a year, from September, 1929, to September, 1930, with the proviso that this should not exceed 1½ florins per hundred kilogrammes. It is estimated that the grant will cost the Government 4,000,000 florins.—Reuter.

HOOVER'S ATTACK ON SPOILS SYSTEM

Candidates for Office Now to Undergo Public Scrutiny

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, Apr. 19.

President Herbert Hoover to-day again indicated his desire to smash the precedent of the "spoils system" in American politics under which party workers are repaid with government appointments.

The President served notice upon leaders of the party that candidates for appointive positions in future must stand the rigid scrutiny of the public before their names will be presented to the Senate by Mr. Hoover for confirmation. Candidates also must submit to an investigation, if one is desired, by officials of the Department of Justice before their appointment. Also the names of the sponsors of any candidate for a position will be published when the name of the candidate is submitted to the upper house for its approval.

Mr. Hoover's action was interpreted by politicians as part of the natural evolution of party government away from the spoils system, which has prevailed in the American political structure since before the Civil War.

It was explained that, while party patronage will continue, the President's action means that the best talent of the ruling party will be chosen and that services to the party will not be a controlling factor in the making of patronage appointments.

"The Congressmen's Junket

Senator Coleman L. Blease, Democrat, of South Carolina, announced his intention to seek an investigation of Congressional drinking during the recent "junket" to Panama made by a number of Congressmen and their families on the U. S. S. Ancon.

Senator Blease said the "people of the United States are entitled to know what Congressmen drank on this trip and how much they drank."

"I want to see the prohibition laws enforced equally for everyone in this country," Senator Blease said, "the member of the United States Congress and the poor man alike."

The judiciary committee of the Senate continued its investigation of the affairs of Mr. Andrew W. Mellon, the Secretary of the Treasury, with a view to determining his fitness for his Cabinet post.

Senator Davis A. Reed, Republican of Pittsburgh, Pa., delivered the committee a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury showing that Mr. Mellon held stocks in many corporations but that he resigned all his offices before he became a member of the Cabinet. The committee will determine whether the Secretary's present stock holdings violate the old law which forbids the Secretary of the Treasury to have any direct connections with trade or commerce.

Reports by the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Commerce and the Secretary of Agriculture were shown to members of the agricultural committee of the upper house, which considered the farm relief bill. These reports all challenged the economic feasibility of the debenture plan in the bill submitted by Senator McNary. However, it was explained, the debenture plan was included in the upper house measure since President Hoover did not personally oppose it.—United Press.

HIS MAJESTY NOW CONVALESCENT

London, Apr. 23.

His Majesty is now definitely convalescent and there is no reason to suppose that anything will interfere with his continued recovery.

It has been provisionally arranged that the Court will go to Windsor Castle in the middle of May for a month, and then to Sandringham.—Reuter.

GENEVA, Apr. 24:—China has signed the Convention for the Suppression of Counterfeit Currency, being the twenty-seventh State to sign this Convention.—Reuter.

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SAN DIEGO AIR ACCIDENTS

Result of Stunting by Military Flyer

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

San Diego, Cal., Apr. 19.

Three U. S. Navy officers were killed here to-day when two naval aeroplanes locked wings and crashed from a height of 400 feet. The dead are Lieut. A. H. Patterson, Ensigns Herbert Bassett, and H. R. Sheesan and First Class Radioman H. H. Brown.

The three commissioned officers were killed instantly while Radioman Brown was picked up seriously injured and taken to a hospital where he died later.

Six Killed

Apr. 22.

Six persons were killed here to-day in one of the worst aeroplane accidents which has occurred on the Pacific coast. The dead are:—Lieut. Glenn Keefer, U.S.A.; Civilian pilot Morris Murphy; Arthur Gujardo, Miss Gujardo, Cecilia Kelly and L. Pratt.

The disaster occured when Lieut. Keefer, piloting an army aeroplane, crashed into a big passenger 'plane piloted by Murphy, slicing off one of the passenger plane's wings.

The machines were about 1,000 ft. up when the accident happened. Lieut. Keefer attempted to jump from his machine but his parachute caught in one of its broken wings and the army flyer fell to earth and was crushed.

Witnesses on the ground said it appeared that Keefer dived intentionally towards the passenger machine intending to pass over it and give the occupants a thrill. He misjudged the distance and crashed into the big 'plane.

Murphy managed to jockey the big machine to the ground with only one wing but on landing he hit an obstacle causing the machine to overturn, killing himself and his passengers.

Stringent Regulations

Apr. 22.

A triple investigation into yesterday's aeroplane disaster in which an army pilot, Lieut. Glenn Keefer, and five civilians, were killed, was started to-day following grave charges against the dead military aviator.

The San Diego Board of Air Control and the President of the Maddux Air Lines, owner of the wrecked passenger 'plane which crashed when hit in mid-air by Lieut. Keefer's military machine, both filed formal reports charging the military flyer with "stunting" above the passenger machine. The reports assert Lieut. Keefer's reckless diving towards the passenger 'plane was directly responsible for the accident.

Investigations have been started by the Army, the aircraft division of the Department of Commerce, and the city coroner. Stringent regulations regarding "stunting" are expected as a result of the disaster.

Pilot Blamed for Negligence

Apr. 24.

The municipal coroner's jury investigating Sunday's aeroplane tragedy in which six persons were killed returned a verdict to-day declaring that the pilot of the military aeroplane which was destroyed with the big passenger 'plane it hit in mid-air, was responsible for the disaster.

The jury found that Lieut. Glenn Keefer, U. S. Army, the pilot of the military 'plane, was "criminally negligent." in stunting above the passenger machine. Lieut. Keefer was killed after he had leaped from his machine with a parachute which failed to open when it caught in one of the 'plane's damaged wings.—United Press.

Capt. Lancaster in Serious State

New York, Apr. 22.

Capt. Lancaster, who crashed three weeks ago near Port of Spain, in Trinidad, during his flight across the Carribean Sea, with the result that he suffered internal injuries, has arrived here on a liner. He was operated on on board the day after the vessel left Barbados, but had to be taken to hospital immediately on his arrival here, as his condition was serious.

It will be remembered that Captain Lancaster participated in a very spectacular flight to Australia with Mrs. Keith Miller last year.—Reuter.

CONGRESSMAN AND A BISHOP

Prohibitionist Cleric on "Rum-soaked British Ship"

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, Apr. 23.

Representative Fiorello H. La-Guardia, Republican of New York City, to-night made public a radiogram he sent to Bishop James Cannon, Jr., of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in which he demanded to know why the Bishop is travelling to Europe on a "wet" British passenger liner instead of a "dry" American ship.

Bishop Cannon has been a leading prohibitionist and formerly was superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of Virginia. He is widely known in the world missionary movement.

"I desire for my own information, and to record in my files, a statement from you as to why you took passage on a rum-soaked British ship instead of on a dry American ship," La Guardia said in his message to the Bishop, adding that it seems inconceivable that a prohibition worker of the Bishop's standing should ride on a wet British liner when "several first class American ships, bone dry, were available."

La Guardia, an anti-prohibitionist explained that his radio to the Bishop was designed to expose "those hypocritical dry workers who preach one thing and do another."

Bishop Cannon is aboard the Olympic *en route* to Europe to attend a religious conference. He has been chairman of the World League Against Alcoholism since 1919 and chairman of the national legislative committee of the Anti-Saloon League since 1914.—United Press.

SINCLAIR'S LAST HOPE VANISHED

Must Now Serve Three Months in Gaol

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, Apr. 22.

Harry Ford Sinclair, multi-millionaire petroleum producer and refiner, must serve the three months gaol sentence imposed upon him following his conviction for contempt in refusing to testify before the Senate committee which investigated the oil scandals of the Harding Administration, the Supreme Court of the United States decided to-day.

The Court, meeting in its regular Monday session with Mr. Chief Justice Taft presiding, announced that it has denied the petition of Sinclair's attorneys for a re-hearing of his case on technical grounds. The decision means Sinclair now must go to gaol.—United Press.

TROTZKY UNWANTED IN NORWAY

Government's Decision Supported by Storthing Vote

Oslo, Apr. 22.

After a prolonged debate the Storthing (House of Representatives) to-day rejected, by 71 votes to 52, a request made by the Labour Party that the Government should reconsider its decision refusing to allow Trotzky, the Bolshevik leader who is at present in exile in Turkey, to enter Norway.

The Premier said that the Government's refusal was final.

The majority against the motion included Conservatives, Agrarians, Radicals and Communists.—Reuter.

SYDNEY, Apr. 18.—The conference of mineowners and miners, which has been considering the coal situation in Australia, has reached a deadlock over a suggestion made by the miners for the re-opening of the mines and the future conduct of the industry. The conference has therefore adjourned *sine die*. On March 1, a conference of the mining unions rejected all proposals involving a cut in wages.—Reuter.

NEW LEADER CHOSEN FOR TAMMANY

Mr. John F. Curry Selected After a Month's Jockeying

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

New York, Apr. 23.

Mr. John F. Curry, Commissioner of Records of New York City, was to-day elected leader of Tammany Hall, the Democratic society which for half a century has maintained almost undisputed control of New York City politics.

Mr. Curry succeeds Judge Olvany, resigned, who was elected to leadership of the society following the death of "Boss" Murphy.

Political jockeying to select the new leader has been under way for more than a month with district leaders appealing daily to Mayor James Walker and the former Governor, Mr. Alfred E. Smith, as the most influential members of the organization, to select Judge Olvany's successor. Mr. Curry was opposed by Martin G. McCue, leader of the Twelfth District Tammany organization, and Edward Ahearn, clerk of the municipal court.

Judge Olvany resigned suddenly March 15, following reported disagreements with Mr. Smith and Mayor Walker.—United Press.

ALL AMERICA TO LISTEN IN

Debates in the Senate Proposed to be Broadcast

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, Apr. 23.

The proposal to have the proceedings of the Senate broadcast by radio to the nation daily while the Senate is in session is being pushed vigorously by Senator C. C. Dill, Democrat, of Portland, Ore.

Senator Dill attended the hearings of the National Broadcasts Committee to-day on his resolution, which was introduced in the upper house some time back and referred to the committee for a recommendation. The Dill resolution is designed to increase public interests in the debates of the Senate and to make that body more responsive to the public will.—United Press.

CINEMA CONCERNS TO BE INDICTED

Alleged Violation of the Anti-Trust Laws

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Los Angeles, Apr. 20.

A Federal Grand Jury here to-day returned indictments against a majority of the leading motion picture concerns of the United States for violation the anti-trust laws of the nation.

The firms indicted included: Warner Brothers, Paramount Lasky, The West Coast Theatres, Metro-Goldwin, First National, Universal, Film Exchange, Fox Films Corp., United Artists, Vitagraph, and the Pathé Exchange.

The indictments followed charges by independent theatres which complained they were unable to obtain first run pictures.—United Press.

FORD'S INVASION OF FRANCE

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

New York, Apr. 23.

The Ford Motors Co. of France has announced that it is increasing its capital stock by a considerable amount and plans an immediate programme of expansion.

The increased capitalization scheme involves the sale of 52,000 additional shares in the company, a subsidiary of the Ford motors organization of the United States, at 100 francs each.

Paris dispatches to-day, outlining the company's expansion programme, indicated that a majority of the new shares are expected to be taken up by French buyers.—United Press.

TORNADOES AND FLOODS IN THE U.S.

Much Damage Done in Kansas, Missouri and Arkansas

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

St. Louis, Mo., Apr. 21.

Tornadoes swept a part of the state of Arkansas to-day killing 18 persons, all of whom were negroes.

Scores of persons, including both negroes and whites, were injured and many buildings destroyed.

The cotton crop was damaged in some areas of both Arkansas and Oklahoma.—United Press.

Kansas City, Apr. 21.

Tornadoes and severe rain storms swept sections of the states of Kansas and Missouri to-day causing some loss of life and great damage to property.

More than a score of persons were injured severely.

Crops were levelled in parts of some counties and livestock drowned.

Incomplete reports filtering in here to-night over crippled wires indicated seven persons were seriously injured, one killed, and 45 houses wrecked around the town of Bolivia, Mo., while one was killed and three seriously injured at Reece, Mo.

Many towns in Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma reported numerous injuries and heavy damage to property.

Floods followed the wake of the storm and a number of Kansas and Missouri towns were threatened.

The wheat crop, which will be ready to harvest within two months, was flattened in many areas and young corn plants were damaged. —United Press.

Eight Killed In Texas

Palestine, Tex., Apr. 24.

Eight persons are known to have been killed and many injured as the result of a tornado near here to-day. —Reuter.

THE SEA PERILS OF PROHIBTION

Collier Fired on Fifty Miles Out at Sea

New Haven, Conn. Apr. 22.

The skipper of the steamer-collier Tad Jones, plying between Norfolk, Virginia, and this port, states that on Saturday evening, when fifty miles off the coast of New Jersey, the Coast Guard cutter Seneca, suspecting the vessel to be a rum-runner, fired some shells across her bows.

Subsequently the commander of the cutter and an ensign boarded the collier and, it is alleged, subjected her officers to indignities.

Mr. Tad Jones, the president of the company operating the collier, who is a former football coach at Yale University, is protesting to Washington.—Reuter.

SINGULAR FRAUD IN FRANCE

Paris, Apr. 18.

Twenty-seven persons have been tried in the Correctional Court on a charge of illicitly procuring Government stamps for 100,000 Hungarian bonds, thus giving them a greater immediate value and preferential treatment under the Reparations Scheme.

At the conclusion of the trial to-day the Viennese banker Jozef Blumentein, a French Consul named La Caze and nine others were sentenced to two years' imprisonment and fined Frs. 3,000, while four others received a year's imprisonment and a fine of Frs. 1,000 and two eight months' imprisonment. With benefit under the First Offenders Act, the remaining ten accused were acquitted.—Reuter.

PARIS, Apr. 21:—The League of International Airmen to-day gave a reception in honour of the French flying men Bailly and Reginensi, who recently made a record trip from Paris to Saigon and back. The French Air Minister made a speech eulogizing their fine effort which he said celebrated in splendid fashion the realization of a commercial liaison by air between France and Indo-China.—Reuter.

MYSTERIOUS DEATHS ON A LINER

Singular Difference in Cabled Reports to New York

New York, Apr. 23.

The Canadian Pacific agents here announce that one English and two American passengers on the liner Duchess of Atholl (20,119 tons) have died of sun-stroke, but a private cable from a passenger alleges that four stewards and six passengers died mysteriously and suddenly during the cruise along the South American and African coasts.—Reuter.

Montreal, Apr. 23.

The latest statement issued by the Canadian Pacific Co., concerning the deaths on board the liner Duchess of Atholl, which is on a cruise along the coasts of South America and Africa, says that four passengers have died, two from sun-stroke and two from malaria.—Reuter.

Cherbourg, Apr. 24.

There was no sickness on board the Canadian Pacific liner Duchess of Atholl on her arrival here. The vessel supplied the port doctor with particulars of the cruise, after which the passengers were allowed to land without formalities.

It will be remembered that the Canadian Pacific Office in Montreal yesterday stated that four passengers on board the Duchess of Atholl had died, two from sun-stroke and two from malaria, during her cruise along the coasts of South America and South Africa.—Reuter.

TRANS-SIBERIAN TRAIN WRECKED

Landslide Between Irkutsk and Chita

Moscow, Apr. 23.

As a result of recent earthquakes a landslide has occurred on the Trans-Siberian Railway between Irkutsk and Chita, which wrecked a Trans-Siberian train with the result that six persons were kiled and nine seriously injured.—Reuter.

No Foreigners Involved

Shanghai, Apr. 25.

With reference to the message from Moscow on the 23rd stating that, as the result of a land-slide, a trans-Siberian train had been wrecked between Irkutsk and Chita, six persons being killed and nine injured; the Great Northern Telegraph Co. courteously inform us that the post-train with left Moscow on the 20th was the one involved in the accident. No foreigners were on the train.—Reuter.

LABOUR'S PLEDGE TO THE WOMEN

Big Promises Made by Ramsay MacDonald

London, Apr. 25.

The policy of the Labour Party, as it affects the vast army of women voters, was expounded by Mr. J. Ramsay MacDonald at a meeting to-day at Buxton, Derbyshire, under the auspices of the National Labour Women's Conference.

The leader of the Labour Party gave a pledge that, if the Labour Party were returned to power, it would empower the Food Council to control prices; base the pensions of widows "solely on need;" undertake a bold education policy, with special reference to nursery schools; develop maternity and child welfare; are carry out a building programme until at least 1,000,000 houses had been built.—Reuter.

EARTHQUAKE SERIES FORETOLD

Violent Tremors Prophesied in America and South Europe

Fapza, Apr. 21.

Violent earthquakes are imminent in various parts of the world, especially in America and South Europe, according to Signor Bendandi, the earthquake observer and "prophet."

"This cosmic crisis will begin on April 25," he says.—Reuter.

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THE SMALLPOX SCARE IN EUROPE

Vaccination Enforced on All Entering France

London, Apr. 19.

It is officially confirmed that the Mayor of Havre, from to-morrow, is enforcing a regulation requiring all persons landing in France from England to produce certificates that they have been vaccinated in the past six months. The Southern Railway in England is considering suspension of its cross-channel steamer service between Southampton and Havre, in consequence of the action taken by the Mayor of that city.

When the P. & O. liner Ranchi arrived at Marseilles from India, a case of suspected smallpox on board was notified. Passengers were all ordered to be vaccinated on landing. None came on shore except those who were proceeding to London overland, and all of these were vaccinated, including the Maharaja of Rajpipla.

The P. & O. office in London state that the case of sickness on board the liner Ranchi proved to be chickenpox.—Reuter.

Anglo-French Conference

Paris, Apr. 21.

A close conference was held at Calais yesterday by the British and French sanitary authorities with regard to the French small-pox regulations.

M. Loucheur, the Minister of Labour, in a *communiqué*, states that the French Government has asked the British Government to make it compulsory for passengers sailing from England for the Continent to undergo a medical examination before embarking. The British representatives have promised to reply by Tuesday.

The *communiqué* states that France is entitled, in the case of ships in which there is no small-pox, but which come from infected centres, to subject passengers who have not been previously vaccinated to surveillance during their movements, under the terms of the International Sanitary Convention. This surveillance will be carried out by the delivery to a passenger of a Sanitary Passport, which will enable his movements to be traced for a fortnight, as provided in the Convention. These measures will be enforced as from to-morrow.

The vaccination of passengers, who have not been vaccinated for five years, immediately on disembarking, does not appear a sufficient safeguard, for it does not prevent the outbreak of the disease in a person in the incubation period, consequently there is still danger of infection.—Reuter.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE

Chinese Delegates to Geneva

Nanking, Apr. 19.

Mr. Chen Wei-chen, Chinese Consul General in London, and Mr. Chu Meng-cheng, Chief of the Labour Department of the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labour, have been appointed by the State Council as the Government's delegates to the 12th International Labour Conference which is scheduled to be held in the latter part of May at Geneva. Mr. Fu Kang-hoa, sectional chief of the Ministry, has also been appointed Advisor and Secretary to the delegation.

It is learned that the National Association of Chambers of Commerce in Shanghai has decided to send Mr. Chen Kuang-pu, General Manager of the Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, as its representative with Mr. Hsia Chi-feng as Advisor, while the Central Party Headquarters is considering the appointment of two others well-versed in labour problems of the country as labour representative and advisor to the coming conference.—Kuo Min.

WASHINGTON, Apr. 23: — The Senate committee on immigration today decided by four votes to two to postpone action indefinitely on President Hoover's programme to delay putting into effect the national origins provisions of the immigration laws.—United Press.

HUGE MONOPLANE ON NON-STOP FLIGHT

Attempt to Do Five Thousand Miles on One Supply

London, Apr. 24.

A huge monoplane belonging to the Royal Air Force, which has been specially built to attempt to beat the world's long-distance and duration record, left Cranwell Aerodrome at 10.30 this morning in an attempt to fly a distance of 5,000 miles without a stop in the direction of India.

The monoplane is manned by Squadron Leader A. G. Jones-Williams and Flight-Lieut. N. H. Jenkins. It carries over three tons of petrol, while the equipment includes an automatic hooter which warns the pilot should the machine descend below a safe altitude.

It was originally intended that this monoplane should make a non-stop flight to South Africa but, owing to the weather over Africa, the flight has been diverted towards India.

The route scheduled for the flight is over Antwerp, Frankfort, Austria, Hungary, Jugo-Slavia, Rumania, Bulgaria, Constantinople, Bagdad, Karachi, Sholapur, Bellary, to Bangalore in Southern India.

A special runway two miles long was prepared at the Cranwell Aerodrome for the take-off by burning the grass and rolling the turf with a steamroller.

The three tons of petrol carried by the machine is sufficient to keep its 450-horse power engine running for three days and nights without a stop.—Reuter.

Making Good Time

Bagdad, Apr. 25.

The huge monoplane belonging to the Royal Air Force, manned by Squadron Leader A. G. Jones-Williams and Flight-Lieut. N. H. Jenkins, which left Cranwell Aerodrome at 10.30 yesterday morning in an attempt to fly a distance of 5,000 miles without a stop in the direction of India, passed over this city at 5 o'clock this afternoon (2 p.m. Greenwich time). It was flying very high.

The monoplane had, therefore, been in continuous flight for 27½ hours at the time it passed over Bagdad.—Reuter.

AMERICAN NAVAL REPLACEMENTS

Request for Two Battleships to Replace Three

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, Apr. 21.

The first regular session of Congress will be asked to authorize the construction of two battleships to replace the U. S. S. Florida, Wyoming and Utah, according to Admiral Charles Frederick Hughes, the chief of naval operations.

The two new battleships will be the first replacements under the Washington Treaty of naval limitations which allows each signatory to effect a complete renewal in its tonnage of capital ships by 1942.

Admiral Hughes statement gave no details regarding the construction of the new battleships, but it was understood plans for them have been drawn up in part.—United Press.

LOCKOUT THREATENED IN LANCASHIRE

Misunderstanding Between Workers and Employers

London, Apr. 2.

A general lockout in the Lancashire cotton industry is threatened, involving 500,000 workers.

The situation is due to a misunderstanding which has arisen at the Alma Mills, Oldham, where the employers and operatives accuse each other of having broken the existing agreements, with the result that the operatives have struck work.

An emergency committee meeting of the Master Cotton Spinners Federation has now decided to recommend the members of the Federation to serve lock-out notices to the whole industry to take effect on May 18.—Reuter.

NEW MOVE TOWARDS INDUSTRIAL PEACE

Joint Committee of Employers and Workers

London, Apr. 23.

A far-reaching departure in industrial relations between employers and employed, promising a better understanding in the future, was reached to-day at a conference between employers' representatives and delegates of the Trades Union Congress.

The Conference decided to appoint a joint committee to examine the best methods for consultation and co-operation.

This is the first time the Trades Union Congress has been officially recognized by official bodies such as the Confederation of Employers' Organizations and the Federation of British Industries.

"Peace in industry" is now an official movement, as co-operation between employers and employed is specifically named as one of the objects of the relationship.

It will be remembered that early in February the Confederation of Employers' Organizations and the Federation of British Industries followed the lead given them by employers in the engineering industry and rejected the interim report of the Mond-Turner Conference, which aimed at a better understanding between employers and employed through a National Industrial Council. But an invitation was issued to the General Council of the Trades Union Congress to meet representatives of the Confederation and the Federation "in the hope that the discussions will be such as to help forward a better mutual understanding in industry generally."—Reuter.

GIRL'S ENDURANCE RECORD

Sustained Flight for Over Twenty-six Hours

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

New York, Apr. 24.

Miss Elinor Smith, New York girl flyer, recaptured the endurance record for woman aviators to-day when she landed her aeroplane on a Long Island air field after 26 hr., 21 min., 32.4 sec. in the air, according to unofficial timing.

Miss Smith is 17 years old and held the record for several months until she lost it to Mrs. Thaden, of California. She took off shortly before noon yesterday and by noon today had been in the air 24 hr., 23 min. 12 sec. and still was flying, following a circular course over the air station. She alighted shortly before 3 p.m.—United Press.

OBITUARY

Prince Henry of Prussia

Berlin, Apr. 20

The death has occurred, at the age of 66, of Prince Henry of Prussia, a brother of the ex-Kaiser.

On February 13 it was reported that he was seriously ill with cancer of the larynx, the disease being similar to that from which his father, the Emperor Frederick, died.—Reuter.

Signor Enrico Ferri

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Rome, Apr. 13.

Signor Enrico Ferri, noted criminologist, died here to-night at the age of 73 years. His death was announced on April 12, but after apparently being dead he was given an injection by his doctors and lived 24 hours until death finally claimed him.—United Press.

Mr. Edward F. Carry

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Chicago, Apr. 24.

Mr. Edward Francis Carry, president of the Pullman Company since 1922, died to-day. He was born in Fort Wayne, Indiana, May 16, 1867, and was long a leading industrial figure in Chicago where he was a director of many corporations.

Mr. Carry was actively identified with the shipbuilding and operations industry during the war period and was director of operations for the United States Shipping Board, 1917-18.—United Press.

WHAT RUSSIA WANTS FROM ENGLAND

Bribe Offered to Business to Sway Government Policy

Moscow, Apr. 20.

A resolution, adopted at a meeting of the British Trade Delegation, was to-day handed to M. Piatokoff, Governor of the Soviet State Bank. It stated that economic developments were impossible without a resumption of diplomatic relations, and that it was equally impossible for Russia to obtain extensive British financial aid until satisfaction was promised to the claims of British nationals.

M. Piatokoff, replying, described the visit a "friendly gesture," and expressed his readiness, when diplomatic relations were re-established, to negotiate on questions of mutual interest on the basis of the agreement of 1924.—Reuter.

No Satisfaction for Abuses

London, Apr. 22.

The estimate given by Comrade Piatakov, the Governor of the Soviet State Bank, to the British Trade Delegation now touring Russia, that the Soviets could give orders worth £150,000,000 to British industry during the next five years provided British capitalists agreed to invest in various concessions and contract operations, and also provided that normal diplomatic relations were restored, was the subject of questions in the House of Commons this afternoon.

Sir Austen Chamberlain, the Foreign Secretary, stated that the Soviet orders were made dependent not only on the resumption of diplomatic relations but upon the granting of extensive new credits to Russia. Thus no satisfaction was offered for the abuses of which the British Government complained, while a demand was made for a revival and extension of the financial provisions contained in the draft of the treaty under negotiation in 1924, which the British Government declared were unacceptable.

Sir Austen said that if the Soviets ever desired to make definite proposals there were sources through which it could be accomplished. In the meantime trading facilities had not been interrupted and the Soviet Government had placed orders in Great Britain, though not to the extent of the amount of credit opened to them by British purchasers in Russia.—Reuter.

AUSTRALIA AND THE U. S. TARIFF

Note on the Proposed Changes: Possible Diversion of Trade

Canberra, Apr. 22.

In a Note to the United States Government on the proposed alteration of the American tariff on a basis unfavourable to Australia, the Commonwealth Government refers to the unfavourable trade balance between Australia and America, and the possibility of a diversion of trade from America to British and other countries with which the Commonwealth has favourable trade relations.

The Note emphasizes that if further restrictions are imposed on Australian trade by increases in the United States tariff, the feeling against the preponderance of American trade will grow, although Australia desires the maintenance of mutually profitable and amicable trade relations between the two countries.

The Note shows that in the financial year 1927/28, imports into Australia from America totalled £34,000,000, while Australian exports to America only amounted to £9,000,000. Exports of wool to America declined considerably during that period, while Australian imports of American motor cars and their accessories have increased in ten years from $5,000,000 to $44,000,000 a year.—Reuter.

WASHINGTON, Apr. 22:—The judiciary committee of the Senate to-day voted to report favourably to the upper house a resolution introduced by Senator George W. Norris, Republican, of McCook, Neb. proposing an amendment to eliminate "lame-duck" congressmen from the sessions of the legislative body.—United Press.

BEEF AND BROCCOLI ELECTION CRY

Lloyd George Ironic at Passage in Premier's Speech

London, Apr. 20.

"Beef and Broccoli" is the first slogan in the General Election campaign.

It has arisen in connection with the policy enunciated by the Premier, Mr. Baldwin, in his speech at Drury Lane Theatre on the 18th when, giving an example of British agricultural possibilities, he made a point of the fact that English broccoli from Cornwall is penetrating into Continental markets.

The cry was taken up by Mr. Lloyd George, the Leader of the Liberal Party, in a speech broadcast last night dealing with the urgency of the unemployment problem. He cried ironically that British troops, patriotically regaled with good old English roast-beef in the winter, will become cosmopolitans on bully-beef in the summer. He added that "Henceforth the Union Jack will fly at the head of a broccoli stalk."

Nevertheless the Conservatives maintain that the export of broccoli is in no way an insignificant portent of the outcome of the enterprise and co-operation of Cornish growers, the railways and the Ministry of Agriculture; which has resulted in the production of a huge variety of the vegetable which is favoured on the Continent. Scientific grading, marketing and expeditious distribution are justifying the plantation of a considerably increased acreage to meet the increasing foreign demand.—Reuter.

A CORNER IN TEA FORESEEN

Liability of Market "Rigging": Concealing Supplies

Manchester, Apr. 24.

The Manchester "Guardian" to-day remarks that the danger of a "corner" in tea, as a result of the removal of the Tea Duty, is being freely discussed in the lobbies of the House of Commons. It is feared that the abolition of the system of receiving tea imports into bonded warehouses will leave the market open to "Rigging." It is alleged that certain influences are already at work to take advantage of the position, and it is argued that, now that stocks will not be required to pass through bond, it will be possible to conceal supplies and hold them for a rise.—Reuter.

The Hague, Apr. 24.

Jonkheer Vansasse Vanysselt, a member of the Catholic Party in the Second Chamber, has notified that he intends to question the Minister of Finance with regard to the abolition of the Tea Duty in Great Britain. He will ask whether the existence of a tea duty in Holland amounting to 75 Florins per hundred kilograms is not calculated to harm the Dutch tea-trade and to shift the market to London, and whether the Minister is prepared to consider measures in the immediate future to prevent such an eventuality.

It will be remembered that a message a few days ago stated that the Association of Tea Importers in Amsterdam was making an urgent appeal to the Dutch Minister of Finance to abolish or very considerably to reduce the import duty on tea into Holland as the Amsterdam market would be seriously hampered by the present tariff in view of the abolition of the tea duty in Great Britain.—Reuter.

GRAF ZEPPELIN ON A NEW CRUISE

Friedrichshaven, Apr. 23.

The giant dirigible, Graf Zeppelin, started on its second Mediterranean cruise to-day. On the outward trip it will fly viâ Spain and the Canary Isles, and will return across the Western Mediterranean.

There are twenty passengers on board, including a French Embassy official.—Reuter.

AMSTERDAM, Apr. 18.—The Paleis Voor Volksvylt, the Crystal Palace of Amsterdam, has been completely destroyed by fire.—Reuter.

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AUSTRALIAN DESERT TRAGEDY

Aeroplane Found with Dead Aviator: Other Missing

Darwin, Apr. 21.

Lieutenant Keith Anderson's aeroplane was found in the Tanami Desert by one of the numerous aeroplanes which have been searching for the missing 'plane. One airman was dead and the other missing. The dead man has not yet been identified.

A pack-horse patrol is hastening with relief supplies from Wave Hill, 80 miles from the spot where the aeroplane was found.—Reuter.

Sydney, Apr. 21.

The plane in which Lieutenant Keith Anderson and his pilot, Robert Hitchcock, set out to search for the moneplane Southern Cross and its occupants and which has been missing for about a fortnight, has been discovered. A corpse was found lying under one of the wings.

Lieutenant Keith-Anderson's aeroplane is apparently undamaged. It is lying on the edge of a stretch of ground which was recently swept by fire.

The pilot of the aeroplane Atlanta, who made the discovery, dropped a can of water near the stranded 'plane.

Apparently it was only by the purest chance that Mr. Barin, the pilot of the aeroplane Atlanta, found Lieutenant Keith-Anderson's 'plane, the Kookaburra.

The missing machine had landed 200 miles north of its direct course from Alice Springs to Wyndham. Mr. Brain passed over the spot solely because it happened to be on his course to Wave Hill, where he was going to join a search party. Smoke from a recent fire drew his attention and Mr. Brain noticed that a short run-way had been cleared near the Kookaburra, indicating that the airmen had tried to resume their flight.

Six aeroplanes are now making an intensive search for the missing airman in the vicinity of the Kookaburra.—Reuter.

SERIOUS REVOLT IN GEORGIA

Bolshevik Endeavour to Abolish Women's Veils

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Geneva, Apr. 15.

It is reported by the press bureau of the Georgian republic that there has been a serious revolt against Bolsheviks in Georgia as the result of discontent against the authorities in consequence of a Soviet edict forbidding the wearing of veils by women.

As this edict was disobeyed by the populace, the authorities arrested all the mullahs, and the influential people of the villages.

It is reported that an army of Ajaristans is encamped near the Turkish frontier, and has inflicted heavy losses on the Russian troops, who nevertheless refrained from firing in reply.—British United Press.

FRENCH RATIFICATION OF KELLOGG PACT

Washington, Apr. 22.

The French Ambassador, M. Paul Claudel, has handed to the United States Government the French ratification of the Kellogg Pact.

He has also exchanged ratifications of the Treaty of Arbitration between France and America, signed last year.

The Treaty for the Renunciation of War now only lacks ratification by Japan to make it effective.—Reuter.

BOMBAY, Apr. 25:—The Textile-Workers' Union has called upon the workers in all the mails in Bombay to strike from noon to-morrow. The crisis arose from the failure of a conference yesterday between representatives of the Union and of the mill-owners in regard to the alleged victimization of the Wadia group of mills.—Reuter.

PACT SENSATION IN JAPAN

Official's Resignation Following Criticism

Tokyo, Apr. 19.

Mr. Etsujiro Uehara, Parliamentary Counsellor of the Foreign Office, has resigned at his own request. Though no reason has been given for this step, his resignation is apparently due to an interview published in the "Japan Advertiser" on April 14 in which he attacked the opposition of the Privy Council to ratification of the Kellogg Peace Pact so long as it included the phrase saying that the Emperor signs "in the name of the people."

The interview, in which Mr Uehara asserted that "it is the Privy Council which is jeopardizing the sovereign power of Japan and not the Premier," was strongly resented by the Privy Council. For this reason it was feared that the Privy Council's opposition both against the Government and against ratification of the Pact might be increased, but presumably Mr. Uehara's voluntary resignation will ease matters.

The question of ratifying the Kellogg Pact, it may be recalled, has been causing considerable perturbation owing to the inclusion of the phrase saying that the Emperor signs "in the name of the people," this being considered derogatory to the Emperor and also contrary to the Japanese Constitution, which recognizes the Emperor as supreme.

To foreigners this may appear merely a technical quibble that could be easily rectified, but the Privy Council and other constitution authorities have all along been taking a serious view of the matter, maintaining that it strikes at the basis of Japan's national polity.—Reuter.

ITALIAN DEMAND FOR STRONG DEFENCES

King's Reference to Failure of Disarmament Schemes

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Rome, Apr. 20.

It is the duty of the Italian Government to take careful note of the state of the national defence following failure of the international conferences looking to world disarmament, King Victor Emmanuel said in his address from the throne to-day at the opening of the new Parliament.

Voicing the policy of the Facist Government, the King reviewed the international situation in some detail, indicating his belief that Italian defences should be strengthened on both land and sea.—United Press.

PRESIDENT OPPOSED TO EXPORT DEBENTURES

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, Apr. 21.

President Hoover went on record to-night as strongly opposed to the debenture clause of the Farm Relief Bill introduced into the Senate last week by Senator Charles McNary, Republican, of Salem, Oregon. This clause, it will be recalled, would refund to the farmer as a gratuity one-half the export duties collected on his products sold in foreign countries.

The President denounced the exports debentures scheme as "a direct subsidy from the Treasury of the United States" and asserted that he is unequivocally opposed to it.

The exports debentures plan would cost the American people more than $200,000,000 annually, Mr. Hoover said.

The President's stand was revealed in a letter that he sent to Senator McNary, the text of which was released to the press to-night. It was not unexpected, as Mr. Hoover previously had indicated his opposition to any kind of a subsidy for the agricultural interests. Mr. Hoover's opposition will kill the clause, it was believed, and necessitate revision of the McNary plan before it obtains final consideration in the upper house.—United Press.

SATURDAY'S TELEGRAMS

FARM RELIEF PAST REPRESENTATIVES

Another Attack on the President in the Senate on Thursday

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, Apr. 25.

The House of Representatives to-day adopted the $500,000,000 farm relief bill.

The vote was 367 to 31.

The House defeated every amendment to the bill, including the debentures plan which was denounced by President Hoover as a subsidy to agriculture.

The bill, as adopted, is practically the same as those of the past two years, except that it omits the equalization fee which was a part of the old McNary-Haugen plan.

The House now will turn its attention to the problem of revision of the tariff laws, while the battle over the farm relief plan shifts to the Senate, where Democratic members are opposed to the upper house measure as introduced by Senator McNary of Oregon, the chairman of the committee on agriculture, largely because of the debenture plan.

There was every indication of a bitter battle over the farm relief plan in the upper house, with an increasing number of the western agricultural senators joining in opposition to the President.

Senator Lynn G. Frazier, Republican of North Dakota, a former governor of that state, joined Senator Smith Brookhart, Republican of Iowa, in denunciation of the President to-day.

In a speech on the Senate floor this afternoon, Senator Frazier emphasized his support of the Brookhart address yesterday, in which the Iowa senator accused President Hoover of failure to keep his campaign pledges to the farmers.

Senator Frazier said he supported Mr. Hoover during his campaign for the Republican Party's nomination and during the presidential campaign, "because I believed Mr. Hoover meant what he said. I am now forced to the conclusion that he did not."

The President was understood to have conferred with party leaders regarding the situation but issued no statement in reply to the senatorial attacks.

Meantime a section of the press, particularly in the western states, sees the whole programme of agricultural relief endangered and urges congressional leaders to facilitate an agreement between the House and Senate bills, emphasizing that what the rural population wants is a workable measure before the season for marketing of the coming harvests.—United Press.

DANISH GENERAL ELECTION

Socialist Position Stronger as Result of the Poll

Copenhagen, Apr. 25.

The elections to the Folketing (Chamber of Deputies) have resulted in the strengthening of the position of the Socialists, who now have 61 seats out of 149. Both the Conservatives and the Left Party have lost ground, having now 24 and 43 seats respectively. Radicals were returned to 16 seats while there will be no Communists in the new House. The Cabinet has resigned.

The elections are due to a deadlock which occurred last month when the Conservatives withdrew their support from the Left Party, which was in power. As a result the Budget was defeated by a large majority and the Prime Minister, M. Th. Madsen-Mygdal, was compelled to ask the King to dissolve the Folketing, which, at that time, was composed of 53 Socialists, 47 Left Party, 30 Conservatives, 16 Radicals, 2 Communists, and 1 German.—Reuter.

CARDINAL'S DISPUTE WITH EINSTEIN

A New Phase in Controversy Between Fundamentalists and Moderns

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

New York, Apr. 25.

A lively religious dispute involving the fundamentalist interpretation of the Bible as opposed to the modern, scientific interpretation, had broken out between Cardinal William Henry O'Connell of Boston and the German scientist Mr. Einstein—author of the Einstein Theory or or the relativity of the Universe.

Cardinal O'Connell charged that "behind the clock of the Einstein theory with regard to space and time, as vaguely enunciated by him, there stands the ghastly spectre of Atheism."

In reply to this criticism the scientist to-day telegraphed Rabbi Herbert Goldstein of New York, declaring:

"I believe in Spinoza's God who reveals himself in orderly harmony, in a being, not in a God who deals with the faces and the actions of men."

New York newspapers devote considerable space to the views of the rival scholars regarding creation and the Creator and assert it is the first time the great German thinker has gone on record with a statement regarding his theories of the control of the universe.—United Press.

ATTEMPT TO FLY TO NEW ZEALAND

Aviator's Endeavour in a Single Seater

London, Apr. 26.

The New Zealander Frank Mase left Lympne Aerodrome at 6.30 this morning in a small 90-h.p. single-seater Cirrus-Sparton light-'plane in the first attempt yet made to fly from Britain to New Zealand via Australia.

The aviator carries sufficient petrol for a 2,000-mile non-stop flight.—Reuter.

RUBBER ROADWAYS FOR BIG CITIES

Newcastle and Glasgow to Lay Silent Thoroughfares

London, Apr. 25.

At the annual general meeting of the Rubber-Growers Association to-day the Chairman, Mr. William Duncan, expressed doubt as to whether abolition of the restriction on the output of rubber would check or diminish increased production in the Dutch East Indies.

Rubber roadways, Mr. Duncan continued, would shortly be laid at Newcastle and Glasgow. He advocated the co-operation of manufacturers in some joint working arrangement to produce rubber paving-blocks.

Need for Research

At the annual banquet of the Institution of the Rubber Industry this evening Sir George Beharrell, managing director of the Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., urged the necessity of research both in regard to the manufacture and growing of rubber. He expressed the opinion that there was a lot to be done in preparing rubber on the plantations before the best could be got out of what was provided by the plant.—Reuter.

CHRYSLER TO BUILD ON PACIFIC COAST

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Oakland, Cal., Apr. 25.

The Chrysler automobile interests to-day announced that the company has secured a site for the erection of a Pacific Coast plant which will cost about $7,000,000, and will facilitate the assembly of cars for the Oriental export market.—United Press.

AMERICAN REVENUE RETURNS

Treasury Surplus of $100,000,000 Now Said to be Assured

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, Apr. 25.

Government tax collections for the fiscal year indicate a very high level of national prosperity during the past nine months, it was announced to-night.

Collections for the fiscal year are almost $74,000,000 in excess of the collections as of the same date last year. Total returns for March were $595,987,014 and the total collections during the current fiscal year to date $1,689,000,165.

The returns assure a treasury surplus of more than $100,000,000.

The high level of industrial prosperity, coupled with large gains to individuals from their operations in the stock market, are believed to account for the large increase in collections from both classes of tax payers.

Treasury Department officials, in announcing the figures, said that they do not anticipate any such continued high levels of speculation as have been maintained in recent months.

The fiscal year will end on June 30, next, after which final figures will be announced. The Government's ordinary receipts for the fiscal year 1927-28 amounted to $4,042,348,156 and the surplus was $398,828,281. This year's final figures will show an upward trend all along the line, it was indicated by to-day's statement.—United Press.

PREMIER ON NAVAL REDUCTION

To Co-operate Cordially with the United States in Proposal

London, Apr. 25.

Mr. Baldwin, the Premier, in a speech at Bristol to-day, said that on behalf of Britain he endorsed Mr. Hugh Gibson's declaration at Geneva in favour of not merely a limitation but a reduction of armaments, including war vessels of every class, adding "We shall cooperate cordially with the United States to secure its general acceptance.—Reuter.

Geneva, Apr. 25.

When the Disarmament Committee some days hence discusses the chapter on effectives, there will be released a technical memorandum prepared by the American delegates explaining the United States' naval disarmament proposals based on the lines of Mr. Gibson's speech.—Reuter.

SCIENTIFIC HONOUR FOR PRES. HOOVER

John Fritz Medal Presented at the White House

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, Apr. 25.

In a brief ceremony at the White House to-day President Hoover received the John Fritz Medal, considered the highest award for scientific achievement given in the United States.

The ceremonies were under the auspices of four scientific societies of which Mr. Hoover is a member. The citation for the award listed Mr. Hoover's achievements in engineering and especially his work in the translation of Agricola's classical treatise from the Latin, "De Re Metallica."—United Press.

I'M ALONE CASE TO BE ARBITRATED

Washington, Apr. 26.

Canada and the United States have agreed to submit the case of the sinking of the rum-runner "I'm Alone" to arbitration to decide whether Canada is entitled to redress.—Reuter.

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FROM THE FOUR WINDS.

OUR LONDON LETTER

Mild Interest in Election Campaign: Miners to Grow Flowers: The Passing of Mayfair: Oxford and the Ladies: Check on Child Marriages: Stonehenge Rescued from Builders

From Our Own Correspondent

London, Mar. 28.

Though the election campaign is in full swing, at present there is no very great public interest in it. If it was not for the newspapers, which insist on giving us politics, we should be thinking even less about the campaign than we are. At present, moreover, there are no particular signs of the bitterness which always creeps into elections in this country. There is no vitriolic denunciation on the part of any one party of its opponents such as there was, for instance, over the Home Rule Bill of Mr. Asquith or the Land Tax campaign of Mr. Lloyd George. There is no great wave of public feeling sweeping the country as there was after the War when the Coalition Government "took on" all comers in the perfect consciousness that it had a "soft thing" in so doing. In other words, we have got back to normal election conditions, in which each party scrapes up what it can, in the hope that something will catch on and that the cumulative effect will be conclusive. No one knows what will be the outcome, since there is such a vast unplumbed vote.

It almost seems as if, in one way or another, unemployment will be the main issue at the election. Everybody knows the Labour panacea, which is nationalization, coupled with full maintenance for those who are out of work. Apparently it is imagined that the former will provide work for countless thousands who are without it. Most serious people imagine that very soon nationalization would produce the contrary effect. Mr. Lloyd George has jumped into the field with his scheme of public works which he contends would not cost the State a penny and would reduce unemployment to its quota before the war, and all this within a year. Possessing plenty of bounce and being able to operate a type of campaign which he likes, he undoubtedly has produced a certain effect among those who are not very profound thinkers, but his scheme will not stand analysis, because, if the State will not supply the money, the public must.

The Conservative programme is the steady, consistent, and gradual promotion of trade wherever possible on normal lines, partly by increasing employment through derating, partly by limited safeguarding, and partly by reduced public burdens, of which the Budget may contain some indication. In short, this election reduces itself to a choice between two extreme remedies and the normal policy of recovery.

No one attaches much importance to the by-elections and in most cases the result may be reversed at the General Election. In any event there is little cocksureness in any Party, although Labour may do well in the industrial districts.

Boom in Motoring

Motor car agents are working day and night in their efforts to provide the new cars they have promised to deliver before Easter and everywhere in the motor world the salesmen are talking of the tremendous boom they are experiencing. The Society of Motor Manufacturers estimate that there are now nearly 540,000 cars licensed in this country, as compared with about 830,000 in the second quarter of last year. This is an increase of 12 per cent. in 12 months, and means a car to every 40 people, compared with one to every five in the United States.

Yet it is the density of cars that is the most important matter. In Great Britain there are about 11 motors to the square mile; in the United States there are about seven. When at Easter all these motors appear on the roads at once, there is bound to be congestion at many points, especially in the more popular touring districts and if the weather is very fine.

From Mines to Gardens

This week, the Prince of Wales surprised Covent Garden with an early morning visit. Only three people knew about the visit, but as soon as the Prince left his car he was completely surrounded, and a wholesale robbery could have been carried out, for all the stalls were deserted. The object of the visit was primarily to see the flowers from the Scilly Isles because the Prince has started an experimental horticultural station there. A number of Welsh miners are being transferred to the Scilly Isles to learn bulb and flower-growing, under the auspices of the Duchy of Cornwall, so the Prince has a special interest in the flowers of Scilly. There are few industries into which the miners can be introduced without fear of encroaching on the local workers' preserves, but the flower-growing industry in the Scilly Isles is an exception and shows signs of being a great success so far as the miners are concerned.

Influenza Epidemic Waning

Influenza rapidly is abating and the figures show a striking fall. The death rate, which was 31.8 per 1,000 at the end of February, now is only 25.6. During the epidemic, the highest death rate recorded was 66 per 1,000, at Leeds, and the highest last week was 35.7 in Birmingham. Normal rates at this time of the year are 14 or 15 per 1,000. These figures show that the death rate during the epidemic has been simply tremendous, and this has been the worst outbreak since 1919. Shops and offices have had to work on skeleton staffs and never have theatre performances been so interrupted as during the last few months.

Mayfair Mourns Its Mansions

Mayfair is mourning its passing glories; first Devonshire House, then Grosvenor House, then Dorchester House, and now Lansdowne House. They all are passing into the hands of syndicates and development companies, and Mayfair fast is becoming a region of mansion flats and palatial hotels. As the monied ones move to Mayfair, so the titled and landed ones of Mayfair are moving back to the gentility of Belgravia and the restrained fashionableness of Westminster. Where there were slums, now there live the elite of the land. Plans for the inevitable development of the Lansdowne House site are in the air and the lovers of old London shudder at the prospect of shops and flats in place of this fine old house.

It has been suggested that Stratton Street should be continued through the grounds of Lansdowne House into Berkeley Square, thus dividing the estate into two. An opera house, or another super-theatre—an epic in luxury—is a suggestion for one of the island sites. Colonial visitors coming back to London after several years abroad must have the greatest difficulty in finding their way about new London and probably gaze with horror or rapt admiration (according to their tastes) at the sight of commercialized Mayfair.

Oxford's Athletic Decadence

A new theory has been advanced to explain Oxford's eclipse in the world of 'Varsity sports. A bitter old Blue complains that there are too many women at Oxford. He does not, however, mean that the men spend their time amusing the girls—or being amused—but, by some obscure form of reasoning, that Cambridge is getting a better type of man. It is the eternal conflict of hearties *versus* aesthetes, and the latter are winning at Oxford.

One undergraduate remarked that "Oxford is doing what Oxford was established for—not sport, but study." Certainly she prides herself more on the brilliant statesmen and writers that she has produced than on her athletic giants, and it is possible that she prefers brains to brawn. In fact, Oxford seems quite contented.

Imperial Institute's Progress

The report of the work of the Imperial Institute since 1926 is interesting reading. The galleries of the Institute have grown steadily in attractiveness, and the attendances are yearly increasing. In 1928, some 350,000 people attended, including some 80,000 school children. It will be remembered that the purpose of the Institute is to act as a clearing house of information concerning the primary products of countries within the British Empire and their potential uses, and on the technical and scientific side it is rendering valuable service through its Advisory Council and the subsidiary Advisory Committee.

It also addresses itself direct to the public, and offers to all opportunities of seeing something of the scenery, the natural products, the commercial activities and the daily life of all parts of the Empire. It is always increasing its activities, and it is hoped in time to bring every court of the Empire up to the standard of the New Zealand court which has just been rebuilt and remodelled. The dioramas are excellent and are prepared on the building by an artist employed for the purpose. The cinema is very interesting and informative and as it gets better known so do its audiences increase.

Age of Marriages Bill

There are some interesting opinions being given before the Select Committee of the House of Lords which is considering Lord Buckmaster's Age of Marriages Bill, recently introduced. A not unexpected development was that Mr. Harris, the Assistant Secretary at the Home Office, said that the Department was in favour of the Measure. He said that the Home Office was satisfied that the present law could not be defended and that some alteration was required. It was dangerous to leave unaltered a law which had not kept pace with modern social developments. It gave a bad impression of our moral standards to other countries.

The Bill has for its object the making void of all marriages between persons either one of whom is under 16. The present statutory minimum marriage age in Great Britain is 12 for girls and 14 for boys. Lord Halsbury put the case of a man of 24 who married in the honest belief that the girl was over 16. A child was born, and it then transpired that the girl was under 16. The man would have no defence of any kind against a prosecution. Mr. Harris suggested that in such circumstances a prosecution would not be taken.

The Girl M.P.

Miss Jenny Lee, aged 24, the new Socialist M.P. for North Lanark, took her seat in the House of Commons this afternoon. She won the recent by-election in her constituency by a very substantial majority. There was great curiosity about her appearance and all the most distinguished M.Ps. were there to witness the introduction ceremony. Mr. Lloyd George was wearing a sprig of white heather in his button-hole. Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Ramsay Macdonald both were present. Mr. Pethick Lawrence was wearing a vivid blue tie. Mr. Maxton, the well-known Socialist with long black hair, for once had it immaculately brushed back. There were loud cheers from the Labour Benches as little Miss Lee walked steadily towards the table that bears the Mace. She is small, with a fresh complexion and black shingled hair. For the occasion she was wearing a brown coat and skirt which came down only just as far as her knees. She had a brown jumper and brown shoes and stockings. She looked very small but very self-possessed.

Mr. Maxton and Mr. Smillie sponsored her. Slight amusement was caused when she trod accidentally on Sir William Joynson-Hicks's toes as she signed the roll. Afterwards, Mr. Maxton took her round the Lobby and introduced her to Members. She was the cynosure of all eyes. The House was shamelessly in a sentimental mood and it was certainly strange to realize that this slender schoolgirl really had won herself the right to sit in the House of Commons with all the old baldheaded Colonels and solid Trade Unionists. With the older women M.Ps. wearing more severe clothes, the contrast was not so striking. The arrival of young Miss Jenny Lee, the miner's daughter from Lanark, definitely marks the beginning of a new epoch in Parliamentary history.

Stonehenge Saved

Stonehenge has been saved from the encroachments of a building scheme. The National Trust for places of historic interest yesterday succeeded in raising sufficient money to buy all the land round the famous relic of antiquity. The money has been mainly subscribed in small sums by the general public and it is refreshing to know that there are plenty of people in the country who are ready to come forward on these occasions to save some beauty spot or monument of historic interest. It is probably easier to obtain money for such purposes in this country than in any other. We have only recently had the example of Durham Castle and Cathedral. This is one of the finest Norman relics that we have in the whole country. It was found a few weeks ago that there were dangerous cracks in the masonry and that an exhaustive scheme of reinforcement would have to be carried out if the buildings were to be saved. A public subscription was immediately begun and the necessary sum was raised within three weeks.

It has been the same with Stonehenge. As soon as it was known that the option of acquiring the ground around it was to expire on March 31, an appeal was begun to save the land from the speculators who would have ruined the lonely place with kiosks and petrol stations. Stonehenge particularly needs a bare and lonely site. It would be lost in the middle of a town. Its whole charm and interest are bound up with the treeless, sweeping plain where it is situated. Now all is well. The site is saved and Stonehenge will be handed down to posterity in its lonely grandeur.

OUR AMERICAN LETTER

The Sunken Rum-Runner: Embarrassing Position

From Our Own Correspondent

Washington, Mar. 25.

The sinking of a British schooner, the I'm Alone, by U. S. Coastguards off the Louisiana coast has caused somewhat of a stir in diplomatic circles here. The schooner is alleged to have been a rum-runner, and as such was sunk, with the loss of one of the crew. This is one of the unfortunate sidelights of socalled Prohibition. The sinking of this ship is without precedent in the long record of the efforts of the Coastguard to enforce the Prohibition laws on the seas, and naturally has caused a sensation in Washington, being the second instance in which a British ship has been fired on. The treaty permits the pursuit of suspected craft for purpose of search and possible seizure for one hour's steaming or sailing distance from American jurisdiction. The Coastguard, naturally enough, declare that the I'm Alone was well within territorial waters, but have not given information as to the exact spot where she was sunk, which leads British authorities here, as well as certain American officials, to incline to the belief that she was on the high seas and out of American jurisdiction.

The incident comes at a time when it was least wanted, for officials have foreseen considerable political capital being made from it for general election purposes in England. It is recognized also that it may not only result in a strong protest from Great Britain, but may raise the question of continuing the Ship Liquor Treaty. The compact was entered into in 1923, and at the time there was considerable reluctance on the part of the British Government to ratify the treaty. Signature was given to it principally as an evidence of Britain's good faith in her desire to co-operate with the United States in the latter's Prohibition policy. The treaty more than once has been questioned in the House of Commons, and never has been regarded as a sound piece of diplomatic policy. Many American newspapers are loud in their denunciation of what one paper characterizes as "a superlatively inhuman act" in the sinking of the I'm Alone, and predict that Great Britain will use this as a test case and as a means of cancelling legislation which is distasteful to British sentiment.

Diplomatic Embarrassment

It has long been recognized in Washington that it is an embarrassing duty for the British Ambassador to visit the U. S. State Department in behalf of a rum-runner against which some technical violation of international law has been committed, when it was well known that the ship was endeavouring to thwart the laws of the United States. In this particular instance it may be proved beyond question that the I'm Alone was at fault, and was guilty of a violation of the laws of this country, but that does not make the visit of Sir Esme Howard any the less odious. It seems at the time of writing that the only hope of a perfectly amicable settlement of the incident will depend solely upon whether it is proved beyond doubt that the schooner had designs upon the laws of a friendly Government.

All the same, the incident is bound to cause a deal of indignation throughout this and other countries, just at the time when President Hoover and the Prohibition Commissioner are about to launch the most vitally important inquiry in a generation in this country—the Prohibition survey. That something urgently is required can be seen from the front pages of every American newspaper, for daily they are filled with evidence of the organized crime, the gangs and racketeering, the banditry and horrors traceable directly to Prohibition.

Obligations and Rights

Washington, to-day, through a strong bureaucracy, is shouldering more and more the obligations and rights of the American people which should be properly assumed through state and local governments. Since the days of the Wilson administration, this has been foreseen, and the time has come, though one by no means senses the fact in Washington, when the proletariat is being exhorted, like Britain of old, to "wake up" and re-assume the power the Constitution gives to hold the reins of Government so that their democracy shall not further become a misnomer among themselves and the laughing stock among other less professedly democratic nations. One feels in Washington that, for purely professionally political reasons, the states are being induced by coercion or by favour to surrender the management of their own affairs, with the result, that, whenever any important local question arises, the people have come to believe that "Washington will see to it" in some miraculous manner that simply increases the power but not the efficiency of the great bureaucratic machine.

Mr. Washburn Child, a prominent American political writer, declares that it is the fault entirely of the people, due to their lethargy and their mad scramble to devote their energies merely to the heaping up of dollars through commercialism, rather than take an interest in the rights they enjoy under the Constitution. He suggests that the highest service Mr. Hoover can do for his country during his administration is to refrain from being what he calls a "world fixer," and to treat with fearless candour this complex question of increasing and dangerous centralization of political power in Washington.

There is something in the idea that Communism regards centralization in Government as a temporary obstacle much less difficult to attack than a social, economic and political system working in small units. Mr. Child quoted the following from Krassin:—

"The difficulty confronting our propaganda and plans in America is that your political system has in it so much of local self-government and your economic system, unlike the economic system of Europe, is something quite new. It is new in the world's experience, because, until you developed it, no agency could raise great capital to engage in large enterprises except the state. The European state was, therefore, not only a centralized political power but a centralized economic power."

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THE FAR EAST SEEN FROM LONDON

Feng Yu-hsiang's Students Arrive: The Soya Bean

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

London, Apr. 4.

Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang has sent over 16 students, who at present are located in one of the London hotels, but probably they will be scattered amongst different families, mostly with the aid of the Society of Friends. They then hope partly to be placed in commercial works, especially textiles, but five or six would like to be accepted as pupils in the naval or military schools under the Government. The students are of a very good type. Most, if not all, speak some English, and they are in charge of Gen. Feng's brother-in-law. Our numbers of Chinese students have fallen so low that we should be glad of an increase, in the interests of trade and good feeling.

Manchuria's Progress

Mr. N. C. Pi-Liang Yeh, a member of the Manchurian Educational and Trade Commission, who is visiting Europe and the United States with Professor T. Y. Wang, in order to gain information for developments in which the Manchurian government is engaged, states that the telephoto system of transmission is being used very successfully for sending telegrams in Chinese characters. By this means it is possible to transmit the actual complicated Chinese writing of the sender, which is a great advantage. From the North-Eastern Broadcasting Station at Mukden, regular programmes of music and Chinese opera are transmitted. Professor Wang states that the Arsenal at Mukden is being transformed into a motor and agricultural machine factory; motor-roads, some of which are leased to companies which run services for passengers and freight, are being constructed in Manchuria, whilst 200,000 disbanded soldiers are being set to cultivate new tracts with the soya bean, which is a valuable food. Soap, margarine, and even motor spirit can be made from this product.

Professor Wang is out for new ideas, and is studying our museum system and Zoo, for there are great educational schemes afoot in Manchuria. The old palace has been transformed into a fine museum. Professor Wang also hopes to be able to promote education through the wireless, on the lines of the British Broadcasting Corporation.

The Soya Bean

Flour made from soya beans is to be manfactured in a large new factory in North London which is now practically complete, and then advertised to the British public for the purpose of making bread, which has very nutritious properties. The "Daily News" states that it is the beginning of a new British industry which well might attain the importance acquired in recent years by sugar beet or even artificial silk. During the war, an attempt was made in Germany to use soya flour for bread, but unfortunately it caused a lot of indigestion. An Austrian investigator, Dr. Berzeller, recently devised means of so milling the bean that a perfectly digestible and tasty bread—more wholesome, it is contended, than brown bread, yet white—is produced and there has been such a boom in this bread lately in Vienna, Budapest, and other towns, that it is looked upon as a new national food.

The soya bean has exceedingly nutritious properties, for it is nearly all protein and fat, and is devoid of the starch to which dyspepsia commonly is attributed. In protein it is four times richer than the best wheat, and in fat twenty times richer. Its taste is similar to the almond, and bread manufactured from it keeps fresh longer than ordinary bread. Probably biscuits, confectionery, and a new kind of chocolate also will be made from this product. The soya bean has been a staple food in China for thousands of years, and large quantities have been exported to Japan for a very long time, and also to Europe. It is interesting to note that Mr. J. L. North, curator of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Regent's Park, says that, after many experiments, he has acclimatised the soya bean in this country, and that this product contains all the constituents of cow's milk, and the manufacture from it of a milk that could not be tubercular is simple.

PROPOSED EMBARGO ON CHINESE

Vancouver Alarmed by Spread of Oriental Business Men

FROM A CORRESPONDENT

Vancouver, Apr. 2.

A move to exclude Chinese from trade in Vancouver has been launched by Alderman Walter Loat who at a recent meeting of the city council moved that the city appoint a committee to consider refusal of trades licences to Orientals.

At the last session of the Legislature of the Province a bill which had been drawn up secretly was introduced and pushed through the house without comment.

Its purpose was to permit municipalities to use their own discretion in the granting or refusal of trade licences to Orientals.

The motion by Alderman Loat was the first action taken since the bill, which is openly declared by many legal authorities to be *ultra vires*, was passed.

Alderman Loat stated that he had found that Orientals had been "spreading out" in the city in recent years. "I think" "He said" is about time that the people of Vancouver considered whether or not they can put a stop to this unfair competition. For they are competing unfairly with the white population in business. "An act passed last year by the Legislature gives us power to deal with such competition. There is a board which has power to cancel business licenses in certain municipalities. "This board may refuse to grant licences if, in its opinion, it is in the interests of a municipality to do so."

He consequently moved for appointment of a committee to see what could be done.

A Vigorous Protest

Alderman Angus MacInnis warmly protested against the appointment of any such committee. The situation, he declared, called for exercise of fair play and caution. It required treatment from a much broader view than that proposed.

"The Oriental in the first place" he declared "was brought here for a specific purpose. He was brought to this country first to compete only with a certain class in this country (labour). That was quite all right in every way for the same other class (trade) that now wants Oriental excluded because the Oriental did not stay in the labour class.

"The farmers too thought Oriental labour was a good thing for British Columbia..... that is as long as the Oriental continued working as farm labour. But when the Oriental began to do a little farming for himself and began to produce the same articles as did the farmer. .....ah all that was different.

"These farmers conceived the idea of securing class legislation to make it impossible for the Oriental to own property. In other words they were anxious to create a slave or peon class. But the Dominion Government settled all that.

A Chain Round Your Ankle

"I do not care what a man's colour is. If you put a chain around his neck you put a chain around your own ankle.

"Therefore in the name of humanity I protest against this resolution.

"If you discriminate against Chinese in this province then you will undoubtedly find that the Chinese in China can do some discriminating too. You cannot insult and persecute the Chinese here and then expect to do trade with China."

Despite the plea of Alderman MacInnis, however, the motion for a special committee to consider cancellation on Chinese merchants' licences was adopted.

MONGOLIAN delegates to Nanking have requested the Government to take steps to enforce compulsory education in Mongolia, says the Chinese press.

OUR PARIS LETTER

What Clemenceau Did for Foch: Man Wins a Place

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Paris, Mar. 27.

Impressive as it was, Marshal Foch's funeral lacked the presence of the greatest figure in French political life, for M. Clemenceau, who was asked by M. Poincaré to accompany him, declined, on the ground that his age and state of health would not permit him to follow the coffin on foot from Notre Dame to the Invalides. Accordingly, "Père la Victoire" was absent from the obsequies of the greatest artisan of victory, the military genius whom he discovered long before the great war. At a time when anti-clericalism in France was even more aggressive than it is now, Clemenceau, knowing that Foch was a practising Catholic and had a Jesuit brother, sent for him and gave him the appointment of head of the Ecole Supérieure de Guerre, rightly anticipating, as events afterwards showed, that his teaching would inspire the coming strategists and tacticians of the French army. Later, at the most critical period of the war, Clemenceau did all in his power to secure the appointment of Foch as Commander-in-Chief of the Allied forces.

Clemenceau thus provided Foch with two of those all-important opportunities indispensable to every great career, and proved that he himself possessed that superior foresight and determination which mark a leader of the highest type. France has no more honours left to offer Clemenceau, and, if they existed, probably he would decline them. During the last few years, he has lived in complete retirement, avoiding all publicity and practising a perhaps justifiable aloofness, with a touch of misanthropy.

The Man in Paris

It used to be said, when making comparisons between London and Paris, that the former was meant for men and the latter for women, in respect of course, of outward appearances. The distinction is much less pronounced nowadays. Man, long oppressed and kept down, is coming into his own in Paris. To-day it is not the feminine visitor alone who is found peering into shop-windows. The masculine Londoner or New Yorker now lingers in front of the wide expanse of plate glass and feels his money burning in his pocket as he gazes. The big department stores achieve wonders in the display of ties, socks, pull-overs, and other fine feathers with which the male bird hopes to make himself attractive.

Tobacco shops on the main boulevards and central avenues have changed immensely. Tobacco in its various forms used to be merely a side-line for drink-shops, and cigars, cigarettes, and postage-stamps were always associated with a lingering atmosphere of absinthe. We now have plenty of bright and attractive tobacco shops, their windows filled with innumerable brands of cigarettes in fancy packets, cubist cigarette-holders and pipes, automatic lighters in all the colours of the rainbow, and smokers' paraphernalia of all kinds in the most alluring guise. As he walks along the boulevards, the man with nothing better to do surely will linger over fancy handkerchiefs, sporty socks, the "doggiest" hats, companionable canes, office outfits, ingenious wallets for the hip pocket, bright green fountain pens with gold trimmings, and simply irresistible shoes with fancy tops. He reads on the hoardings:—"It is to your interest to go to the House of the Hundred Thousand Shirts," and, sooner or later, he goes.

Changes on the Boulevards

The appeal made by the retail trades to men is only one phase of the transformation that is going on in the "Show" parts of Paris.—that is to say, the districts with which foreign visitors are familiar. The continuation of the Boulevard Haussmann to its natural junction with the main line of boulevards at the corner of the Rue Drouot and the Rue Richelieu is the biggest external change. Next, perhaps, comes the substitution of the Paramount Picture Palace for the old Vaudeville Theatre at the corner of Rue de la Chaussée d'Antin. Among internal changes the latest is the announcement that Olympia, on the Boulevard des Capucines, is to become a super-cinema with a speciality in "talking films." Few British visitors during the past forty years are unacquainted with this place, which comprised a music-hall with a character of its own and a large café in the basement.

What afterwards came to be known as the "bedroom comedy" originated at Olympia. Its stage has seen all the best French comic actors of the last two generations, one of them being Max Linder, who was one of the first to realize the possibilities of the film and who attained a world-wide reputation in this branch of the actor's art, only to end his life with a tragedy. The café at Olympia used to be one of the most popular cosmopolitan places of its kind in the city, and, had its successive head waiters been able or willing to write their experiences, they could have given the public some strange information about the night life of the city and possibly destroyed a good many reputations in more than one country. The café was turned into a "dancing" some years ago.

A Judge Beaten at Law

The law's delays seldom have been illustrated with greater irony than in the case of a Frenchman who has been trying in vain for 26 years to obtain a divorce. He is not an ordinary litigant. He sits as judge. Anyone might reasonably think such a personage likely to be successful in a legal battle, whereas it would appear from the history of the case that this wife's advisers know more about procedure than he. A quarter of a century ago, he was a dashing young clerk to a lawyer—so dashing, in fact, that his wife became extremely jealous and began to pay surprise visits to his office in the expectation of finding him flirting with some other woman. She annoyed him so much that he left her and began divorce proceedings. Unfortunately for him, he accidentally met his wife one spring afternoon at Saint Cloud. They walked together in the park, enjoyed the sunshine and thought how much happier they might have been had the other acted differently. They dined at a restaurant and did not part until next day.

It may or may not have been a deep-laid plot by the wife, but in any case it succeeded, as she immediately proceeded to argue through her lawyers that she and her husband were reconciled. He had to begin all over again, in a position much worse than he had been before. The case still was pending when the war broke out. The husband resumed his suit in 1919, and obtained a judgment in 1925. The wife appealed, and now the High Court, sitting in Paris, has heard the arguments and postponed its decision, just as if the parties had not been keeping the ball rolling long enough. Perhaps the popular saying about shoemakers being always the worst shod applies to judges who plead for themselves.

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FOR 1929

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SHANGHAI WHO'S WHO.—An alphabetical list of 11,800 business men and women of Shanghai, with their office addresses.

TRADE DIRECTORY.—A list of Shanghai firms are listed professional or trade headings.

AGENCIES.—Agencies held by Shanghai firms are listed alphabetically, with the firm's name after them.

STREET DIRECTORY.—A list of the streets of Shanghai in English and Chinese, with the occupants of all foreign and many Chinese houses, offices and stores.

RESIDENTIAL DIRECTORY.—A complete list of the foreign residents of Shanghai, men and women, arranged alphabetically, with their private addresses.

RAILWAYS.—A list of the Central and Northern Railways of China, with their foreign and Chinese staffs, including those resident in Shanghai.

MERCHANT MARINE OFFICERS.—An alphabetical list of marine officers on coast and riverine steamers trading to and from Shanghai.

FOREIGN NAVAL FORCES.—A list of foreign naval vessels and officers on the China Station.

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR.—A list of all the diplomatic and consular officials in China.

OUTPORT HONG LIST.—A list of cities and outports with foreign firms and institutions and their staffs.

OUTPORT WHO'S WHO.—An alphabetical list of foreign residents, compiled from the Outport and Railway Sections of this work.

MISSIONARY DIRECTORY.—This gives the Protestant and Roman Catholic missionaries in China listed under their various stations, and also alphabetically, these lists being compiled from information obtained from the various Missions.

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SPECIAL ARTICLES

PILLARS OF THE KING'S HOUSE

II.—Sir Frederick Ponsonby Who Controls the Royal Purse

By Arbuthnot Maunsell
(Caricature by Tom Cottrell)

There has been a Ponsonby at Court longer than anyone can remember. "Windsor and Buckingham Palace wouldn't seem themselves without one," an elderly man, who has spent most of his many years in the King's palaces, recently told me. "They're a tradition, and a very good one too."

The present upholder of this tradition is Sir Frederick Ponsonby, Treasurer to the King and Keeper of the Privy Purse. He fills the most important position in His Majesty's personal household, for which he is responsible.

Sir Frederick is thin, loosely built, and somewhat austere of countenance—until he smiles. When he does so you immediately understand all that is said about "the Ponsonby charm." It is, truly, a most attractive smile, the kind of smile you cannot resist, the kind of smile which makes you consent to do exactly what you made up your mind not to do.

By its aid Sir Frederick manages to extract more work from those with whom he comes into contact than any other man alive. He himself is industry incarnate, and his subordinates seem to catch his enthusiasm for even the dullest routine. The Privy Purse Office, and the King's Treasurer's Office work like beavers.

Had Sir Frederick so desired, I believe he could have become exceedingly wealthy and powerful in the world of business. How a great commercial undertaking would love to get hold of him, to gain the advantages of his precision, his unerring and rapid judgment. Fortunately for the world of business, Sir Frederick has never thought of making himself wealthy, and other men have collected the fortunes he might have amassed.

Born at Court

He was born at Court, you might say; for his father, Sir Henry Ponsonby, devoted a long life to the service of Queen Victoria, acting simultaneously as her Principal Private Secretary, and as Keeper of her Privy Purse. In fact, such was his devotion that he certainly shortened his life by years of unremitting overwork. Here you have an example of the "Ponsonby tradition."

As a boy, Sir Frederick acted as one of the Queen's Pages of Honour, went to school at Eton, and then entered the army as a subaltern in the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry. Soon, however, he transferred to the Grenadier Guards, and served in India as Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy.

In 1894 Queen Victoria decided that another Ponsonby should be added to her Household, and Sir Frederick became Assistant Keeper of the Privy Purse and Assistant Private Secretary to Her Majesty. He continued in these offices until the Queen's death, and also throughout the reign of King Edward VII.

Two years after the present King's accession, Sir Frederick was offered, and provisionally accepted, the Governorship of Bombay, one of the "plums" of Indian Administration. He did not sail for India, however. As a contemporary newspaper article put it: "He is too useful where he is to be allowed to go to India." The "Ponsonby tradition" once again.

When the War broke out Sir Frederick immediately went to France with the Grenadier Guards. Three months later he was recalled to take up his duties as Keeper of the Privy Purse. In 1920 he added to his many heavy duties those of Treasurer to the King, and so again demonstrated the indispensability of the Ponsonbys to the Royal Family.

Work and Worry

What do all these offices and positions mean exactly?

Sir Frederick Ponsonby

They mean unending hard work, worry and anxiety. They mean long hours of duty, constant preoccupation with affairs which by no stretch of the imagination can be called interesting, figures and calculations, abstruse and awkward inquiries.

To put the matter plainly, the King is in the same plight as every one of his subjects, who finds himself trying to cope with post-War conditions, on a pre-War income—except that he has Sir Frederick to help him with the task. The annual income in the Privy Purse to-day is exactly what it was in 1914, namely, £110,000.

This is a large sum of money, but Sir Frederick has to make it go an extraordinarily long way. Other folk can economize by dispensing with this or that, keeping one motor car in the place of two, shutting up a country cottage, selling some property. Sir Frederick can advise the King to take advantage of no such easy expedients. The full state and the accustomed grandeur of the Court must be fully maintained; yet money goes only a little more than half as far as it used to go. No wonder Sir Frederick looks grey and anxious.

By sheer good business, however, he has been able to achieve the apparently impossible. He has removed the anxiety of finance from the King's mind, he has effected economies totalling ten thousand pounds a year. Not long ago he was created a Knight-Commander of the Bath "for services rendered to three successive sovereigns during more than thirty years." If ever a man deserved such an honour, it was he.

Side Lines

In addition to this principal duty of managing the King's budget Sir Frederick must attend to a thousand and one curious details. A visit from a foreign royalty, a marriage in the Royal Family, or a birth, brings him thousands of letters. This firm desires to supply a Shetland shawl to the Queen. Her Majesty naturally decides whether or no she needs one, but the Privy Purse office actually completes the purchase. Sir Frederick pays all the bills, whether they are for a thousand pounds or for tenpence. Not a penny can be spent, but the fact is known to him and the transaction passes through his hands.

Though, perhaps, he is not so near to the King as Lord Stamfordham, Sir Frederick is no less important. It is he who makes the life of our King and Queen possible. He arranges and controls all their material lives, so that they can be free to devote themselves to their all important public duties; and when these are over, they can snatch a few moments of relaxation unclouded by worry. He is indeed a pillar which supports the royal house.

In private life, as in his official capacity, Sir Frederick is charming, suave, and polished. He has some of the rigidity of a soldier, his top hat reflects the Victorian Court life in which he lived his youth. Without that smile you might call him severe. He looks back, I fancy, with regret to the spacious ordered peace of his youth, when society was more or less ordered in strata, when folk knew their places, did their duty, and valued a respectability beyond computation.

Not Quite Quite

Perhaps he feels grieved that his brother, Mr. Arthur Ponsonby, is a Labour leader, that he held office in the first Labour Ministry, that one of his nieces has acted as a mannequin, and has appeared professionally on the stage. Such things are not wrong, but are they quite in the Ponsonby tradition?

So greatly has Sir Frederick devoted himself to the King's business that he has never had time to pursue his own. As I have said, he has never troubled to enrich himself, and indeed he remains a poor man.

Most of us are absorbed with our own interests and our own family, affairs. Sir Frederick has time for the business of one man alone—his King. He has found that he cannot serve two masters, the King and Sir Frederick Ponsonby, so he neglects Sir Frederick with that charming and whimsical smile.

He will never abandon the "Ponsonby tradition," and he should be numbered among those of whom Lord Bacon wrote "the ablest men that ever were had all an openness and frankness of dealing, and a name of certainty and veracity."—*Copyright; published by arrangement with Newspaper Features Ltd.*

PRINCE KUNG

The Home of Confucius and Its Legends

From a Correspondent

Chufu, Shantung, is one of the most historic spots in all the world, for here rests the tomb of Confucius on a cemetery of several acres, and not far distant stands the Shao-hao-lin, which is the burial spot of a ruler who lived more than two thousand years before Confucius.

Kung is the Romanization of the ideograph that means Confucius. His direct descendants still live there; bury in his cemetery; burn their incense; and offer their ancestral rites. One of these descendants in direct line is now in the Church, and makes a most efficient Bible-woman.

Near the cemetery is the Kung Palace. Here dwells Prince Kung: the one we might term the legally registered descendant of Confucius: the one whose genealogy is officially kept and the Government supports. He is now nine years of age and represents the seventy-seventh generation from his notorious ancestor. He is the son of a secondary wife. He is guarded with the utmost care. When a small child and taken out for an airing, an attendant would carry curtains to shield him from any adverse breeze or evil breath. If a crowd collected he was enveloped in these curtains for fear of contagion.

During the troubles last year, the soldiers wanted to seize the palace, but were persuaded to take sixty mow of land instead. They appealed to General Chiang Kai-shek, and he ordered that the Prince should be protected in every way possible.

In selecting a wife for the Prince there are four families that are non-permissible, *i.e.* Kung, Meng, Ien, Cheng—the reason for this is, these family names are so Han-boa (high in the scale), especially for literary attainment, that it is not permitted to merge them into one line. However, the wife must be specially selected and come of a "best family."

The Prince is well taught, educated in the most approved literary style, and in former times when there were kings, he was received in audience.

His chief office is to father a successor who shall represent Confucius in the seventy-eighth generation. Should there be no son, another one of the same line will be chosen.

In the Confucius cemetery for Confucius, there are also found six vaults. These are dug as wells, walled up with brick, and then built above ground for about eight feet. All are hollow and empty but fairly well preserved. Similar structures were made in Egypt and Palestine in the time of the Pharaohs to preserve grain. This could be safely done in a dry country, but in a region like Shantung where water is near the surface, and there is also a torrential rainy season, it would be impossible.

Story of the Vaults

Ages ago, no one knows when, by legal authority, persons arriving at the age of sixty were condemned to be buried whether dead or alive. These vaults were built by loving children to preserve their parents. In these vaults they were buried, but also lived, being fed and cared for by their children.

At Chufu these tombs are called Yiu-leo-mu (oil-basket-tombs), because their appearance is similar to the large bottles used by the Chinese for bean oil; small at the base, bulging above, and then smaller at the top. They are also called Niu-lang-mu, calf tomb, and thereby hangs a tale that has never appeared in print. There is a fairy story connected with it which answers the question:

Why do Chinese Reverence Age?

Ages ago when old people were being preserved in the "oil-basket-tombs" the King's palace became haunted by some strange animals. They were the size of calves and very destructive as to grain, clothing and furniture ,and also vicious. No one recognized the animals and for fear they were the incarnation of some demon or god, they dared not kill them. The king determined their identity must be known, so the decree went forth from the palace royal that the princes of the kingdom must discover the genus of the beasts, or a prince would be executed daily till their identity was established. Four princes had been killed and the time had arrived for the fifth to produce evidence as to their genus. This fifth prince was one of the filial sons who was at this time supporting his aged father in an "oil-basket-tomb," thus secretly preserving his life.

He visited his father and said: "Father, I fear this is a long farewell. To-morrow is my turn to appear before the King and prove the genus of the animals at present so devastating the royal palace. I know not what they are, so my life is forfeited." The father replied: "Reassure yourself. I can save you from this dilemma. Those animals are rats: conceal a cat in your flowing sleeve when you go and turn it loose in the presence of the beasts. No matter if the rat is the size of a calf, it will tremble at the sight of a cat. If the beast trembles, then it is a rat."

The Pardon

This speech filled the son with hope and joy. He confidently entered the King's palace, and in his presence turned loose the cat before the rats. And sure enough, the elephantine rats trembled at the sight of the cat, were thus convicted and killed. The King was overjoyed and desired to know how the prince had discovered the trick. The prince answered: "If I tell you, Oh King, my life will pay for the secret. Promise me to forgive my transgression and I will reveal to you the source of this knowledge." The King promised, so he told him how he was preserving the life of his aged father contrary to law, and he was the one who had the wisdom to recognize the elephantine rat.

Then thankfully and with a joyous heart, the King reversed the decree for the old and proclaimed: "Turn loose all the aged. Preserve their lives. Truly wisdom is with the ancient ones, and understanding and might belong unto them." This is why China reverences age, and if you don't believe my tale, visit Chufu, and you will see the oil-basket vaults to prove it.

The most accomplished book-reviewer would have a hard task in writing very much of each succeeding issue of "Ruff's Guide to the Turf," for it is not possible to include anything new, but nevertheless it is indispensable, is probably one of the most consulted reference books wherever there is a community of Britons, and each year it settles more arguments than any other encyclopædia. The edition of 1929 has just been received, and one only can say that it is "Ruff's" in the form to which one is accustomed, and which is all-sufficient.

FORTUNE-TELLER'S LUCK

A Tale of Three Kidnappers

On Nanking Road, about one hundred yards east of Wing On's building and on the same side of the street, there is an inconspicuous shop front. No goods are displayed in the window but there are tables on which are inkslabs and books and chairs are also set around the walls. Often there is quite a company gathered in the shop and, at first glance, it looks not unlike a doctor's consulting room.

And a consulting room it is but the people who go there for advice not afflicted with any of the many ills that flesh is heir to but are in mental trouble or in difficulty of some kind. They have come to spy into the future with the aid of the presiding genius of this somewhat shabby apartment who is a blind-or almost blind-fortune-teller whose name is Wu Gien-gwang. Mr. Wu is one of the most celebrated and one of the most successful practitioners of the science of the occult. Report has it that he has uncanny powers. It is said that his help is sought by people of other nationalities than the Chinese though, naturally, his most numerous clients are those of his own people. His fees vary according to the standard of his clients and the perplexity of the problems they bring to him for solution. He is reputed to be very wealthy and strange tales are told of the immense sums he has received from clients who have been indebted to his predictions for successful business transactions or fortunate speculations. Another rumour has it that he has a pretty taste in wives and has several who hail from different provinces, for Mr. Wu believes that variety is the spice of life.

A Fortunate Escape

On the fourth day of the 11th moon of last year, a Cantonese amah called at Mr. Wu's office and said that her Master wanted to consult him and requested him to call at 51 Carter road. All unsuspecting—where was his familiar on this occasion?—Mr. Wu went to the *rendez-vous*, no doubt anticipating an interesting consultation and a fat fee. He found himself in the hands of kidnappers who kept him locked up until midnight when he was removed in a motor car to a house on Haig road and was told that his ransom would cost him several tens of thousands of taels. But Wu is not a wizard for nothing. The birds of the air whispered something about his misfortune to the astute officials at Louza police station and a posse of police were despatched to the scene of his incarceration. They rescued him from his captors, seized the kidnappers and bore them off to prison.

Taken before the Provisional Court the prisoners found that the judge was not prepared to take a lenient view of their crime. They had captured a law-abiding citizen while going about his lawful occupations and were dangerous criminals. Three of the principals were sentenced to death and the sentence was duly confirmed. On the second of March they were escorted once more to the court to make their depositions where the warrant for their execution was issued and they were sent in the prison van to the Chinese court, outside the Settlement, where they were allowed to make a final request as to the disposition of whatever effects they died possessing.

The first prisoner deposed: "I am a Szechuanese, a native of Wanhsien and I am being wrongfully condemned to die." The presiding judge replied, "I am entrusted with the duty of carrying out the sentence pronounced upon you and have no power to hear your pleadings. You may leave any message for your relations that you care to make and it will be transmitted to them. Beyond this anything you may say can be of no avail."

The Three Messages

The prisoner sighed deeply and said, "Ba, Ba, (Oh, well) send a letter to my father in Wanhsien and say that in dying for my crimes I feel that I am giving but a poor return for my parents' care of me while I was young. I have two friends one named Kai-tai and one Kien-hsiang, who will help them in their old age. As for my wife, she is still young. I do not wish that she should live as a widow but

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leave her liberty to marry a man that she herself will choose. My sister has now reached marriageable age. Ask my mother to choose a good husband for her and for the rest I am satisfied." He then requested that in shooting him the soldiers would not aim at his head so as to disfigure him. The magistrate replied that the execution would be carried out according to rule and the prisoner stepped down.

The next prisoner said. "I am 30 years old a native of Feng-hua, near Ningpo and by trade a boatman. Please send a letter to my father in our old home and tell him that I have been executed wrongfully, but that is but fate and he must not sorrow for me. That is all." He also asked, "When I am shot to-day will the soldiers be armed with muskets or pistols?" And the Magistrate replied "That is an irrelevant question; there is no need for you to worry about that." The prisoner stood down.

The third prisoner was brought forward and said. "I also am a Fenghua man. After my execution send a letter to my relative. Chen Yung-fah, in that city and request him to tell my parents that I have been executed near the city of Shanghai. There is no need to say anything else." Two Catholic priests were in attendance who heard what the men had to say and sprinkled them with holy water. They were then executed and the officer in attendance testified that the sentence had been carried out according to law and gave orders that their bodies were to be placed in coffins and be at the disposal of their relatives.

A Special Providence

The fact that a fortune-teller, to whom the future is supposed to be an open book, should be kidnapped by an ordinary ruse threw, at first, some discredit on his profession. But this soon gave place to other impressions. He was in capitivity for only a very short time. He suffered no indignities and, though blind and unable to make any effort to help himself was rescued in a remarkable manner. His captors were punished with death though many of their tribe who have been guilty of murder as well as kidnapping have got off with prison sentences. It is evident that a special providence watched over the fortunes of one who professes to be in close touch with the spirit world and it is fairly certain that the gentlemen of the road who gamble for high stakes—wealth if they win, death if they lose—will give fortune-tellers a wide berth in future.

THE Ministry of Finance is reported to have issued 10,000 notes of the value of $1,000 each, which may be exchanged for the short-term rehabilitation bonds on May 1.

THE Ministry of War, according to the vernacular press, has received word to the effect that there is in Shanghai a combine who are engaged in importing saltpetre and other minerals used for the manufacture of explosives. An investigation has been ordered.

THE Minister of War has notified the various Chambers of Commerce that, in future, they will not be required to assume responsibility for raising funds or purchasing supplies for troops stationed in or passing through their districts. Such responsibility will, in future, be shouldered by the various district officials.

A party of American army officers and their families who have become known to many residents of Peking during their term of the past three years in Tientsin have left aboard the U. S. transport Grant for America, reports the "North China Standard." Among those departing were Colonel and Mrs. Joseph Stilwell, who resided in Peking for a number of years; Majors and Mesdames Harry Auer and Henry Lewis; Captains and Mesdames Edwin D. Patrick, Victor N. Meddis, M. C., Joseph Coughlin, and Lieutenant and Mrs. Otto L. McDaniel, who are *en route* to Fort Lewis, Washington, where Lt. McDaniel will continue to be aide-de-camp to Brigadier-General Joseph Castner, and Lieut. and Mrs. Fred Harris. Captain Louis H. Price, Finance Officer, is travelling to America by way of Suez.

THE BRAILLE CENTENARY

Books in Touch-Type for the Blind

BY THE REV. G. W. SHEPPARD, PRESIDENT OF THE BRAILLE LITERATURE ASSOCIATION FOR CHINA

In 1829, M. Louis Braille first published the system of letters printed in touch-type which has become the staple medium for general education in institutions for the blind throughout the world. This year, being the centenary, is a fitting occasion for calling public attention to this important measure towards ameliorating the privation from which millions of human beings suffer.

Louis Braille was born in 1809 and became blind at the age of three. In 1819, he entered the Institut National of Paris, and in 1826 was elected a professor of the institute. As a pupil and as a professor, he practised the systems for reading and writing then in use; he studied the defects and difficulties of those systems, and laboured to improve them so that the education of the blind might proceed with more facility. He worked at this problem until at length he devised the system which bears his name and which now, at the end of a century, holds the field as against the numerous other systems which have had trial. The basis of the Braille letters is six raised dots arranged in pairs in vertical lines. By varying the number and position of the dots, 63 separate and distinct signs may be formed and used to express any required letter or sound. The system has been found adaptable to every human language and bids fair to be universally adopted.

We only can appreciate the significance of Louis Braille's achievement if we see it in relation to the efforts made by others towards the same end.

Touch-Type Letters

By "touch-type" is meant the production of letters or characters in relief so that they may be differentiated and recognized by touch without sight. The initial step in producing books in touch-type, the idea of which is so simple but the results so far-reaching, was made nearly half-a-century before Braille's first publication, and the credit for it also belongs to France. The first book printed with letters in relief was produced in Paris, in 1784, by M. Valentin Haüy. It is said that he obtained the idea of embossed typography from seeing a blind pianist in Vienna distinguish the keys of her instrument by the sense of touch. After employing letters of different forms and sizes and experimenting as to the precise form of letters which could be best distinguished by touch, he ultimately fixed on a character differing only slightly from ordinary Roman letters, but taking more of a script turn, somewhat resembling our italics. A few books were produced in this type, and large editions of them were printed at great expense, but the reading of them was found to be too difficult. Interest soon died away, and the greater part of the editions long after were sold as waste paper.

A revival of the effort was attempted in Great Britain by Mr. James Gall, a printer and publisher, in Edinburgh, in 1826. He saw some of the Parisian books and was deeply impressed with the importance of giving the Bible to the blind in a form which would enable them to read it for themselves. He obtained a small font of the type and studied the problems of legibility by touch. Being himself a printer, he readily perceived some of the weaknesses in the French books, and set himself to improve the alphabet so as to make it more easily differentiated by touch. After many experiments, he printed his first book for teaching the blind to read. His letters were a triangular modification of the Roman alphabet and the embossing was in high relief. Wooden type was used rather than metal, so as to produce letters in higher relief without cutting the paper. The result presented rather a crude appearance, but it stimulated interest and the first book was followed by other volumes. In 1834, Mr. Gall published St. John's Gospel, the first book of the Bible available for the blind in any language. It cost a guinea per volume. Dr. Howe, of the United States, visited Mr. Gall's establishment and, having gathered all the information he could, returned to America and founded a printing press for the blind in the Perkins Institute of Boston. He adopted an angular form of letter, similar to but smaller than Gall's. In Paris, also, the quest was revived with great vigour, and in different places on the Continent printing presses for the publication of touch-type books were established.

British Printer's Success

Mr. Gall continued his endeavours to improve his system and lessen the cost of the books. The most important change which he effected was the use of serrated type, by which the letters as embossed were formed of dashes rather than continuous lines. In 1836, he undertook to produce books for the blind, on behalf of societies and publishers, as ordinary business. The British and Foreign Bible Society entrusted him with the printing of St. Luke's Gospel and the Acts of the Apostles. These books were sold at 4s. per volume, much less than cost price.

In the first half of last century, institutions for instructing the blind increased rapidly in England, and many new systems of embossed letters were invented. One of the most energetic promoters was Mr. John Alston, of Glasgow Blind Asylum. He published St. Mark's Gospel in 1837 and raised sufficient funds for the printing of the whole Bible, which was completed in 1840. The ultimate failure of the Alston type was due chiefly to the fact that the letters were too small.

Another ingenious system was invented by Mr. Lucas, of the Bristol Institution for the Blind. This was a form of stenography, with numerous contractions and arbitrary characters. The whole Bible and many other books were printed in it, but it appears to have been too complex, and never was widely used. A further competitor was Mr. Frere, of London. He devised a system in which the alphabet contained only one character for each of the simple sounds of the English language. A society was formed for the furtherance of literature in this system and another Bible was printed in 1839. Yet another competitor, whose work endured longer than all other "line-type" systems, was Dr. Moon, of Brighton. He devised a special alphabet, with letters larger than any of the previous systems. This enabled them to be more easily recognized and gave Dr. Moon's system great popularity, especially among people who had become blind in later life and whose fingers were not as sensitive as those of blind children. A very extensive literature was produced and still is available.

It will thus be seen that the Braille system, although one of the earliest, being published in 1829, did not for a long while gain general recognition, but steadily it has won its way, until now there is none other likely to rival it. Not only does it have a more extensive literature than any other system, but its adaptation to music has placed at the disposal of the blind the works of all the great composers and codes according to Braille have been arranged in all the principal languages of the world.

Methods of Printing

Some observations on the methods of printing embossed letters will be of interest. In nearly all the earlier work, metal type was used in the ordinary manner, the one exception being the wooden type used by Mr. Gall. All the type systems had the disadvantage that only one side of the paper could be embossed. Thus the bulk of the volumes was doubled. Mr. Frere, whose name has been mentioned above, first broke away from the orthodox method of printing from type. He found the type-setting to be very expensive and adopted as a substitute thin sheets of tin upon which short lengths of copper wire, cut and arranged to form letters, were soldered. The result was fairly satisfactory and, with care, the plates lasted a number of years. Mr. Frere also adopted what is known as "return lines," the first line reading from left to right and the second from right to left, and so on, every alternate line being in the reverse direction. Dr. Moon also adopted the same form of stereotype and the return lines, but, whereas Frere transposed his characters on the return journey, so that they looked in the reverse direction, Moon used his characters without change of form.

With the printing of Braille there has been a great advance in economy of printing method. At first, the dots were raised on the metal sheet by means of a punch struck with a hammer, but soon it was found that a much better result could be obtained by embossing the dots through a double, or, rather, a folded plate, the inside of which forms a die and counter-die. The punching of Braille plates by hand proved to be a very slow and laborious process and, about 40 years ago, Mr. Hall, a well-known American instructor of the blind, set himself the task of constructing a machine which would produce Braille stereos both cheaply and quickly. After many attempts, the result obtained was the Hall-Braille stereotyper. The metal used may be thin brass, zinc, or tin, and the plates for a Braille book take up very little more room than the paper volume itself.

Later Improvements

In earlier editions of Braille books, the lines were rather close together and the embossing was on one side of the sheet only. It was found, however, that much space could be saved and the reading made easier by leaving the space between the lines just the depth of the Braille letters, and utilising this space to bring up lines on the other side of the sheet. This is known as "interline Braille" and now is almost universally adopted. Books for more expert readers are also produced with the lines closer together on both sides of the sheet, the dots on one side being raised between the dots on the other. This is known as "interpoint Braille" and again effects economy in the bulk of the volume.

In the printing process, the great *desideratum* is to get a firm and easy impression, the paper having in it sufficient "give" to allow for the raised sides of the letter or sign. Until recent years, the paper was embossed wet, and this considerably added to the cost of book production. Some years ago, Mr. F. A. J. Burns, the secretary to the British and Foreign Braille Literature Society, experimented with a large number of different qualities of paper, with the object of using dry paper. He was successful in his quest and now Braille almost always is printed dry.

With all the improvements and economies effected, Braille books still are both expensive to produce and unwieldly in bulk. It is of interest to note that, in English Braille, "Nicholas Nickleby" consists of 12 volumes, "David Copperfield" 10 volumes, "Green's Short History of the English People" 14 volumes, and the Bible 39 volumes. The relation between the cost and selling prices also is interesting. The approximate cost of one of the 39 volumes of the Bible is 6s. 10d.; this volume is sold for 1s. 6d. Other Braille literature all is more expensive. The National Institute for the Blind issues its volumes at a uniform rate of 2s. 6d. each. It is obvious that, if books were charged for at their proper value, almost the whole of the blind would be debarred from possessing them. This is why Braille Literature Societies need financial help.

Literature for Chinese Blind

In preparing books for the Chinese blind, obviously it was impracticable to use the ordinary Chinese characters which sighted readers have to learn. A phonetic system was much more feasible. There are in Mandarin about 440 syllabic sounds and for Braille letters these are divided into three parts—the initial (mostly a consonant), the final (generally a vowel) and the tone mark. The same principle has been applied to the Canton, Foochow and other Chinese dialects.

There are approximately 30 schools for the blind in China, almost all of them being the products of Christian missions. The total number of Chinese blind receiving instruction in the 30 schools is approximately 800. In order to further the production of Braille literature in Chinese, a Braille Literature Association for China was formed in 1928. This Association invites the co-operation of all who are interested in making literature available to the multitudes of Chinese who are deprived of the blessing of sight. The secretary is Mr. H. L. Bourne, China Inland Mission, Woosung Road, Shanghai.

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THE BOOK PAGE

TREATY INTERPRETATION

"THE INTERPRETATION OF TREATIES."—By Tsune-Chi Yu, SC.D.,PH.D. Honorary Fellow of Columbia University. Published by the Columbia University Press. Price 6. $4.

This is a book indicating certain methods of interpreting treaties; a kind of easy guide to the makers of international agreements in fact. It is well printed and well bound as becomes a publication of this distinguished seat of learning and is exceedingly well documented. There are 220 pages of reading matter in the body of the book. There are 12 pages of bibliography, 28 pages of glossary and 16 pages of cases cited to illustrate some phase or other of the writer's argument. The need for such a book is set forth by the author with the following incontestable dictum. "Some of the bloodiest wars inflicted upon the human race have originated in a conflict of opinions respecting the interpretation of treaty stipulations." And from another source; "More wars have been caused, or justified, by disputes as to the construction of international compacts than by any other cause or pretext." The nations of the earth make a treaty to stop a war and then go to war to decide the interpretation of the treaty.

A case in point is cited. "The Romans and the Aetolians made a treaty that in the war with Macedonia the movable spoils of war should go to the Romans and the lands and captured cities should fall to the Aetolians." That seems plain enough and is a fairly equitable division of the spoils. But when the time came to put the treaty in force the Romans claimed that the treaty referred to captured cities, which they ceded to the Aetolians, but the cities that surrendered they kept for themselves. The Plateans having promised the Thebans to restore their prisoners put them to death first and then restored them, Mahomet having promised a man that he would spare his head caused him to be cut in two through the middle of the body. France having agreed with England, by the treaty of Utrecht, that she would dismantle the fortress of Dunkirk, which faced the mouth of the Thames, did so but immediately set to work to build a similar fort at Mardick, less than a league distant. So we see that a coach and six may be driven through any solemn league and covenant if the negotiator is only clever enough or unscrupulous enough. The author proceeds to elaborate his own principal of interpretation which is "to ascertain the fundamental principles of interpretation by analysing—contrasting and comparing—the utterances and decisions of courts, national and international." If a layman might make a suggestion the reviewer would venture an opinion that a little honesty—not necessarily so much as would incapacitate a diplomat from the game of treaty making—would go a long way in solving the difficulties. Moreover, if a modicum of common sense was added nine tenths of the difficulties would disappear. Here is an instance that seems more like a joke than a problem. "A man in England married three wives in order that he could not be prosecuted under the law of bigamy for bigamy means a double marriage whereas his had been triple." We the not told what we hazard a guess that his remarks had the words "penal servitude" in them which would be disconcerting to would be imitators of this ingenious youth.

A specific case illustrating two principles of the interpretation of a treaty was the incident of the str. Wimbledon, an English steamship chartered to a French company, that essayed to make the passage of the Kiel canal, on March 21, 1921, with a cargo of munitions destined for the Polish port of Danzig, Poland then being at war with Russia. The German government refused passage asserting that it was bound by its own neutrality to prevent transit of munitions of war through its territory for either belligerent. France, Britain, Italy, and Japan, as signatories of the treaty guaranteeing the freedom of the canal, protested against this decision and the matter was referred to the Permanent Court of International Justice at the Hague. The article of the treaty to be elucidated reads "The Kiel canal and its approaches shall be maintained free and open to vessels of commerce and of war of all nations at peace with Germany on terms of entire equality." The allied nations contended that the plain sense of the treaty gave the right of passage to the ship as both countries, that of registration and that of charter, were "at peace with Germany." Germany replied that if she permitted the ship to pass, Russia, being at war with Poland, might claim that this was a breach of neutrality and claim compensation for whatever loss she might suffer as a consequence of the ship's cargo reaching her enemy. She argued that this could not have been the intention of the signators when the treaty was framed and that not only the wording but the intension of the treaty should be taken into account. The court was divided in its opinion. Nine members claiming that the plain wording of the treaty must be adhered to and three that, as circumstances had arisen not contemplated when the treaty was negotiated, it must be presumed that the intention of the writers was not to involve the titular owner of the canal in international difficulties.

The case was certainly interesting. To the plain man it would seem that the majority were in the right. If "intention" was to be presumed there was no telling where the interpretation would stop. Anything might be "presumed." If the treaty was found to be faulty the only thing to do was amend it but until amended the plain sense must be followed. Those fond of arguments on legal sophistries will find much to ruminate on in this book and the authorities for and against suggest that a lawsuit on the subjects set forth as examples might well last as long as the famous case of Jarndyce v. Jarndyce cited by Dickens.

THE GOBI DESERT

"AUF GROSSER FAHRT."—By Sven Hedin. Leipzig: F. A. Brockhaus. 1929. 2nd Edition.

For all of the advent of wireless and the near-advent of television, there are still corners of the earth where quaint folk carry on in the even tenor of their way, which was the way of countless generations before them. One too rashly concludes that, with the circling of the Pole by aeroplane and airship, the last goal of the adventurer had been achieved. However, one has only to turn to a copy of "Asia," for example, to realize that head-hunters still ply their trade in Assam: and to Sven Hedin's "Auf grosser Fahrt" to be reminded that there remains considerable Asian territory to be exploited.

Not that the expedition of which he writes so interestingly and so charmingly was altogether unique. Others have covered much of the same territory as he. It is in the telling, however, that his tale is distinct from others. Obviously, the point of view of the explorer is governed by inherited national prejudices. Outside of the laboratory, devotion to Science cannot ensure a dispassionate mind. The Briton and the American, the Teuton and the Scandinavian, the Latin, each has seen the Gobi, and each has seen it somewhat differently from the others.

It is this factor which lends chief interest to "Auf grosser Fahrt." Not that one may minimize the arduousness, and even occasional dangers, of the journey. It was certainly no light undertaking for a man of 64 years, nor for those who accompanied him, albeit the majority were very much his juniors. Yet ardour such as that of Sven Anders von Hedin knows no passing of the years.

His is a straightforward narrative, without any of the "literary" embellishment which the stay-at-home appears to demand of fiction based upon the Orient. The author retails what was set out to accomplish, and what was actually accomplished. In a sense, the book is an amplified diary, both written and photographic. The illustrations are exceptionally fine.

The expedition had many exciting adventures. Were these to be enumerated here, the reader of this would shrug and exclaim, "Pshaw! This is precisely what others have experienced." Granting the truth of this, there remains the fact that none of the others has described these experiences in quite the same way as does Sven Hedin. His descriptions abound with a quiet humour, but it is essentially the the humour of the Teutonic peoples. Again, he is a somewhat keener observer than others who have covered a portion of the same ground.

In these days of the cinema, with its portrayal of out-of-the way places and lifelike presentation of strange peoples, books of this character acquire a greater significance and are bound to be read with greater avidity. This is not to say that "Auf grosser Fahrt" requires much besides itself to recommend it. It is as entertaining as it is instructive and affords the reader a glimpse of the Gobi Desert with the comforting assurance that he may withdraw his eyes at any time in order to enjoy a cup of tea before resuming the exploration.—R.R.L.F.

LIFE OF BLAKE

"LIFE OF WILLIAM BLAKE."—By Thomas Wright. Published by the author at Olney, Bucks. Two vols. Price, £2 2s. net.

William Blake never had a more loyal champion than Mr. Thomas Wright, the founder of the Blake, Cowper, and John Payne Societies and of the Cowper Museum at Olney. After fifteen years of research, Mr. Wright has at last completed his two-volume "Life of William Blake" (published by the author at Olney) —a monument of facts, good stories, and ingenious theories.

Apart from biographical details and some newly-discovered letters, the main value of Mr. Wright's book lies in the explanation it offers as of Blake's "prophetic" poems, over which wise men and silly men have puzzled their heads for more than a hundred years.

The Children and the Serpent

To Mr. Wright, however, it is even simpler than A. B. C. "There is," he writes, "a key to Blake. . that a baby could understand." It is to be found in one of Blake's drawings, the "Children and the Serpent." "Look at it carefully," he tells us.

> It is the key to the whole of Blake. The serpent is Urizen (Man's reasoning power), the children are Man's imaginative powers. Imagination has reason under control. The children are happy. The serpent is smiling. All is right with the world —with the world of Art and Literature, at any rate.

Mr. Wright's portrait of Blake is a refreshing one—that of a simple-minded man of genius who saw and talked with the angels, for whom Julius Cæsar, King Saul, Lot and his daughters, Richard Cœur de Lion, and Eward III. sat "in person" as the models for his drawings, and who yet, in Southey's words, "did not seem to expect that he should be believed."

Away in Paradise

It was enough that he himself should have experienced these things: "My child," he said once to a little girl, "may God make this world as beautiful to you as it has been to me." As his wife, the illiterate gardener's daughter whom he educated after their marriage, once told a friend in all earnestness, "I have very little of Mr. Blake's company; he is always in Paradise." And when on the evening of August 12, 1827, he died, "singing of the things he saw in heaven," a poor woman who had been helping Mrs. Blake said, "I have been at the death, not of a man, but of a blessed angel."

Here, in Mr. Wright's pages, are the familiar stories, of the treeful of angels Blake saw as a boy on Peckham Rye; how he foretold the execution of Ryland, the engraver; of the ninepence a picture he received for that stupendous collection of illustrations for Young's "Night Thoughts."

A Prayer Answered

After Blake had finished making the poems and drawings for his "Songs of Innocence"—

> the question arose how it was to be published, for Blake had neither money nor serviceable friends, so he had recourse to prayer. Then his brother Robert appeared to him, and revealed a simple method for multiplying works of Art. . . . As soon as the vision vanished, he sent Mrs. Blake with their only half-crown to purchase the materials.
>
> No one but a man who believed in fairies or the closeness of the angels could have lived like that.

ON IMPERIALISM

"IMPERIALISM AND WORLD POLITICS."—By Parker Thomas Moon, Associate Professor of International Relations in Columbia University. New York: The MacMillan Company.

It has become fashionable in the post-war reaction to pre-war conditions to denounce Imperialism and all its works and to coddle the backward and weak peoples. Woodrow Wilson, who hoped to make the world safe for Democracy and British Liberals, who suffered from exceedingly bad consciences, sought to end the sway of late nineteenth century Imperialism, in the course of which great Powers developed and brought into the orbit of modern civilization such areas of the earth as dwelt in medievalism or in the darkness of savagery. Thus, the whole of Africa, large parts of Asia, the lesser states of South-eastern Europe and the islands of the Pacific were divided either territorially or in spheres of influence and interest among the Powers.

Professor Moon describes the political phenomenon of Imperialism and the economic and diplomatic processes which make it possible and effective. He deals with the history of the modern world from the single angle of searching for imperialistic processes. As a historian he is not crying to prove a point, but as an American, he cannot avoid condemning some of the more brusque and unmitigated processes which gave an African sultanate the Leopold or the Cecil Rhodes. In his Far Eastern paragraphs, he tends to sympathize with China even to the extent of making his distinction:—

> Japan has the right, in self-protection, to declare a Monroe Doctrine for Asia, like the American Monroe Doctrine for the Western Hemisphere. This was one of the points for which Viscount Ichii tried in vain to obtain Secretary Lansing's approval in 1917; it is one of the most popular of Japanese imperialist arguments. It is true enough in a way. But it seems to ignore the fact that whereas the United States contains more than half of the population of the Western Hemisphere, Japan contains about six or seven per cent of the population of Asia.

Exactly what the moral difference between the American and Japanese point of view is, it is difficult to appreciate. Either such a theory as the Monroe Doctrine is applicable whenever it can be imposed or it is everywhere wrong.

The present day Empires afford a fascinating picture of where the real power among nations is:

Areas of colonial possessions and protectorates (in thousands of square miles)

	Africa	Asia	Pacific	Americas	Total
British	4,143	2,126	3,279	4,068	13,616
Russian	—	6,400	—	—	6,400
French	3,573	317	10	36	4,136
Portuguese	927	7	1.6	—	936
Belgian	931	—	—	—	931
United States	37	—	122	752	911
Dutch	—	—	734	55	789
Italian	780	—	—	—	780
Spanish	132	—	—	—	132
Japanese	—	86	28	—	114
				Total	28,745

Portugal, Holland and Belgium have disproportionate shares: Germany, Japan and Italy are Great Powers left behind in the race. But what is being sought? Markets for goods; sources of raw materials; areas for surplus population; coaling stations should there be wars. In the nineteenth century none of the backward nations interfered with the processes of imperialism; in the twentieth century some of them are becoming imperialistic. For instance, a book might be written on the rising tide of Chinese imperialism—perhaps Professor Moon will do it one day.—G.E.S.

CHINESE POETRY

"THE SPIRIT OF CHINESE POETRY."—By V. W. W. S. Purcell. Shanghai: Kelly & Walsh. Price, M.$2.50.

The author of this book says, in his introductory note: "The purest spirit of the language is in its poetry. This spirit is as illusive as the blue bird of happiness in Maeterlinck's fairy play. I, in my temerity, have snatched at this winged creature of poesy. It has flown away but maybe, as I fondly hope, a tiny feather has remained in my hand."

The poetical examples given are mostly translations by other writers, only one being by Mr. Purcell himself. The essay is said to be addressed principally to those who receive their impressions of Chinese poetry from translations. The attempts to explain Chinese etymology and construction do not help us very much to understand the spirit of Chinese poetry, nor do the many explanatory notes. Speaking of another work, which has no explanatory notes, Mr. Purcell says: "The text is usually ten times more lucid than the elucidations when such are supplied." There may be those who will think the same of the work under review.

It is discouraging to those who are in search of the spirit of Chinese poetry through translations to read the warning: "But touch one petal with the translator's hand, and the whole flower is withered." Our author further tells us to "Search not in Chinese poems for the pile of Helicarnassus or the nery vistas of a Nuremberg or a Salamanca." We also read that: "Indeed the staccato nature of the Chinese vocables, the fixed caesura and the absence of enjambment do not make for music in poetry. But what remains, namely the associative power of the ideographic character, is much more intense than we with an alphabetical language can readily believe."

From which it will be seen that there is some mental exercise in this book.—I.M.

A hitherto unpublished book by Dumas is to appear in the autumn. It is called "On Board the Emma."

THE GESTE BROTHERS

"GOOD GESTES."—By P. C. Wren. London: John Murray, Albemarle St. Price, 7s. 6d. net.

Since the enormous success of the first two 'Geste' books, "Beau Geste" and "Beau Sabreur," anything coming from the pen of this author has been welcomed with delight and snapped up by the reading public almost to the point of making each succeeding effort a 'Best Seller.'

"Good Gestes" will doubtless have a similar reception and deservedly so for the short stories or adventures which compose the volume are well written, well constructed and well balanced. Most of them have to do with Beau Geste and his brothers and whilst it cannot be said that they give one the same thrill which one got out of 'Beau Geste' and Beau Sabreur' they are well worth reading. They are not so much the adventures of the Geste brothers themselves as those of the Legionaries with whom the Geste brothers became more or less friendly whilst in the Legion. Bud and Hank, of course, appear and our old friend Major de Beaujolais is still with us. The period of their lives as Legionaries over which the stories extend is that before the events dealt with in 'Beau Geste.' Some of the tales which are told deal with the French Legion and some do not but the former are in the majority. "David and his Incredible Jonathan" is the best. It is not only a good story but helps to make one understand the possibilities and improbabilities of life in the Legion and what strange results the influence of the Legion may have. The book is well worth getting.

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THE WOMAN'S PAGE

INTERIOR DECORATION IN SHANGHAI

An Interesting Discussion of the Subject

At the meeting of the American Women's Club held on April 23 in the new Club rooms, 113 Bubbling Well Road, the speaker was Mrs. A. H. Swan, who gave a most interesting address on furniture and its relation to interior decoration.

The story of furniture itself, said Mrs. Swan, is romantic enough and sufficiently interesting to claim entire attention but the subject of the talk is to consider its relation to the room in which it is used. To do this however, it is necessary to give equal attention to other important elements of the room, such as the background formed by the walls, ceiling, and floor which are capable of helping to display the beauty of the furniture or of ruining its effect. Then there are the materials used at the windows and doors or as chair covers: if these are correct they will strengthen the spirit or atmosphere which is created by the furniture.

The atmosphere of the room is most important and each article within the walls enters into its making—even the pictures and minor decorations.

Interior decoration, Mrs. Swan continued, should be looked at from two angles in Shanghai. From the point of view of the person who can start fresh and have anything desired, and that of the person who has become the owner of a house which others have furnished through the auction rooms. A bigger problem naturally is presented in this latter case but it can be absorbing, and the transforming of a collection of misfits into a harmonizing suite can be exciting indeed.

In dealing with the first case one must begin by deciding on the type of atmosphere one prefers and then plunging into the various styles to obtain it. Each style has its own atmosphere to a marked degree. The Italian has a richness of its own, created by heavy dignified furniture and rich fabrics of gold and gorgeous colouring. Then from the 18th. century English Georgian furniture there is the thoroughly comfortable and satisfactory atmosphere with its happy printed fabrics of gay colours and designs, while in the 18th century French styles is found in equally comfortable furniture with soft sweetish colouring such as is so delightful for use in bedrooms and drawing-rooms. The American Colonial style during the 18th was chiefly composed of accurate reproductions of the furniture used in English, French and Dutch homes with a slightly individual tendency.

The 18th century altogether stands out in the history of furniture as the most important period of development. During these years attention was paid to the form of the human body and the first really comfortable appointments appeared. It was at this time also that chairs were first made for ladies, (before this stools only were used) and many other small articles of furniture, such as are now so important in the making up of "groups," appeared for the first time.

To-day we have such splendid reproductions of these styles, with correct fabrics to use with them, that the decoration of a room is greatly simplified, providing taste and discretion are employed, and the person who can make the choice of style does, not forget the importance of an appropriate background, light fittings, etc.,

Dealing with the problem of the Shanghai house, inherited with complete suites of furniture in every room, Mrs. Swan said that although sets are agreeable in the dining room and also in bedrooms if broken by an odd mirror or a small table or chair, in drawing rooms they should be broken up, even if to do so one has to upholster the back of a carved sofa or paint a piece or so of the furniture. Painted furniture can add great interest to a room and certainly brings lightness and gaiety.

If the over-stuffed pieces are ugly in shape they should not be left covered with consipicuous loose covers, but a well-fitting jacket of some neutral shade, or even black, may be used which will draw the interest to brightly coloured cushions or even to a good picture hanging near. A great deal of bad carving can often be cut off to advantage and if the rake of the dining-room chairs is so bad that the tops of them touch the wall when set back from the table, an extra wide moulding added to the bottom of the wainscoating will beep the chairs clear of the wall.

If the furniture of the bedroom suites is ugly as well as a bad clour it is a good idea to paint it all cream and to treat the wood trimming in the same way, and the bad points will almost disappear against a charming wall paper of some good floral design or stripes. If the furniture is good, however, a contrasting shade of background should be used to show off its beauty of design.

Regarding the question of the use of Chinese furniture, Mrs. Swan quotes "Pieces of good furniture, like well-bred people, can associate harmoniously." There is at present much grotesque and ugly Chinese furniture on the market but it is always possible to find pieces of extreme beauty made from designs of refinement and of rare grace, and such can be mixed with almost any kind of furniture so long as it is definitely required. It must fill a need wherever it is placed.

All furniture must have a use, and it should therefore be arranged accordingly and by making useful and good-looking groups and attending to colour scheme it is quite possible to achieve a coveted atmosphere even with handed-down furniture.

STOLEN WIT

Customer (in department store) —I like the dress, but it's too small for me. Could it be altered?

Saleslady—I'm afraid not, madam, but if you will take a course in our physical culture department you can be altered to fit the dress.

He—Dearest, will you marry me?

She—No, I can never marry you. Jack; but I shall always respect your good taste.

The Golfer—What do you think I went round in?

His Wife—Double.

"What do you mean?"

"Double what you're going to tell me."

Miss Carr (purchasing present for fiancé)—You can guarantee this?

Clerk—It's the finest cigar-lighter on the market, madam.

Miss Carr—It certainly looks cute. How many cigars does it light to the gallon?

Spiritualist—Mrs. Smith, your dead husband commands you to go home.

Mrs. Smith—Commands? That is not my husband then.

Her—You deceived me when I married you.

Him—I did more than that. I deceived myself.

GOLDEN SWALLOW

I heard a maiden singing
Down a valley, in the sun—
"April is beginning!
I see the small leaves springing!
And the winter's done!"

I saw a golden swallow
Fly up out of the south.
The sunlight seemed to follow
Where he touched hill and hollow
With a gold leaf in his mouth.

A. D. PICKE.

The new skirt line is shown in the model on the left, while on the right the cape fashion figures

WOMEN AND THE FAR EAST

There Is a Notable Change of Attitude To-day

Two women stepped off the train together at Port Sudan, preparatory to boarding the East-going steamer. The elderly woman was enveloped in a dust cloak, wore a solar topee on her head and carried a red-lined parasol in her hand. The girl, with her close-fitting felt hat, pushed nonchalantly off one eyebrow, *à l'Américaine*, might quite conceivably have been arriving in London, at Monte Carlo, or for that matter at any other spot on the map of Europe.

Unconsciously they symbolized by their individual attires the old-fashioned attitude and the modern attitude of women towards the East.

There was a time when the East wore a semi-sacrosanct aspect to many English-women whose fate it was to make a temporary home there. It was something portentious, solemn and important, not lightly or wantonly to be embarked upon. Living in it, some of them became (in their own opinion) of superior fibre, in some indefinable way, to their stay-at-home sisters.

Mem-sahibs

They were the wives of empire-builders, "mem-sahibs" (or whatnot, according to locality), and showed a complacent sense of self-importance when they came home on leave that proved intensely irritating to the said stay-at-homes!

This peculiar attitude was subtly typified by the feminine attire that was considered the only suitable one for tropical countries.

Looking through a pre-war travel guide the other day, I came across a chapter describing an outfit for women who were going to the East. Illuminating reading! Solar topees were the *pièce de resistance* in the way of headgear (the suggestion being made that their uncompromising appearance might be coquettishly relieved by a change of ribbon to match a change of dress).

The rest of the directions were concerned with blouses of washing cotton material (voile ditto for festive wear) calculated to withstand the onslaughts of native washer-women, evening dresses of stout silk, calculated to withstand the insects, white petersham belts, dust malevolent attentions of tropical in-cloaks, khaki serge riding skirts, and "useful parasols," ending with a passionate appeal to the travellers to provide themselves with light woollen underwear.

No wonder that the unhappy women who were condemned to model their wardrobes on these unalluring lines came to believe that the British Empire owed them a special debt of gratitude.

No Sartorial Sacrifices

Fortunately, no such odious sartorial sacrifices are demanded of the present-day woman who is bound for the East; modern fashion decreeing on the contrary that an up-to-date wardrobe should be suitable, as far as possible, for all occasions and all climates.

In India the older generation are reported to be throwing up their hands in horror because the younger women, discarding the once-inevitable solar topee, wear ordinary felt hats for riding and tennis. From Khartoum comes news of a young married woman who, arriving there sporting a sun helmet, was greeted by her friends at the station with shrieks of laughter!

The solar topee adherents may be right. Sunstroke may be the penalty for these indiscretions. The modern woman, careless, easy-going, and incautious, infinitely prefers death to dowdiness! The only concession that she will make to the tropical sun will be in the direction of a double felt hat, a headgear whose utilitarian purpose is redeemed by its cowboyish appearance!

All of which has a more than superficial significance. The fact is, the whole attitude of women with regard to the East is undergoing a change.

The modern mind dislikes all unnecessary fuss and emphasis. "Lightly come and lightly go" is the motto of this generation.

Nowadays, when society abounds with elegant ladies who have flown across Asia, motored from Cape to Cairo, ridden on camels through Thibet, or are going to Timbuctoo with nothing but an expanding suitcase, it is no longer the fashion to regard oneself as helping to bear the white man's burden, or to talk about the moral benefits conferred by a sojourn in the "wide open spaces"!

"When in Rome"

Consequently, those who are in the East for what the passports call "purposes of residence," and who wish to remain in the swim, adopt the attitude of contemporary society. When they are back on a visit to England they refrain from prosing to their friends about the delights and hardships of life in Burma or Uganda, refrain from sprinkling their speech with words culled from native languages (most irritating of habits) and quickly acquaint themselves with the latest plays, books, gossip and dance steps!

A young woman who lives in a swelteringly hot island below the Equator turned up unexpectedly recently at a London party dressed in the height of fashion, and bearing no trace, either in her appearance or conversation, of her thousands of miles journey. She returned to civilization as calmly as she had left it, re-entering without any to-do the circle of her former friends.

It is in this insouciant frame of mind that the modern woman cries "Eastward Ho!"—MAGDALEN KING-HALL in "Morning Post."

OUR TABLE CHINA TO-DAY

Gone Are the Little Tight Patterns of Yesterday

The table appointments in the house of to-day offer some evidence of the changes in our ways of living, which, brought about by the lack of domestic serivce, began during the War and have since remained fashionable. Twenty years ago, silver or plated butter dishes, hot-water jugs, tea and coffee pots were the rule in the well furnished house; but now, not only are these articles commonly in demand in china, but saltcellars, cruets and toast racks are also in the same ware, matching the pattern of the dinner or tea set; while the increased consumption of fruits, salads and frozen dishes has introduced china bowls and other articles specially suited to these needs. Well polished silver has great charm, but the gay colour and bright glaze of the modern potter have their own particular attraction, and they involve a minimum of trouble in upkeep.

In the designs which embellish our china we see also a marked change. The tight, timid little patterns which used to decorate our cups and saucers have been replaced by more robust and vigorous designs, brushed on with a certain liberty, in fresher colourings. And stencil and aerograph, which are so extensively used for china, as well as for applied decoration on so many other substances to-day, are often combined with brushwork to give richer effects.

The coffee cup on a high foot, which sat unsteadily on its saucer; the plates with moulded surfaces very difficult to keep really clean—these are gone, and the straightforward surfaces of their successors are decorated with broader touches of colour and greater freedom of design.

The good designer uses decorative motives which gain in amplitude in the process of firing, so that the actually completed dish is superior to the design for it on paper, and he chooses colours which harmonize with the colour of the particular paste used. Some of the least laborious and inexpensive methods of decoration are capable of giving very charming results when used with sympathy and imagination.

The printed patterns used for china that is produced in great quantities can give brilliant colour; and some of the plates with amusing scenes and figures in the centre, dating from the middle of the last century, might very well be followed by modern artists, for humour is not entirely barred from the service of the table.

To ensure that a dinner service or a coffee set shall appear at its best, one must know in what setting it is likely to be used. The not-too-refined shapes of some inexpensive primrose-coloured ware, so effective when set on a blue and white check cloth in a country dining-room, would look entirely out of place amid delicate engraved glasses, fine linen and mahogany, where the classic shapes of coloured wedgwood, *in jade or corn colour*, would be in perfect accord. Some modern china bears a coloured design which is repeated on the wine glasses, water jugs and finger-bowls, and embroidered also on the table linen and napkins, but this is a practice which has very little to recommend it. It is well for all these things to belong to the same school of thought, as far as their decoration is concerned; but to use identical forms for the ornamentation of every one of them shows want of invention as well a want of understanding of the differences that exist in different materials.—M. DANE.

"How's your insomnia, Dorothy?"

"Worse and worse. I can't even sleep when it's time to get up."

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Per N.Y.K. London M. ....Apl. 27

For Manila, Australia and New Zealand via Hongkong:—
Per N.Y.K. Haruna M. ....Apl. 30
Per R.D.S. Pres. Van Buren ...... " 30

The Tientsin Maru, due at Shanghai on Monday afternoon at 4 p.m. carries 515 bags of Siberian mail for this port.

VESSELS DUE TO ARRIVE

Ships are show under the port at which last reported. The first date against a ship's name is the date of departure (or when the ship has not left the probable date of departure) from that port. The second date shows when the vessel is due at Shanghai. Vessels sailing from all ports of the world are given.

EUROPE, etc.

From LONDON

Bennevis	Mar. 6	Apl. 27
Morea	Mar. 22	Apl. 29
Pemb'shire	Mar. 16	May 2
Atsuta M.	Mar. 22	May 3
Benecruachan	Mar 27	May 11
Kashmir M	Apl. 6	May 16
Gleniffer	Apl. 3	May 18
Benrinnes	Apl. 6	May 24
Rajputana	Apl. 19	May 27
Hakone	Apl. 20	May 30
Carm'shir	Apl. 13	May 31
Benarty	Apl. 17	June 1
Q'tonCourt	Apl. 15	June 2
Kashgar	May 2	June 10
Benmohr	Apl. 27	June 11
Suwa M.	May 4	June 13
Glenogle	May 11	June 25
Glenshane	Apl. 27	June 17
Ranpura	May 17	June 24
Fushimi M.	May 18	June 27
Khyber	May 30	July 8
Hakozaki	June 1	July 11
Malwa	June 14	July 22
Karmala	June 27	Aug. 5
Morea	July 12	Aug. 19
Kashmir	July 25	Sept. 2
Mantua	Aug. 9	Sept 16
Kaiyan	Aug. 22	Sept. 31
Macedonia	Sept. 6	Oct. 4
Kashgar	Sept. 19	Oct. 29
Rawalpindi	Oct. 4	Nov. 12
Khyber	Oct. 16	Nov. 24
Malwa	Oct. 18	Nov. 26
Rajputana	Nov. 1	Dec. 10
Karmala	Nov. 14	Dec. 20

From LIVERPOOL

Perseus	Mar. 23	May 2
Aeneas	Mar. 29	May 11
Lycaon	Apl. 6	May 14
Lydeus	Apl. 13	May 26
Durban M.	Apl. 13	May 26
Antilochus	Apl. 20	May 31
Sarpedon	Apl. 27	June 3
Automedon	May 4	June 7

From OSLO

Tungsha	—	May 4
Bessa	—	May 20

From TRISTE

Rosmolo	—	Apl. 30

From BREMEN

Peleus	—	Apl. 28
Medon	—	May 25

From HAMBURG

Pfalz	Mar. 19	May 2
Canton	Apl. 3	May 22
Oostkerk	Apl. 5	June 3
Fulda	Mar. 20	May 11
Trier	Apl. 17	June 9
Derfflinger	May 15	July 6
Saarbruecken	Jne 12	Aug. 4
Coblenz	July 10	Sept. 1

From ANTWERP

Zosma	Mar. 11	May 7
Panama	Apl. 20	June 12

From ROTTERDAM

Tsuruga M.	Mar. 30	May 14
Fulda	Mar. 25	May 21
Main	Apl. 10	May 21
Jufuku M.	Apl. 6	May 22
Oostkerk	Apl. 13	June 3

From AMSTERDAM

Zosma	Mar. 16	May 11

From MARSEILLES

D'Artagnan	Mar. 22	Apl. 27

From GENOA

Zosma	Apl. 2	May 11
Oostkerk	Apl. 24	June 3
Benlomond	Mar. 25	May 8

From PORT SAID

Ilmar	Apl. 23	May 25

From BOMBAY

Seiyo M.	Apl. 5	Apl. 28
Akita M.	Mar. 28	Apl. 29
Sado M.	Apl. 19	May 8
Tottori M.	Apl. 21	May 23
Delta	Apl. 24	May 13

From SUEZ

Pemb'shire	Mar. 30	May 2
Zosma	Apl. 9	May 11

From CALCUTTA

Talamba	Apl. 8	May 3

From COLOMBO

R'gtonCourt	May 4	—
Perim	Apl. 10	—

From SINGAPORE

Bennevis	Apl. 19	Apl. 30
Pemb'shire	Apl. 22	May 2
Malaya	Apl. 25	May 6
Gleniffer	May 7	May 18

From SOERABIA

Tjisalak	May 4	May 25

From JAVA PORTS

Ekstrand	—	May 27

From BATAVIA

Tjisondari	Apl. 24	May 6
Tjikembang	May 4	May 16

From MACASSAR

Tjimanoek	Apl. 22	May 11

From BALIKPAPAN

Tjimanoek	Apl. 25	May 11

From SWATOW

Newchwang	Apl. 24	Apl. 27

From CANTON

Kwaisang	Apl. 24	Apl. 28
Hopsang	Apl. 29	May 2

From HONGKONG

Yingchow	Apl. 23	Apl. 27
Soochow	Apl. 23	Apl. 28
Kwaisang	Apl. 25	Apl. 28
Morea	Apl. 26	Apl. 29
Hopsang	Apl. 30	May 2
Shinyo M.	May 1	May 4
Mishima M.	May 6	May 9
Siberia M.	May 15	May 17
Iyo M.	May 20	May 25

AMERICA AND JAPAN

From NEW YORK

P. Van Buren	—	Apl. 29
Silvermaple	—	Apl. 30
C. of Lincoln	Feb. 26	May 1
C. of Lille	Mar. 9	May 1

From SAN FRANCISCO

G. Hind	—	Apl. 27
Siberia M.	Apl. 10	May 2
Pres. Taft	—	May 3
G. Star	—	May 7
Taiyo M.	Apl. 24	May 16
Tenyo M.	May 8	May 31
G. Horn	—	June 1
Korea M	May 22	June 13
Shinyo M.	June 5	June 28

From SEATTLE

Iyo M.	Apl. 3	Apl. 29
Shidzuoka	May 1	May 27
Yokohama	May 15	June 17

From TACOMA

Everett	—	Apl. 27
Tacoma	—	May 7
Seattle	—	May 28
Shelton	—	June 29

From PORTLAND

Nevada	—	Apl. 27
Oregon	—	May 1
Illinois	—	June 1

From VANCOUVER

E. of Asia	Apl. 18	May 3
E. of France	May 9	May 24
E. of Russia	May 30	June 14

From KOBE

Haruna M.	Apl. 25	Apl. 29
Nagasaki M.	Apl 27	Apl. 29
Shanghai M.	May 1	May 3
Nagasaki M.	May 5	May 7

From YOKOHAMA

Kamo M.	May 6	May 13
Katori M.	May 20	May 27

From NAGASAKI

Nagasaki M.	Apl. 26	Apl. 29

SICCAWEI METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

Day of Month	Barometer 9 A.M.	Barometer Att'd Therm	Wind Direction a. m.	Wind Force (1-12)	Hygrometer 9 a.m. Dry	Hygrometer 9 a.m. Wet	Thermometer in Shade Max.	Thermometer in Shade Min.	Weather conditions
Apr. 19	30 07	61.9	E S E	1	55.6	53.0	65 5	41.9	o.
" 20	29.97	62.2	N N W	1	55.9	52.6	65.1	52.0	c.
" 21	30.32	60.8	N N W	2	56.6	46.8	65.1	41.4	b.
" 22	30.25	60.1	S E	3	61.9	49.1	69.8	41.0	b.
" 23	30.13	62.0	S S E	3	68.2	58.6	82.8	54.4	b.
" 24	30.15	64.4	S E	1	75.2	66.4	85 6	56.7	b.
" 25	29.97	66.9	S S E	4	73.1	65.3	79.6	61.3	c.

EXPLANATION

B—blue sky D—drizzle H—hail M—misty (hazy) R—rain T—thunder
C—clouds F—fog L—lightning O—overcast (dull) S—snow Z—calm

SHANGHAI THERMOMETER READINGS FOR THE WEEK

In the open air in a shaded situation in the Foreign Settlement

Date	Thermometer (Fahr.) Minimum 1929	Minimum 1928	Maximum 1929	Maximum 1928	Rainfall Inches 1929	Inches 1928
Apr. 19	57.0	58.0	63.5	77.5	0.07	trace
" 20	53.0	52.1	65.0	62.0	0.20	0.43
" 21	55.8	54.0	63.2	57.0	Nil	0.64
" 22	60 0	48.5	68.8	70.5	"	Nil
" 23	*	50.0	78.6	68.0	"	"
" 24	61.2	50 6	83.2	65.0	"	"
" 25	62.0	58.5	77.0	67.0	"	trace

* Minimim thermometer not registering properly.

PASSENGERS

INWARD

Per str. Hsin Kiangteen, April 20. From Ningpo. Mr. G. H. Trimborn.

Per str. Loongwo, April 19. From River Ports. Mrs. C. E. Berguis, Messrs. Pickering, Bell, W. W. Thornely, Denton and C. S. Berge, Mrs. H. Sobbe, Messrs. E. Leopold and Hadden, Mrs. T. F. Waters, Messrs. C. F. Ko's child, J. W. Menuell, F. A. Pollock and E. K. Saiel, Mrs. Berge, Tobias, Wm. Taylor, Mr. T. L. Sinclair.

Per str. Suiwo, April 20. From River Ports. Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Schoeps, Mr. and Mrs. Irving, Mr. and Mrs. Irving, Mr. and Mrs. Riggs and child, Mr. and Mrs. T. Thoresen, Messrs. Matthews and Inston, Mrs. A. Rikman, Mr. M. S. Samson, Rev. Andrianni, Rev. Rosa.

Per str. Kungwo, April 22. From River Ports. Messrs. Combe and M. P. Walker, Mrs. W. L. Gaddur, Mrs. Collins M. Graves, Messrs. J. M. E. Gallo and H. D. Robertson, Mrs. Bosselman, Mr. and Mrs. Holmes.

Per str. Hsin Kiangteen, April 23. From Ningpo. Mr. and Mrs. Laloe, Messrs. Terry and Black.

Per str. Hsin Peking, April 24. From Ningpo. Dr. H. Thomas. Messrs. Ellis, Cooke, Greig and Hood.

Per str. Kutwo, April 24. From River Ports. One Naval Rating, Mr. and Mrs. Kierkegaard and Son, Mrs. Woodhouse, Messrs. H. N. Ferrers and J. Ledburg.

Per str. Tingsang, April 25. From Northern Ports. Messrs. H. Frank and L. R. Cropley, Mr. and Mrs. P. Ancel, Master Voova, Pte. T. Nicholson and Miss Day.

Per str. Fengtien, April 25. From Tongku. Messrs. Adams, King and Studd, Misses Helen Melk and K. F. Cosman. Mr. and Mrs. Lett, Mr. and Mrs. Redd, Lt. I. M. Bethel, Lt. A. J. Mathison, Sgt. S. Pierce. From Welhaiwei. Messrs. E. E. Clark and Rottonzee.

Per str. Shanghai Maru, April 25. From Kobe and Nagasaki. Messrs. T. J. Evans, J. H. Bellingsley and A. M. Creighton, Mrs. Vera Deloro, Mrs. F. B. Hurlbut, Dr. and Mrs. C. M. Cooke, Dr. D. W. Lyon, Mrs. M. Duane, Mrs. Corke, Lieut. J. E. C. McCandlish and Mrs. McCandlish, Capt. Wills, Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Cushiman.

Per str. Tuckwo, April 25. From River Ports. Mr. and Mrs. McKay and baby, Mr. Graveil, One French Officer, Messrs. Macartney and R. J. Barker, Dr. Kreitner, Mr. Hummel, Miss Engeler, Colonel Gao, Dr. Bauer,

Pre str. President Madison, April 25. From Manila and Hongkong. Miss Aherne, Mr. Joseph Ashear, Miss M. Bench, Master Philip Bockwith, Miss M. Bullmore, Col. A. S. Bump, Col. A. S. Bump, Mrs. Leona A. Bump, Mr. L. H. Burke, Miss F. Banvard, Mr. A. Butt, Mr. and Mrs. Bang How and infant, Mr. C. A. Calkins, Misses R. Calkins, Chippendale and Clemow, Mr. Corner, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Edwards, Mr. Elliott, Misses Rosa Errera, Eva Garcia and Paz Garcia, Messrs. H. Grey and J. Hartley, Mrs. D. H. Hepty, Messrs. G. M. Hemsworth and A. Hicks, Miss Sally Lucas Jean, Mr. J. B. Kemp, Misses Elanche de C. Keaveny and Kilfoyle, Mr. Lam Jack Lim, Miss A. McBoth, Mr. and Mrs. McGinnis, Messrs. E. D. McKay, Miller, Geo. V. Monk and A. Nicholson, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Hichols, Mrs. Rosario Garcia de Pons, Major and Mrs. Potts, Messrs. H. D. Robinson, B. Russell, T. Sleigh, Tippett and Guiseppe Trajria, Miss Vaughn, Mr. and Mrs. Von Borch, Miss Von Borch, Mr. C. V. Wallace.

Per str. Kaiping, April 26. From Chinwangtao. Mr. Carruthers.

Per str. Hsin Peking, April 26. From Ningpo. Messrs. Ellis, Cooke, Maltchenko, Greig, Binnri and Hood, Mrs. Cumming.

OUTWARD

Per str. Shinyo Maru, April 20.—For Hongkong.—Mr. E. A. Remedios, Mrs. C. Rhoderick, Messrs. A. Brumm, J. P. Koeler, T. E. Mitchell, C. E. C. Rhoderick, Chas. Louis Ryeroft, S. C. Ebrahim, J. A. Saffir and M. M. Tackey, Mr. and Mrs. Rettig.

Per str. President Pierce, April 20.—For Hongkong and Manila.—Messrs. S. B. Magh and A. Clarks, Mrs. C. D. Hearne, Mr. Hearne, Mr. and Mrs. A. Yusingco, Jr., Messrs. W. P. Willson and G. A. Guelde Bartcky, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Brown.

Per str. President Cleveland, April 20.—For Seattle, Victoria via Japan Ports.—Mr. and Mrs. S. Fels, Mr. and Mrs. A. Brooke Smith, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Converse, Mr. W. C. Jenkins, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Hunt, Mr. A. L. Baker, Mrs. J. C. Baker, Mrs. R. G. Jones, Miss Enid Tomlinson, Mr. R. G. Jones, Master G. Jones, Mr. Jacob Elmer Sin, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Broderick, Miss Annie Broderick, Messrs. Lee Gould and J. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Merkel, Misses Helen Merkel, Katherine Merkel, E. M. and K. F. Heein, Mrs. Mary Marsicano, Misses Charlette Marsicano, Lillian Marsicano and Josephine Marsicano, Messrs. Frank Marsicano and Wm. H. Switzer, Mrs. H. Switzer, Messrs. Frank Chamberlain and Lt. Ford Trimble.

Per M.M.S. Chenonceaux, April 20.—For Marseille.—Messrs. Aubert, Dansac and Fumat, Mr. and Mrs. J. Chretien and child, R.F. J. Yruarrizya, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Hope and child, Mr. Alix, Mr. and Mrs. Duclos, Mr. and Mrs. G. Poirier, Mr. and Mrs. M. Ametller, Mr. and Mrs. Oswald, Mr. and Mrs. Gaston Boyer, Mrs. Saint Lebe, Mrs. Novitskaya, Mr. and Mrs. Artu, Mr. Feat Francois, Messrs. L. Jaonen and J. L. Feracci, Mr. and Mrs. G. Bossuet, Messrs. E. G. Mundhine, H. Henden, Baccrochi, Le Roux, Negroni, Lassalle, Patien, Benet, Goudard, Pantallacci, Colliou, D. Bodin, Gillette, E. Valmigere, J. Morvan, Lion, Meunier, Poli, Colonna, Cristini, Picherel, Le Penne, Watrin, Pettorelli, Soubiel, Hubard, Salvadori, Labous, Perchey, Guidici, Predinielli, Defendini, Riou, Obitz, Fumoleau, Le Dain, Brasseur, Rinquin, Gaudin, Heureuze, Paris, Gastrin, Depredurand, Heckel, Guioc, Ranger, Orient, Alemetta, Salle, Relouzat, Nortur, Donnart, Tanguy, Bardon, Ganne, Duchesne, Guillambert, Kerdraon, Guennoc and Sery.—For Saigon.—Messrs. R. Gorreau and Balle, Mr. and Mrs. Singha, Mr. Sy Gao.—For Hongkong.—Messrs. S. K. Siboonraang, H. S. Siboonrung and M. Weille, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Tullis, Messrs. John Lun, and Domime, Mrs. Mrs. Keates, Mrs. Vandelet, Mrs. G. Endaya, Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Chen, Messrs. Canavarro and Pak Chongchareol, Mrs. Hvostova, Miss N. K. Kutakoff, Mr. J. R. Hyndman, Messrs. Starling and Borgest.

Per str. Liangchow, April 21.—For Canton.—Messrs. H. J. Unkel, H. Vollmers and Maggs.—For Hongkong.—Mr. T. A. Ellis.—For Amoy.—Messrs. L. G. U. Nuzzelese and W. Sinclair.

Per str. Nagasaki Maru, April 22.—For Japan.—Mr. G. Sharp-Gordon, Mrs. G. Sharp Gordon, Miss M. I. Sharp-Gordon, Mrs. W. E. Creath, Miss D. Creath, Messrs. Gens and Edward Smalley, Mrs. A. C. Wood, Messrs. E. Braby, Byron Campbell, H. A. McComb, R. S. Parker, G. Woodward, Dhanamal Kewalram and William Hiller.

Per str. Kiawo, April 22.—For River Ports.—Messrs. Sickel, D. M. Nicoll and child, H. Lent, A. Michel and S. Buttisfield, Capt. G. Baidin.

Per str. Loongwo, April 22.—For River Ports.—Messrs. M. A. Etingoff Lourie and Rogers, Mrs. Sobbe, Mr. J. H. Crocker, Mrs. N. J. Petroff and child, Messrs. H. L. Graham and C. D. Fessenden, Mrs. Soderstram, Mr. G. A. Jacobson, Mrs. Jacobson and 2 children, Misses Grey, Smith, E. L. Smith, Shapp, Buchan and Hinckley, Mrs. Mehunger and infant, Mr. Wood and Miss Sharp.

Per str. Szechuen, April 23.—For Tsingtao.—Mrs. H. M. Inman, Mrs. Charles Alario, Mrs. O. Meobius.

Per str. Shuntien, April 23.—For Tongku.—Mrs. S. A. Sears, Mrs. T. Bardon, Mrs. Tomasff, Messrs. H. B. Sawyer, F. Cope, F. A. Hollabough, W. J. Roper and A. S. Hill, Dr. Ronson, Messrs. B. R. B. Jones, D. Frazer and N. F. Shafi.—For Chefoo.—Mrs. Widler, Mrs. O. G. G. Pearson.

Per str. Suiwo, April 23.—For River Ports.—Messrs. Keats, A. L. Shaw and N. F. Brewer.

Per P. & O. S. Mantua, April 23.—For London, etc.—Misses H. C. Allan and D. E. Astley, Messrs. L. C. Admiraal, G. Adair and W. E. G. Beer, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Messrs. E. Brooks, N. Behrhardt and C. P. Berge, Mr. and Mrs. B. D. F. Beith, Mrs. W. A. Balch and infant, Mrs. S. Beardsley, Mr. K. S. Beggs, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Conibear and 2 infants, Mr. T. W. Doyle, Capt. and Mrs. C. B. H. Defamain, Mrs. C. Day, Sister Ethelreda, Messrs. R. A. Fawcett, J. Furness and S. C. Fang, Miss May Fuchs, Mr. C. Fentress, Mrs. P. Fentress, Mrs. G. S. S. Gordon and infant, Mrs. D. Gibson, Mrs. L. Goldenberg, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Grant, Misses D. J. and H. M. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. R. Hemingway, Mr. J. W. Hirst, Miss J. M. Hirst, Masters R. W. and D. V. Hirst, Mr. Koh Hockey, Misses W. K. and W. Y. Han, Messrs. R. M. Haley, R. L. Hancock and Tokujiro Hayami, Capt. K. Himatsinji, Miss L. Hodgkinson, Mr. Hubbs, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Irving and child, Messrs. Shigeru Iizuka, H. K. Katzenstein, W. Lamb, J. Leibreich, H. Martin Little, Kali-Charn Lalchand and J. Montgomery, Mrs. B. Manners, Messrs. W. B. and S. C. Marshall, Misses L. B. and M. E. Marshall, Messrs. C. W. Manning and J. F. Malone, Mrs. M. Maloney, Engr. Lt. Comdr. P. H. McCartan, Messrs. J. R. Melville, W. Manton, J. K. Maharaj, S. G. Mirchandani and C. C. Morris, Mrs. W. Napier and child, Mr. K. Numoni, Mrs. L. A. Pallant, Miss A. Pang, Messrs. A. Patterson and H. Pascale, Miss A. M. Robinson, Mr. A. R. Ross, Dr. R. C. Robertson, Mr. W. H. Sturrock, Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Stokes, Mr. A. V. Stevens, Rev. J. Shields, Rev. and Mrs. O. G. Sparham, Mr. C. C. Shan, Mrs. W. P. Shun, Messrs. C. Schwender, Y. S. San, Bunya, Saito, K. B. H. Stevens, F. J. Stone, W. Stewart, Y. K. Sui, W. W. Thornely, Yasuo Tsuji, H. Urban and Viet, Mrs. G. E. S. Venner, Mr. and Mrs. G. Worby, Misses E. and M. Worby, Mrs. J. B. Wishart, Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Willis, Dr. and Mrs. A. J. Willetts, Mr. and Mrs. G. Woodhouse, Mr. and Mrs. Wasley and 2 children, Mr. C. A. Young, Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Young and 2 children.

Per str. Poyan, April 24.—For Hankow. Mr. and Mrs. R. Caswell, Dr. and Mrs. J. E. Graham and infant, Miss M. F. Mayo.—For Wuhu.—Mr. Joe Wharton.

Per str. Kungwo, April 24.—For River Ports.—Messrs. Denton and L. W. O'Gowan, Mrs. Peeples, Rev. Dieto, Two Naval Ratings.

Per str. President Jackson, April 24.—For Hongkong and Manila.—Misses D. Beaumont, V. Beaumont and V. B. Beaumont, Messrs. A. Ehrich and Richard Fianz, Rev. and Mrs. Henry G. Ives, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. C. Letchworth, Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Louderback, Mrs. A. M. White, Mr. and Mrs. Rossi, Messrs. R. E. O'Bolger, Liang Harvey and M. Olansen, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. White, Lt. J. I. Hincke, Lt. H. A. Brusher, Rev. Dr. M. O'Dwyer, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Minford, Prof and Mrs. Frederick Griggs, Lt. and Mrs. H. W. Miller, Misses M. Paster, C. Cuedo, A. and M. Llana, Messrs. W. Llana and J. M. Marasigan.

Per str. Kutwo, April 25.—For River Ports.—Messrs. H. V. Hauley, R. J. Redd and Sinclair, Mrs. R. J. Redd.

Per str. Shanghai Maru, April 26.—For Nagasaki and Kobe.—Mrs. Philips Welch, Mrs. F. McKay, Misses E. and O. McKay, Mr. C. W. Wadell, Mr. and Mrs. W. Leinerher, Mr. Carroll Lunt, Mr. and Mrs. G. L. F. Buchanan, Mrs. B. Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Barker, Messrs. R. B. Stout, H. J. Perkins, Drake, W. B. Olmstead and H. A. Oberg, Mrs. G. Hutchins, Mrs. Hinckley and child.

Per str. Hsin Peking, April 26.—For Ningpo.—Mrs. A. G. Mossop, Mrs. Linnox Simpson, Dr. H. Thomas, Mr. A. Maltchenko, Mrs. D. MacDonald, Miss McConnell.

Per str. President Madison, April 26.—For Los Angeles; San Francisco, Honolulu via Japan Ports.—Miss E. Brondberg, Mrs. Florence S. Finkbine, Messrs. G. S. Boll, S. K. Stone and Gordon Forster, Mrs. T. C. Latimore, Rev. V. J. Dougherty, Messrs. W. L. Roberts, B. H. McChesney and Reland Riggs, Mrs. T. H. Reynolds, Mrs. Reynolds Ketcham, Mr. M. M. Axelrood, Miss Adel Mason, Messrs. A. T. Simmie, Geo. W. Simmie and Sedney I. Bordon, Mrs. Cunice G. Borden, Mrs. A. Bassett, Mrs. Ella E. Cossairt, Mr. Geo. A. M. Fulihan, Mrs. Collins M. Graves, Mr. Herbert A. Cohen, Mrs. R. T. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. John W. White, Miss H. C. Gandy, Mrs. Mary Lalow, Mrs. Harritt P. Gandy, Mrs. Mary Ladow, Mrs. Harritt P. Barnes, Miss Ruth M. Garratt, Mrs. Harritt P. Barnes, Miss Ruth M. Garratt, Mrs. John Hoolman, Miss L. Nelson, Major and Mrs. Em. B. Robertson, Miss L. Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. D. Ward Smith, Mrs. Mary K. Hooley, Misses Marian K. Hooley and M. Dennis, Mr. C. H. Fryer, Master Philip Beckwith, Mrs. H. R. Keller.

Per str. Sunning, April 27.—For Hongkong.—Mr. Alex Ross.

Per str. Sinkiang, April 27.—For Tsingtao.—Mrs. Booth and infant, Mrs. Paul Blackburn, Mr. J. F. Kearney, Two Sisters.

Per str. Fengtien, April 27.—For Tongku.—Misses E. Ross, L. Maxey and Cheever, Mrs. Duval, Mr. and Mrs. Lowry, Miss Solomon, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Tobin, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. P. Fowler, Mr. G. F. R. Jackson and W. Katz, Lieut. D. Cargill.

BIRTHS

DRUMMOND SMITH.—On April 26, 1929, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Drummond Smith, a daughter.

MACMILLAN.—On Sunday, April 21, 1929, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Macmillan, a son.

STURT.—On February 19, 1929, at P.U.M.C. Hospital, Peking, to Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Sturt, a son, Reginald John.

MARRIAGE

OWEN—PADDON.—On April 9, 1929, at South Brent, Devon J. F. Owen, youngest son of the late James Owen of Salisbury, Wilts and of Mrs. F. Aston Dawes to Gladys, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Paddon of Leigh Grange, South Brent, Devon. (Hankow and Tientsin papers please copy.)

DEATHS

AHRENS.—On Sunday, April 21, 1929, at the Paulun Hospital, Shanghai, Almuth Ahrens, aged 22.

CASTRO.—On April 23, 1929, at 0415 Chapoo Road, Emily Barbara, aged 2 years, beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert J. Castro.

HARDCASTLE.—On April 21, 1929, at the General Hospital, Shanghai, Tecla Rosa, dearly beloved wife of C. O. Hardcastle, aged 26 years.

HODDS.—On Saturday, April 20, 1929, at the General Hospital, Shanghai, William Charles Hodds, age 58, Assistant Manager Savoy Hotel.

JAPPE.—On April 25, 1929, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, Axel Waldemar Jappe, dearly beloved husband of Viola Jappe, aged 47 years.

MACARTHUR.—On April 16, 1929, at Nursing Home, Glasgow, Scotland, Archibald MacArthur, late Chief Engineer, China Navigation Company. (Hongkong papers please copy.)

MACMILLAN.—On Monday, April 22, 1929, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, Constance (Connie) Macmillan, age 22, dearly beloved wife of R. S. Macmillan.

STURT.—On March 6, 1929, at P.U.M.C. Hospital, Peking, of dysentery, Margaret Sturt (nee Twite), aged 41 years.

UNDERWOOD.—On Monday, April 22, 1929, in Shanghai Alan Whitwell Underwood, age one year, dearly beloved son of Lt.-Condr. and Mrs. H. W. Underwood, U. S. N.

WILLUDA.—On April 24, 1929, at No. 3 Fortune Terrace, Mr. August Willuda.

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